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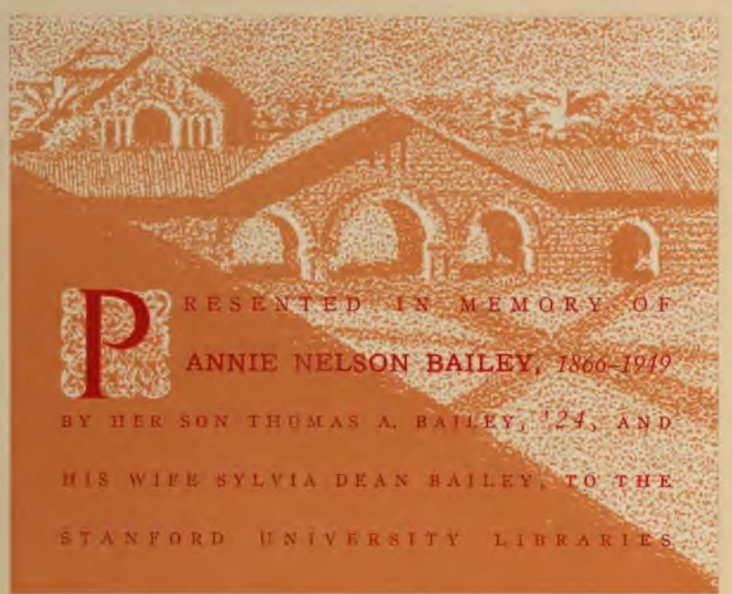

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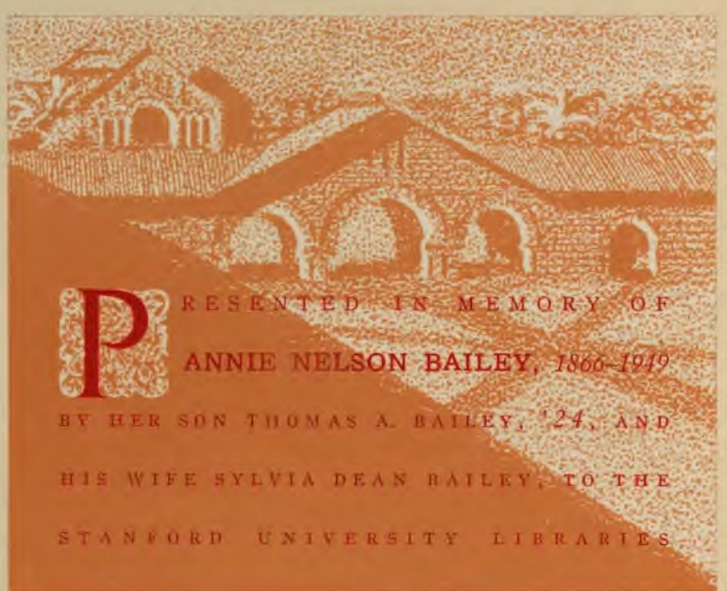

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MAGNA BRITANNIA;

BEING

A CONCISE TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

THE SEVERAL COUNTIES

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A. M. F. R. S. F. A. and L. S.
RECTOR OF RODMARTON, IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE;
And SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S.
KEEPER OF HIS MAJESTY'S RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

VOL. II. PART I.

CONTAINING

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL AND W. DAVIES, IN THE STRAND.
1808.

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Strahan and Preston,
New-Street Square, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Second Volume of this Work, in which we propoſe to include Cambridgeſhire, Cheſhire, and Cornwall, has been unexpectedly delayed; but the account of Cambridgeſhire being already printed, we are induced to publiſh it alone, as a Firſt Part of the Volume: and as we conceive that the publication of the Counties ſingly, will in ſeveral reſpects be the more eligible mode, we propoſe to adopt it through the remainder of the work. The account of Cheſhire will go to the preſs immediately, and we hope to be able to publiſh it in the courſe of the preſent year, and then to proceed with Cornwall. Our progreſs muſt neceſſarily be comparatively ſlow, till we come to thoſe Counties, of which regular hiſtories have been publiſhed, unleſs we could be ſatisfied with more curſory enquiries than would be conſiſtent with the plan of our Work, and the accuracy we are anxious to attain. With the utmoſt attention ſome errors are unavoidable, where ſo great a number of facts are to be ſtated. Though we have left no ſource of enquiry untried, whence it appeared to us probable that we ſhould obtain accurate information, yet no doubt there may be individuals, who are more particularly acquainted with the details of ſeveral matters here ſtated, than thoſe to whom we have applied: if any ſuch ſhould diſcover material errors or omiſſions in our Work, we ſhall feel much obliged, if they will favour us with notices of them, as it is our intention to inſert corrections and additions at the end of each Volume.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No Map of Cambridgeſhire having been hitherto publiſhed, which is by any means accurate, either in the general outline, or the poſitions of the ſeveral Places, we are peculiarly fortunate in being able to give a more correct one, having been obligingly furniſhed by Mr. Thomas Fiſher, banker, of Cambridge, with the uſe of a Trigonometrical Survey of that County, made by the late Charles Maſon, D. D. Fellow of Trinity College; we are alſo indebted to Mr. Arrowſmith for a corrected outline, and to Mr. William Cuſtance of Cambridge, for corrections of the Courſe of Rivers and Roads in the Southern part of the County.

The number of Plates in this part of the ſecond Volume will be greater than in the two others, in conſequence of the numerous remains of Gothic Architecture, which are to be found in Cambridgeſhire; ſuch of theſe as ſerve to exhibit a ſeries of the ſtyles of different Centuries, have been ſelected with the friendly aſſiſtance of Mr. Robert Smirke, by whom the greater part of the Drawings has been made, with that ſkill and accuracy which are well known to thoſe who have had opportunities of examining his Architectural Drawings; and it is but juſtice to Mr. Lee to ſay that his Etchings are executed with the utmoſt fidelity.

Many of the ſubjects are expreſſed by little more than an outline, in order to ſhew the ſeveral parts diſtinctly, which are often in a great meaſure loſt in more laboured Engravings. We think it neceſſary here to obſerve, that our Plates are intended to convey correct ideas of the forms of curious objects, for the purpoſe of information; and not to produce a pictureſque effect; beſides, when executed in this manner, they not only anſwer our purpoſe better, but we are enabled at the ſame time to give a much greater number of them. We have made ſuch a ſelection of the Braſs Plates from ancient graveſtones, as ſhews the greateſt variety of the dreſſes

dreſſes of former ages; theſe have been engraved with the moſt ſcrupulous accuracy, and ſome of them * under the moſt favourable circumſtances; as we have been favoured by Craven Ord, Eſq. with the uſe of impreſſions printed off from the originals.

* Thoſe of Sir Thomas Braunſton in Wiſbech Church, Thomas Peyton, Eſq. and his wives in Iſleham Church, and a knight and his lady in Weſtley-Waterleſs Church.

ERRATA.

Page 50. line 22. *for* St. Cyric *read* St. Mary.
68. — 23. — Sir Thomas Peyton, Knt. *read* Thomas Peyton, Esq.
— 25. — Sir Thomas, *read* He
98. — 11. *dele* by whom it
105. — 12. *for* seventeen *read* sixteen
— 14. — three *read* two
109. — 10. — ten *read* nine
— 11. — four *read* three
115. — 11. — Volterza *read* Volterra.

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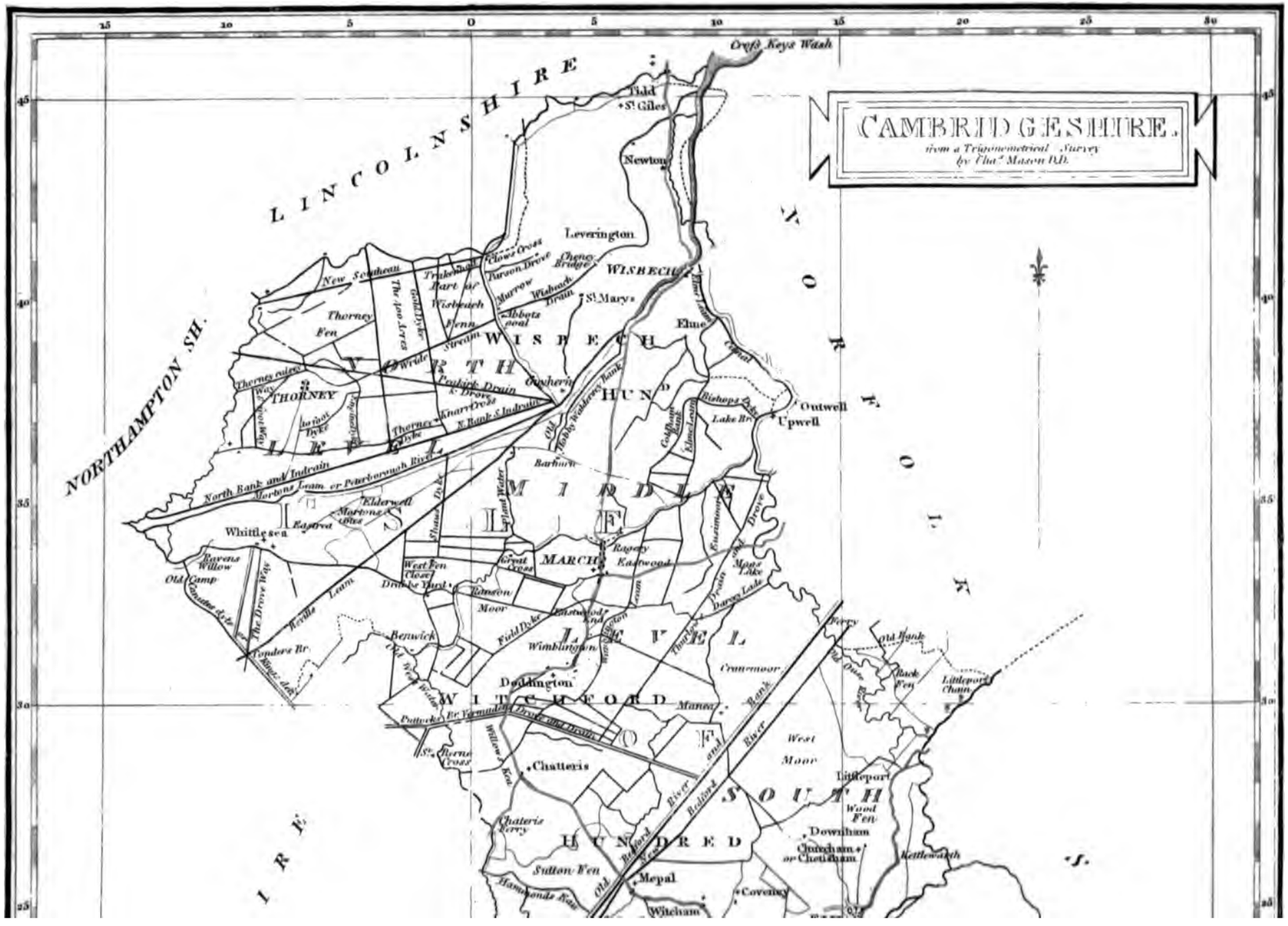
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Croft Keys Wash
Tydd St Giles
Newton
Leverington
WISBECH
St Mary's
Elme
Outwell
Upwell
THORNEY
WISBECH
NORTH
HUNDRED
MIDDLE
FEN
MARCH
Whittlesea
Benwick
Doddington
WITCHFORD
Manea
Chatteris
Wimblington
Cranemoor
West Moor
Littleport
SOUTH
HUNDRED
Downham
Churchan or Chettisham
Mepal
Sutton Fen
Witcham
Coveney
Ely
Barbum
Eastrea
Eldernell
Marlow Gibs
Ravens Willow
Old Camp
Tenders Br.
Benwick Old Way
Dobbs Hunt
Thomson Moor
Great Cross
Rayley
Eastwood
Manea Lake
Darcy Lake
Cranemoor
Old Bank
Littleport Chain
Black Fen
Wood Fen
Kettlewash
Chateris Ferry
Willow Hall
Hammonds Road
Thorney Fen
Thorney Dyke
Thorney Bridge
Wisbech Fen
Wisbech Stream
Parson Drove
Marrow Drain
Albotts Coal
Knarr Drove
Bishops Drain
Lake Br.
Barbum
Morbons Leam or Peterborough River
North Bank and Indrain
Whittlesea Dyke
Great Cross
Rayley
Eastwood
Manea Lake
Darcy Lake
Cranemoor
Old Bank
Littleport Chain
Black Fen
Wood Fen
Kettlewash
Chateris Ferry
Willow Hall
Hammonds Road
Thorney Fen
Thorney Dyke
Thorney Bridge
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Albotts Coal
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Bishops Drain
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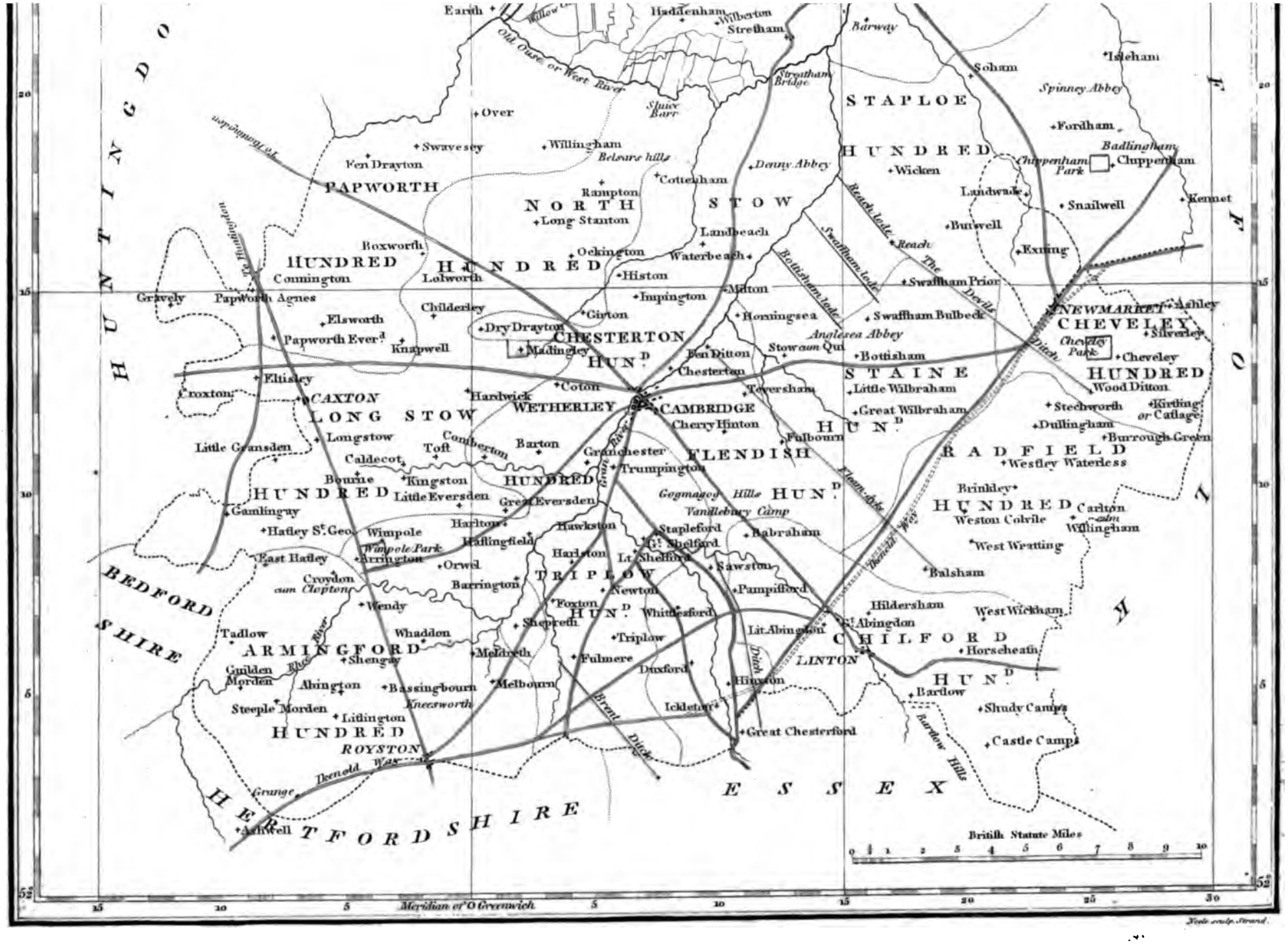

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Published May 1st 1808 by Cadell & Davies.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Ancient Inhabitants and Government.

THIS county, called in the Saxon Chronicle *Granta-brycg-ſcir*, takes its name from the ancient town of Cambridge, which is there written *Grante-brycge*, *Grantan-brycge*, and *Granta-brycge*. It was formerly inhabited by a Britiſh tribe, ſuppoſed by Camden to have been the *Iceni*, *Cenomagni*, or *Cenomanni*. Mr. Whitaker is of opinion, that the kingdom of the *Iceni* contained two nations, and that the *Cenomanni* being one of them, inhabited the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge [a]. In the firſt diviſion of Britain under the Romans, Cambridgeſhire formed a part of *Britannia Superior*; in the ſecond diviſion it was in *Britannia Prima* [b]; and under the laſt diviſion was included in the diſtrict of *Flavia Cæſarienſis* [c]. After the expulſion of the Romans, this county became part of the kingdom of the Eaſt-Angles.

During the wars which happened among the nations which compoſed the Saxon Heptarchy; the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, in which Cambridgeſhire was included, became ſubject ſucceſſively to the kings of Mercia, and the kings of Kent: when Edward the Elder had reſcued it from the power of the Danes, he annexed it to his own dominions, it having been the only kingdom of the heptarchy which was not united under his great predeceſſor Egbert. On a ſubſequent diviſion of England into three great diſtricts, Cambridgeſhire was compriſed within that which was denominated *Denelege*, or the Daniſh juriſdiction. Here it may be proper to obſerve, that from an early period, the Iſle of Ely formed a ſeparate diſtrict, with an independent juriſdiction: it was called by the Saxons South *Girwa*; and its inhabitants were ſometimes denominated the *Girvii*; Tonbert, the huſband of Etheldreda, foundreſs of Ely abbey, gave it her in dower, and ſhe beſtowed it on that monaſtery with all its liberties and privileges: after the deſtruction of

[a] Hiſt. of Manchester, 1. 95. [b] See Gough's Camden, 1. cxviii. [c] Whitaker ut ſupra.

Ely by the Danes, king Burrhed annexed the iſle to the crown of Mercia. Having been reſtored with all its privileges to the abbey, after it was refounded by king Edgar, and again confirmed by Edward the Confeſſor; the abbots of Ely, and afterwards the biſhops, continued to exerciſe the privileges of a county palatine, till the reign of Henry VIII. when they were, in common with thoſe of other juriſdictions of a like nature, conſiderably abridged by an act of parliament. The biſhop of Ely nevertheleſs, ſtill poſſeſſes a juriſdiction of conſiderable importance and dignity, he is Cuſtos Rotulorum of the iſle, and has almoſt Sovereign Authority within his franchise, which is ſtyled the royal franchise, or liberty of the biſhops of Ely. The civil officers of this franchiſe are a chief juſtice, who holds a ſeſſion of pleas above forty ſhillings, under a commiſſion from the biſhop and a ſeſſion of Oyer and terminer and goal delivery by virtue of a commiſſion from the king; a chief bailiff who exerciſes the ſame functions in the iſle as the ſheriff does in a county; a deputy bailiff and two coroners, and ſeveral ſubordinate officers, all of whom are appointed by the biſhop. The ſpring aſſizes for the iſle are held at Ely, and the April and October ſeſſions; the ſummer aſſizes and the other ſeſſions at Wiſbech: at each place there is a ſhire-hall and a goal. The inhabitants of the iſle are exempt from ſerving on juries in the county, as well as from every other office[a], and from contributing to the county rate.

Hiſtorical Events.

Most writers, who have treated of the hiſtorical events connected with this county, have related the exploits of queen Boadicea, and her brave but unſucceſsful ſtruggle againſt the Roman power; but although Cambridgeſhire formed part of the dominions of this heroine, yet as it does not appear to have been the ſcene, either of her ſucceſſes or defeat, we ſhall paſs on to the conqueſt of Eaſt-Anglia by the Danes, in which Cambridgeſhire ſuſtained more than its ſhare of the general calamity. This conqueſt was effected by a large army of the Danes, who came over to England under the command of Inguar, or Hungar, and Hubba, ſons of Lothbric, a Daniſh chief, accompanied by ſeveral other chiefs or generals. Their rage was principally directed againſt the Eaſt-Angles, on whoſe coaſt their father Lothbric, having been ſhipwrecked, was by king Edmund hoſpitably received, and permitted to partake, at his pleaſure, of the ſports of the field, to which he was much addicted, but was ſhortly afterwards ſlain by one of the king's falconers. This man having been, by way of puniſhment, committed to the mercy

[a] Excepting that of ſheriff to which ſome gentleman of the iſle is appointed every third year.

of the waves in the ſame bark which had conveyed Lothbric to England, reached the coaſt of Denmark; where he repreſented to his ſons, that Lothbric had been put to death by Edmund's command, inſtigated them to revenge their father's death, and accompanied them in their expedition. An extract from a chronicle of the monaſtery of St. Edmundſbury (preſerved by Leland [e],) in which the above particulars are briefly related, ſtates this invaſion to have happened in the year 870, which correſponds with a paſſage from the chronicle of the church of Ely, copied by the ſame author [f]. Abbot Bromton obſerves, that ſome writers have placed the death of king Edmund, and the conſequent ſubjection of his kingdom to the Daniſh power, in the year 866, others in 870 [g]; the latter agree with the chronicles of St. Edmundſbury and Ely. The conſequence of this ſucceſs of the Danes to the county of Cambridge, was plunder and devaſtation every where; and the deſtruction of its chief town [h], and of the monaſteries of Ely, Soham [i], and Thorney [k], with the ſlaughter of their defenceleſs inhabitants. It appears by the chronicle of Ely, that the Danes in their firſt attack upon the iſle of Ely were repulſed, and obliged for the preſent to abandon their intention; and that, on their ſecond landing, they met with an obſtinate reſiſtance, but being at length overpowered by numbers, the iſlanders were put to flight, and together with many of the Engliſh nobility, who had retired with their effects to the iſle as a place of ſecurity, became a prey to the invaders [l].

In the year 875, Cambridge, which it is probable had in the mean time been rebuilt, became the head quarters of the Daniſh army under Guthrum, or as he is called by ſome hiſtorians, Godrim, who had been made governor of the Eaſt-Angles, and two other generals [m]. At this time the army continued at Cambridge a year; and it is probable, that in the fifty years during which Eaſt-Anglia continued under the Daniſh yoke, it was frequently one of their principal military poſts; for we are told, that in the year 921 the Daniſh army, which was ſtationed at Cambridge, ſurrendered themſelves to the victorious Edward [n]. In the year 1010, the Danes landing at Ipſwich, fought a battle at a place called Ringmere, with Ulfkettel, general of the Eaſt Angles; whoſe troops all fled at the firſt onſet of the Danes, excepting the men of Cambridgeſhire, who fought manfully, and obtained

[e] Collectanea, vol. 1. p. 220. [f] Collectanea, vol. 1. p. 221. [g] Decem. Scrip. I. 805.
[h] Leland's Collect. I. 407. from the chronicle of Thomas Rudbourne, a monk of Wincheſter.
[i] Ibid. I. 221. from the chronicle of Ely. See alſo J. Bromton in Decem. Scrip. I. 807.
[k] See Stevens's Continuation of Dugdale, I. 493. [l] See Bentham's Ely, p. 68.
[m] Simon Dunelm. and J. Bromton in Decem. Scrip. I. 127, 817. See alſo Sax. Chron. and Leland's Collectan. I. 193. [n] Sax. Chron.

for

for their county a high renown, which laſted as long as the Britiſh throne was filled with monarchs of the Saxon race [o]. The Danes, nevertheleſs, overpowering them by numbers, proved victorious, and ravaged the whole kingdom of the Eaſt Angles during three ſucceſſive months: having plundered the rich monaſteries in the fens [p]; among other devaſtations, they burnt Hokington, Drayton, and Cottenham manor houſes belonging to Croyland Abbey [q], and Cambridge again fell a ſacrifice to the flames [r]. In their route thence towards Eſſex they halted at the village of Balſham, where the helpleſs inhabitants were ſlaughtered, without diſtinction of age or ſex, with the exception of one man, who, as abbot Bromton informs us, defended himſelf againſt the whole Daniſh army on a ſtep of the church tower, which was ſtanding in his time [s].

After the Duke of Normandy had by his victory at Haſtings gained poſſeſſion of the Engliſh throne, moſt of the prelates and nobility, who could not brook ſubmiſſion to the conqueror's power, retired to the iſle of Ely, which being ſurrounded on all ſides by deep fens promiſed them a ſecure retreat; and for a while enabled them to baffle all the efforts of the victorious monarch, although he employed his whole army in the attempt to ſubdue it. Almoſt all our ancient hiſtorians ſeem to compriſe within the year 1071, the whole of theſe tranſactions, from the retreat of the Engliſh nobility into the iſland to the conqueror's final ſucceſs. The ancient monaſtic hiſtory of Ely, preſerved among the Cotton MSS. and a regiſter of the abbey of Peterborough, both agree that it was in the *ſeventh* year of their holding the iſland againſt the king, that he at length ſucceeded in gaining poſſeſſion of it; and this appears to have been in the year 1074.

The ſum of what the learned antiquary Sir William Dugdale has collected [t], chiefly from the above-mentioned ſources, is as follows [u]. Not long after the battle of Haſtings,

[o] "Dum Angli regnaverunt, laus Grantebrigienſis provinciæ ſplendidè floruit." Hen. Huntingdon inter Scriptores poſt Bedam, f. 307. See alſo Simon Dunelm. and J. Bromton, Decem. Scrip. I. 167. and 887, and Mat. Weſt. 199. [p] Bromton.—Florence of Worceſter ſpeaks of theſe devaſtations in Cambridgeſhire as having happened in the year 1011. [q] Ingulphus Hiſt. Angl. Scrip. Vet. I. 56. [r] Sim. Dunelm. and J. Bromton, Decem. Scrip. I. 168, 888. See alſo Roger Hoveden. [s] Decem. Scrip. I. 888. [t] See his Hiſtory of Draining and Embanking, p. 187—191 [u] It muſt be obſerved, that moſt of our hiſtorians differ from the hiſtories of Ely and Peterborough, not only in dates, but in the manner of the conqueror's taking poſſeſſion of the iſland, which is deſcribed to have been by a ſucceſsful aſſault in the year 1071. The circumſtantial account of the Ely hiſtorian, who may be ſuppoſed to have derived his information from annals of the monaſtery, written at the time and upon the ſpot, ſeems to have the beſt claim to credit. It is probable, that the death of Earl Edwin, and the ſurrender and impriſonment of Earl Morcar, ſpoken of by the hiſtorians, happened after they had quitted the iſland and joined Ralph de Wahes, earl of the Eaſt Angles.

archbiſhop

archbiſhop Stigand being obnoxious to the conqueror fled to the iſle of Ely; the abbot of St. Alban's, the biſhop of Durham, and a great number both of the clergy and laity to the amount of many thouſands, among whom were the Earls of Leiceſter, Warwick, Hereford, Suffolk, and Northumberland, from time to time followed their example. Being aſſembled in ſuch force they choſe Hereward, a brave knight, younger ſon of Leofric Earl of Mercia, for their general, and fortified the iſland againſt the king. According to the regiſter of Peterborough, this muſt have been in the year 1067. Matthew Paris, who lived in the reign of Henry III. tells us, that a wooden fortreſs, then erected in the fens, remained till his time, and was known by the name of Hereward's Caſtle. The king, on hearing of theſe tranſactions, haſtened towards Cambridgeſhire with his whole army, inveſted the iſle by land and water, cauſed a caſtle to be built at Wiſbech*, and a fortreſs to be made at Reche on the ſouth ſide of the iſle: and having ordered a rendezvous of his army at Aldreth, where the fen was four furlongs in breadth, cauſed a bridge or cauſeway to be made of wood, ſtone, and faggots of all kinds, with trees and great pieces of timber faſtened underneath with cow hides; but this ſtructure proved ſo inſecure, that the greater part of his army in attempting to paſs it were drowned in the fens. He now gave over for the preſent any farther attempts to ſubdue his enemies in the iſland, and retired with the remains of his army, leaving certain guards of ſoldiers on the borders of the fens, to prevent them from laying waſte the neighbouring country: ſome incurſions, nevertheleſs, were made by the iſlanders, in one of which they ſet fire to the town of Burwell, and had a ſucceſsful ſkirmiſh with ſome ſoldiers from the king's garriſon at Reche.

During all this time the earls and knights were entertained in the refectory of the abbey at Ely, the earls ſitting at the high table with the abbot, and the knights and monks at the other tables alternately, every man with his target and lance hanging near him on the wall, to be ready for immediate action. The king being with his court at Brandon in Suffolk, a few miles to the eaſt of the iſle of Ely, Hereward went thither in diſguiſe, and ſucceeded in gaining information of the meaſures which had been concerted for reducing the iſland. The king now advanced a ſecond time with his army to Aldreth, and cauſed great ſtore of wood and faggots to be brought thither for the purpoſe of making another cauſeway; having ſummoned all the fiſhermen in thoſe parts to meet him with their boats at a place called Cotingelade, to convey the materials to Aldreth: Hereward having diſguiſed himſelf as one of that occupation, repaired thither with a boat, and was among the moſt active in bringing materials to the place appointed at Aldreth; but as ſoon as

* M. Paris.

they

they were collected together in a great quantity, he took an opportunity of ſetting fire to the whole pile. The king having ordered a more ſtrict guard to be kept night and day, cauſed certain earth-works to be thrown up near the cauſeway, which are ſuppoſed to be thoſe now called Belſar's hills, a name which is conjectured to have been derived from Belaſius the Norman general [y]. When the beſieging army was on the point of making another attack on the iſland, the inhabitants ſet fire to the reeds, which, ſpreading far and wide, cauſed a great panic among the aſſailants, and a haſty retreat with much loſs.

About this time, which muſt have been in the year 1074, Ralph de Waher, or Guader, whom the conqueror had made Earl of the Eaſt Angles, rebelled againſt his benefactor, and having encamped with his army near Cambridge, was joined by moſt of the chief Engliſh nobility from the iſland; but on the advance of the king's army, under the command of the biſhops of Baieux and Conſtance, retired precipitately to Norwich [z]. Hereward with his forces ſtill reſolutely defended the iſle, and the king deſpairing of ſucceeding in his attempts to reduce it by aſſault, ſeized on all the lands of the monaſtery, which were without the limits of the iſland, and divided them among his ſoldiers, who were thus excited to more than ordinary diligence, in the ſervice in which they were engaged. No ſooner had the abbot and monks received this unwelcome intelligence, than they reſolved to ſend private meſſengers to the king, then at Warwick, with an offer of the payment of 1000 marks, and the ſurrender of the iſland, on condition that he would reſume his grant and reſtore the poſſeſſions of the church: the offer having been accepted, they took the opportunity while the brave Hereward, who had defended their iſland for ſeven years, was abſent on a foraging party, to admit the king and his army, who before Hereward's return were encamped at Witchford, within two miles of Ely. Finding that reſiſtance would now be vain, but diſdaining to ſubmit to the mercy of the Norman invader, Hereward with a few followers made good his eſcape, and though he never ceaſed, as we are told, to concert hoſtile meaſures againſt the conqueror, he not only had the ſingular good fortune to eſcape death or impriſonment, but what is more remarkable, it appears that his eſtates deſcended to his heirs, and continued, although in turbulent times, for many generations in his poſterity [a].

[y] The field where theſe earthworks are to be ſeen is called, in a record of the reign of Henry III. *campus de Belaſis*. In the ancient picture of the Norman officers at Ely, the name of Belaſius occurs, and he is ſtiled *Præſes Militum verſus Elyc.*—See Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely. [z] Sim. Dunelm. See Decem. Scrip. I 208. Bromton makes Ralph de Waher's rebellion to have happened in the year 1075. [a] Hereward's only daughter and heir married Hugh de Evermue Lord of Deping, in Lincolnſhire, from whom the great lordſhip of Brunne, in the ſame county (being Hereward's patrimony) deſcended, by female heirs, to the families of Rullos, Fitz-Gilbert, and Wake.

At

At the commencement of thoſe civil wars, which diſtracted the nation during the greater part of king Stephen's reign; Nigellus biſhop of Ely, being attached to the intereſt of the empreſs Maud, built a wooden caſtle at Ely, ſurrounding it with bulwarks; and having repaired the caſtle at Aldreth, placed a garriſon in it, and after conſulting with ſome of the more powerful of his lay neighbours, they reſolved to defend the iſland againſt the king. Stephen having ſent an army to beſiege it without ſucceſs, went himſelf with a fleet of ſmall veſſels to Aldreth; and having made a temporary bridge for his cavalry, entered the iſland, put his enemies to flight, marched to Ely, obliged the biſhop's ſoldiers to quit Aldreth Caſtle, and garriſoned it with ſome of his own troops. The biſhop made his eſcape, and joined the empreſs Maud, who was then at Glouceſter: this was in the year 1140. Two years afterwards (the iſland being ſtill in a ſtate of revolt) Geoffry de Mandeville Earl of Eſſex, and Gilbert Earl of Clare, were ſent thither by the king, to take and impriſon ſuch of the biſhop's men as they ſhould find in arms: meantime, the biſhop being returned, he with the aſſiſtance of the empreſs, again poſſeſſed himſelf of the iſland and of Aldreth Caſtle.

Some time after this in the year 1144, the men of Ely (the biſhop being then at Rome) ſuſpecting that the king's friends were meditating miſchief againſt them, and being aware that they had not force ſufficient to defend the Iſland, called to their aſſiſtance Geoffry de Mandeville Earl of Eſſex, whom the empreſs Maud had won over to her party, and committed to his care the caſtles of Ely and Aldreth. The earl being much incenſed againſt the King, who had not long before impriſoned him, and afterwards granted him his liberty, upon what he thought hard terms, laid waſte the royal demeſnes wherever he came, as well as the lands and poſſeſſions of ſuch as were attached to the King's intereſt. Having ſpoiled Ramſey abbey, he traverſed Cambridgeſhire from weſt to eaſt: at Benwick near Doddington where was a paſſage into the Iſle of Ely, he placed a garriſon; thence paſſing by way of Ely he went to Fordham at the eaſtern extremity of the county, where he placed a ſtrong garriſon of horſe. Stephen in revenge laid waſte the poſſeſſions of the biſhop, and in addition to theſe repeated devaſtations, the miſerable inhabitants of the iſle of Ely were afflicted with the complicated horrors of famine and peſtilence: meanwhile the earl of Eſſex loſt his life in an encounter with the king's forces [b]: Gervaſe of Canterbury ſays that he was ſlain at the ſiege of a caſtle, which the king had built at Burwell [c] in this county, which is only a few miles from Fordham.

[b] From an account written by Richard of Ely in the Ely Annals, printed in Leland's Collectan. I. 599, 600.—and Wharton's Anglia Sacra, I. 619—624. [c] Decem Scrip. I. 1360.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

peaſantry, he had procured a ſafe paſſage for his army; the barons attempted no farther reſiſtance, ſome ſought their ſafety by flight, the remainder capitulated[w]. It is ſomewhat remarkable that among the latter was lord Wake a lineal deſcendant of the brave Hereward, who two centuries before, held the iſland againſt William the Conqueror.

We meet with no other hiſtorical event, connected with this county before the civil wars in the 17th century, except the proclaiming of the lady Jane Gray at Cambridge by the duke of Northumberland in 1553[x].

At former periods, Cambridgeſhire appears to have experienced the miſeries of civil commotions more than other counties; but in the war between king Charles and his parliament, it had the good fortune to be almoſt wholly exempt from them, none of its towns ſuſtained a ſiege, no battle was fought in it, nor does it appear that either of the contending armies made any long ſtay there. The only injury which it ſuſtained during the war, ſeems to have been ſome plunder committed by the king's troops, when he came into Cambridgeſhire with his army in 1645[y]. At the beginning of the war, Cambridgeſhire and the iſle of Ely, aſſociated under lord Grey of Werke for the parliament[z], and petitioned for arms for the defence of the county againſt the commiſſioners of array[a]. Lord Clarendon ſpeaks of Cambridgeſhire, as one of the aſſociated counties in which the king had not any viſible party, nor one fixed quarter[b]. The univerſity indeed were for the moſt part loyal, and did what was in their power for the king's ſervice, by voting their plate.

In 1643, Cromwell took poſſeſſion of Cambridge for the parliament[c]; and the Earl of Mancheſter being ſent down to viſit the univerſity, expelled a great number of the moſt eminent loyaliſts. In the year 1645, Cromwell, who had a conſiderable eſtate in that diſtrict, was ſent down with three troops of horſe to ſecure the iſle of Ely[d]; Sir Francis Ruſſel one of the ſequeſtrators for Cambridgeſhire, and afterwards one of Cromwell's lords, was governor of the iſle[e]; his ſon-in-law, Hugh Underwood, was governor of Whittleſea[f]. In the month of Auguſt 1645, the king marched towards Cambridge, but departed without attacking it[g]; Whitelocke ſays that his troops plundered the county. In the month of June 1647, the parliamentary army under Fairfax and Cromwell, had their head quarters at Kennet, near Newmarket[h]. Whilſt they were ſtationed there, the king was ſeized at Holdenby by cornet Joyce, who was proceeding with his charge towards the army, when Cromwell diſpatched a meſſenger, with inſtructions to convey his Majeſty to Lady Cutt's houſe at Childerley near Cambridge, whither he

[w] See M. Paris and Walter Hemingford. [x] Holinſhed. [y] Whitelocke. [z] Ibid.
[a] Vicars. [b] Vol. II. 8vo. edit. 172. [c] Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, I. 273.
[d] Heath's Chronicle 77. [e] Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells. [f] Ibid. [g] Heath.
[h] See Whitelocke, Heath, &c.

arrived on the 7th of June. The next day, Fairfax and Cromwell waited on him, and diſavowed any knowlege of the ſeizure of his perſon. At his majeſty's requeſt they gave orders for his removal to Newmarket, which took place on the 9th.[h] Whilſt the army remained in Cambridgſhire they had a general rendezvous, on Triplow heath, and another near Royſton[i]. During this important period, Cromwell who had obtained leave from the parliament to repair to the army, acquired that influence with them, which laid the foundation of his future greatneſs.

Ancient and modern Diviſion of the County.

WHEN the Survey of Domeſday was taken, the town of Cambridge was taxed as a hundred; the remainder of the county was divided into 14 hundreds, excluſively of the two hundreds of Ely; theſe two hundreds are now divided into three, Ely, Witchford, and Wiſbech: Ely contains, beſides the city of that name, the pariſhes of Downham, Littleport, and Stuntney; that of Witchford, contains the pariſhes of Wichford, Dodington, Chatteris, Haddenham, Wentworth, and Witcham; the hundred of Wiſbech, contains the pariſhes of Wiſbech, Elme, Leverington, Stretham, Sutton, Whittleſea, and Wilberton; beſides Mepall, Newton, and Tidd St. Giles, which are not mentioned in the Survey. The other hundreds remain as they were, and contain the ſame pariſhes and hamlets, excepting that Clopton, which in the Survey is deſcribed in Armingford, is now deemed to be in Wetherley hundred.

The following is a liſt of the hundreds with their modern names.

Ceſtretone	Chefterton	Radefelle	Radfield
Chavelai	Cheveley	Stanes	Stane
Cildeford	Chilford	Staplehou	Staploe
Ermingford	Armingford	Stou	Stow
Flamindic or Flamidinc	Flendiſh	Trepelau or Trepeſlau	Triplow
Noreſtou	North-Stow	Wederlai	Wetherley
Papeword	Papworth	Witelesford	Whittlesford.

The following is a liſt of the manors noticed in the ſurvey of Domeſday, with their modern names, as far as they could be aſcertained.

Abintone in the hundred of Armingford	Abington near Shengay, or Abington Pigotts	Badburgham or Badburham	Baberham or Babraham
Abintone in the hundred of Chilford	Great and Little Abington	Barentone	Barrington
Atelai or Hatelai	East Hatley	Baſingborne	Baſingbourn
Avereſdone	Everſdon	Bece	Landbeach
		Beleſham	Balſham
		Bellingeham	Badlingham
		Bercheham	Barham

[h] Dugdale's view of the troubles. [i] Whitelocke.

Bertone

Bertone - - Barton
Bocheſworde - - Boxworth
Bodicheſham - - Bottiſham or Botſham
Brone or Brune - Bourn
Burch - - Burgh or Burrow Green
Burewelle - - Burwell
Caldecote - - Caldecot
Campas or Canpas - Caſtle Camps and Shudy Camps
Carlentone or Carletone - Carlton
Cauſtone - - Caxton
Ceſtretone - - Cheſterton
Cetriz - - Chatteris
Chavelai - - Cheveley
Chenepewelle - - Knapwell
Chenet - - Kennet
Chertelinge - - Kirtling
Chingeſtone - - Kingſton
Chipeham - - Chippenham
Cildrelai or Cilderlai - Childreley
Cloptune - - Clopton
Coelia in the hundred of Stanes
Contone or Cunitone - Conington
Coteham - - Cottenham
Crawedene - - Crowden
Crocheſtone - - Croxton
Cumbretone - - Comberton
Ditone in the hundred of Chevely - Wood Ditton
Ditone in the hundred of Flendiſh - Fen Ditton
Dodeſworde - - Duxford
Dodington - - Doddington
Draitone in the hundred of Cheſterton - Dry Drayton
Draitone in the hundred of Papworth - Fenny Drayton
Dullingeham - - Dullingham
Duneham - - Downham
Eleſworde - - Elſworth
Epintone - - Impington
Erningtone or Erningtune - Arrington
Eſcelforde - - Shelford
Eſceprid - - Shepreth
Eſſelinge - - Qu. Aſhley
Eureſdone - - Everſdon
Fordeham - - Fordham
Foxtune - - Foxton
Fugeleſmere - - Fulmere or Foulmere
Fuleberne - - Fulbourn
Gamelingei - - Gamlinghay
Giſleham - - Iſelham
Granteſete - - Granchester
Gratedene - - Little Granſden
Gravelai - - Graveley
Gretone - - Girton
Hadreham - - Haddenham
Hardwic - - Hardwick
Haſlingefeld - - Haſlingfield
Hatelai and Hecteſlie - Hatley
Havocheſtun - - Hawkſton
Helle - - Elme
Herleſton - - Harlſton
Herletone - - Harlton
Heſtitone or Hiſtitone - Hinxton
Hichelintone or Inchelinton - Ickleton
Hintone - - Hinton
Hiſtone - - Hiſton
Hochinton - - Hockinton or Hogginton
Horningeſie - - Horningſey
Horſei - - Horſeheath
Lidlintone - - Litlington
Lindone - - Lindon-end in Haddenham
Lintone - - Linton
Litelport - - Littleport
Litel-tedford - - Thetford in the iſle of Ely
Loleſworde - - Lolworth
Madinglei - - Madingley
Melleburne - - Melbourn
Melrede - - Meldreth
Merche - - March

Mid-

Middletone	Milton	Utbeche	Waterbeach
Mordune	Gilden and Steeple Morden	Wadone or Wadune	Whaddon
Ordwelle, Oredwelle or Orewelle	Orwell	Wandrie in the hundred of Wittlesford	
Ovre	Over	Waratinge	Wratting
Pampeſworde	Pampisford or Pampſworth	Watewelle or Witewelle	
Papeworde	Papworth	Werateworde	Wratſworth in Orwell
Rantone	Rampton	Weſlai	Weſtley
Saham	Soham	Weſtone	Weſton
Salſiton	Sawſton	Weſtwiche	Weſtwick in Hockinton
Scelgei	Shengay	Wiborgham or Witborham	Wilbraham
Severlai	Silverley	Wiceford	Witchford
Sextone	Saxham or Saxon, in Wood Ditton	Wiceham in the hundred of Ely	Witcham in Witchford hundred
Snellewelle	Snailwell	Wiceham in the hundred of Chilford	Weſt Wickham
Stantune	Stanton	Wicham in the hundred of Stapletou	Wicken
Stapleforde	Stapleford	Wilbertone	Wilberton
Sticesworde or Stivicesworde	Stechworth	Winepole	Wimpole
Stou	Stow	Winteworde	Wentworth
Stradham	Stretham	Wiſbece	Wiſbech
Stuntenei	Stuntney	Witelesforde	Whittlesford
Suaſam	Swaſham	Witeſie	Whittleſea
Sudtone	Sutton	Wivelingham	Willingham
Svaveſye	Swaveſey		
Tadelai	Tadlow		
Teverſham	Teverſham		
Toſth	Toft		
Trepeſlau	Triplow		
Trumpintone	Trumpington		

The pariſhes of Bartlow, Brinkley, Coton, Eltiſley, Leverington, Mepall, Newton, Outwell, Tidd St. Giles, and Upwell, as well as a great number of hamlets, and manors, are omitted in the Survey.

Eccleſiaſtical Diviſion and Juriſdiction.

THE County of Cambridge was formerly part of the dioceſe of Lincoln, but the abbots of Ely always claimed an independent juriſdiction, within the limits of their own iſle. In the year 1108, a biſhopric was founded at Ely; and the whole of the county of Cambridge, with the exception of a few pariſhes, having been taken out of the juriſdiction of the ſee of Lincoln, was added to the iſle of Ely, to conſtitute a dioceſe for the new biſhop. The manor of Spaldwick in Huntingdonſhire, was given

given to the biſhop of Lincoln, as ſome compenſation for the diminution of his Juriſdiction [k].

All thoſe pariſhes (being 15 in number) which lie on the eaſt ſide of the ancient boundary of Mercia, and never formed part of the dioceſe of Lincoln, continue to be compriſed within that of Norwich, to which they originally belonged; and conſtitute part of the deanery of Fordham, within the archdeaconry of Sudbury. The pariſh of Iſelham is in the dioceſe of Rocheſter; Emneth in the county of Norfolk is in the dioceſe of Ely. Whilſt Cambridgeſhire was in the dioceſe of Lincoln, that county, with Huntingdonſhire, and part of Hertfordſhire were under the juriſdiction fo one archdeacon: immediately after the foundation of the ſee of Ely, Cambridgeſhire was placed under the juriſdiction of an archdeacon, who took his title from the county town; the ſacriſt of the abbey exerciſing archidiaconal powers within the iſle of Ely, as he had been accuſtomed to do before the foundation of the biſhopric; but the ſecond archdeacon, William de Lavington, having aſſumed the title of archdeacon of Ely, claimed juriſdiction in the iſle, as well as in other parts of the county. From this time diſputes were perpetually ariſing between the biſhop and the archdeacon, till the year 1401, when their reſpective juriſdictions were finally ſettled by an award [l].

The dioceſe of Ely is divided into 8 deaneries, Berton, otherwiſe Barton, Bourne, otherwiſe Knapwell, Camps, Cambridge, Cheſterton, Ely, Shengay, and Wiſbech.

Wolſey's liſt, as quoted by Camden, makes the number of pariſhes in this county, 163; Heylin makes them 141, including probably only the rectories and vicarages; the editor of the Magna Britannia, publiſhed in the year 1720, makes them 183, which is evidently erroneous. The preſent number, appear to be 165: the number occaſionally varies in all counties, by the creation of new pariſhes, and the depopulation of others. The only modern pariſh in this county, is that of All Saints in Newmarket: in ſome inſtances of depopulated villages the pariſhes continue diſtinct, although the churches have been long dilapidated, and ſcarcely a houſe remains, as is the caſe at Childerley [m]; in others the payment of taxes having been conſolidated with that of neighbouring pariſhes, the places are no longer conſidered parochial, ſuch as Clopton, Malton and Silverley. At Hiſton the memory of the pariſh of St. Etheldred is almoſt loſt, even in the village, yet that and St. Andrew, are both recogniſed in the incloſure act, paſſed in 1801: there were formerly two pariſhes at Burwell, Duxford, Long-Stanton, and Whittle-

[k] Wharton's Anglia. Sacra. Vol. I. p. 615. in the notes. [l] The award is in the biſhop of of Ely's Regiſter. See Bentham's Ely, p. 270. [m] There were formerly two pariſhes of this name, Childerley-Magna, and Childerley Parva, the latter is quite loſt; Childerley-Magna remains as a pariſh, although the church has been deſtroyed.

ſea,

ſea, ſtill contain two pariſhes, and have two churches in each, but at Whittleſea, the boundaries of the reſpective pariſhes are unknown. Fulbourn contains two pariſhes, but only one church, that of St. Vigor; Swaffham-Prior alſo has two pariſhes, but the church of St. Mary has lately been taken down.

Several of the benefices are conſolidated, as Hawkſton with Newton; St. Giles's and St. Peter's in Cambridge; Mepal and Sutton; Clopton and Croydon; Swaffham-Prior St Mary, and Swaffham-Prior St. Cyric, and Elme with Emneth in Norfolk; Wendy and Shengay alſo are held together: others have chapels annexed, as the chapel of Willingham to Carleton; Maney to Coveney; March and Benwick to Doddington; Thetford to Stretham; St. Mary's chapel and Gyhern to Wiſbech; St. Mary's in the Marſh to Newton in the iſle of Ely; Parſon-Drove to Leverington; Stunteney to the church of the Holy Trinity, and Chetiſham to St. Mary's at Ely.

Of the 165 pariſhes, ſixty-two are rectories, with cure of ſouls, eighty-one vicarages, and twenty-two curacies or donatives; among the vicarages, ſix have ſinecure rectories, and two are endowed with the great tithes. Of the vicarages and donatives, ſixty-eight were before the reformation, appropriated to religious houſes; three to the biſhop of Ely; two to the biſhop of Rocheſter; two to the archdeacon of Ely; ſixteen to colleges in Cambridge; two to colleges in Oxford, and one to the dean and chapter of Windſor. Of thoſe which had belonged to religious houſes, ſixteen are now veſted in colleges at Cambridge, ſixteen in the biſhop of Ely; and eleven in the dean and chapter, the others are in lay hands.

Monaſteries, Colleges, and Hoſpitals.

The Benedictine monks had an abbey at Ely, which was placed under the government of a prior, when Ely was converted into a biſhop's ſee; an abbey at Thorney, and for a ſhort time cells at Cambridge and Denny; the Benedictine nuns, an abbey at Chatteris, and priories at Cambridge, Ickleton, and Swaffham-Bulbeck; the Auſtin-canons, priories at Angleſey, Barnwell and Spinney; the Gilbertines, priories at Cambridge, Fordham, and at Mirmaud, in the pariſh of Upwell; the Minoreſſes an abbey at Denny; the Templars had for a ſhort time houſes at Denny, and Great Wilbraham; the Knights-Hoſpitallers preceptories at Chippenham and Shengay; the Auſtin-friers, Black-friers, Grey-friers, White-friers, Bethlemite-friers, the friers de Sacco, and friers of St. Mary had all eſtabliſhments at Cambridge; the Crouched or Croſſed Friers had a houſe at Bareham in the pariſh of Linton. Ancient records and hiſtorians ſpeak of a nunnery at Elteſley, and monaſteries at Horningſea and Soham. There were Alien priories at Iſelham,

Linton, and Swavefey, and a ſmall priory at Thirlinge, in the pariſh of Upwell, of which no particulars are known.

There was a college at Newton, in the iſle of Ely, conſiſting of a warden, and ſeveral chaplains; the preſent number of colleges in Cambridge is 16 excluſive of Downing college, newly founded, and not yet built. King's hall, and Michael-houſe, two ancient colleges, were incorporated into Trinity college, by Henry VIII. Chriſt's college was built on the ſite of an ancient college called Gods-houſe.

There were three ancient hoſpitals at Cambridge, one of which, St. John's hoſpital, was converted into St. John's college. There were ancient hoſpitals alſo, at Sterebridge, near Cambridge; at Ely; at Leverington; at Long-Stow; at Thorney; at Wiſbech; at Whittlesford, and at Wicken; none of theſe are now in exiſtence.

Market Towns, &c.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE contains one city, Ely: the county returns two members to parliament *; the town, and the univerſity of Cambridge, each two members; there is no other borough in the county. The number of market towns excluſively of Cambridge, and Ely, is four; Linton, March, Thorney, and Wiſbech. A part only of Newmarket, and Royſton are in this county; Cambridge, Ely, Linton, and Wiſbech are conſiderable corn markets.

The markets at March, and Thorney, are merely for butchers meat; that of Thorney is held under the incorporation charter of the conſervation of the fens, (which bears date 1634). Under the ſame charter a market, long ſince diſcontinued, was granted to Stretham. Markets were formerly held at the following places, by virtue of ancient charters, Great-Abington, Abington-Pigotts, Baberham, Balſham, Barrington, Baſſingbourn, Brinkley, Caxton, Chippenham, Clopton, Cottenham, Fen-Ditton, Foxton, Fulmere, Gamlingay, Ickleton, Impington, Kingſton, Rampton, Reche in the pariſh of Burwell, Sutton, Swaffham-Prior, Swavefey, Whittlesford and Wicken. Soham had a market which has been diſuſed about a century; there was a market alſo at Whittleſea, which has not been diſcontinued more than 20 years; it is probable that both theſe were held by preſcription, the charters not having been found on record; they were both in ancient time places of note: Soham was a biſhop's ſee.

* By ſtat. 34 & 35 Hen. 8. the ſum of 10l. was charged on the manor of Burlewas in Madingley for the payment of the fees and wages of the knights of the ſhire for Cambridgeſhire. See the account of Madingley.

IN

Population.

In the year 1377, the number of perſons charged to a poll-tax, from which the clergy, children, and paupers, were exempted, was 27,350; but it ſeems doubtful whether it was excluſively of the town of Cambridge, and the city of Ely, in each of which 1722 perſons were taxed; if they were taxed ſeparately, the total number would be 30,794. In Carter's hiſtory of Cambridgeſhire, publiſhed in 1753, the county is ſaid to contain 20,000 houſes, and 100,000 ſouls, but this was evidently a vague calculation, and conſiderably over-rated the population. It appears, by the returns made under the act of parliament for aſcertaining the population of this kingdom in 1801, that there were 16,451, houſes in Cambridgeſhire, of which 16,139 were inhabited; the total number of inhabitants, is ſtated to be 89,346, of whom, 44,081, were males, 45,265, females. Of this total number, there were 28,054, principally employed in agriculture, and 11,988, in trade, manufactures and commerce.

The following account of the number of houſes, families, and perſons, is taken from the above mentioned return, and arranged alphabetically

	Inhabited Houſes.	Unhabited Houſes.	Families.	Perſons.
Abington-Great	47		50	272
——— Little	34		38	185
——— Pigotts	24		41	177
Arrington	30		44	190
Aſhley (with Silverley)	38		54	272
Baberham	38		50	196
Balſham	143		180	542
Barrington	63	4	85	348
Bartlow	13	1	17	83
Barton	29	1	43	218
Baſingbourn	128	2	189	828
——— Kneeſworth a hamlet of Baſſingbourn	24		24	120
Bottiſham	125	1	179	864
Bourne	91	2	111	554
Boxworth	37		41	220
Brinkley	33		45	275
Burrough-Green	46	1	53	276
Burwell	269	1	269	1250
Caldecot	13		15	75
Cambridge—All Saints	127	1	131	704
———St. Andrew, Barnwell	79		79	252
———St. Andrew the Great	168	4	229	1082

	Inhabited Houſes.	Uninhabited Houſes.	Families.	Perſons.
Cambridge—St. Benedict	110	11	127	650
——St. Botolph	117	3	142	645
——St. Clement's	109	4	149	651
——St. Edward's	131	4	160	665
——St. Giles's	194	4	240	916
——St. Mary's the Great	140	3	165	761
——St. Mary's the Leſs	94	2	116	555
——St. Michael's	51	1	54	310
——St. Peter's	82	3	102	392
——St. Sepulchre's	104	1	110	479
——Holy Trinity	185	1	274	1214
——Univerſity				811
Total in Cambridge	1691	42	2078	10,087
Camps-Caſtle	74	1	106	546
——Shudy	51		59	349
Carlton cum Willingham	34		44	229
Caxton	44		63	336
Chatteris	387	3	520	2393
Cheſterton	134	3	171	741
Cheveley	82	5	85	398
Childerley	4		7	47
Chippenham	98		113	524
Clopton cum Croydon	31		34	208
Comberton	45		62	295
Connington	28		31	182
Coton	25	1	34	126
Cottenham	189	2	245	1088
Coveney	41		49	212
——Manea, a hamlet of Coveney	76	2	100	500
Croxton	34		43	171
Ditton-Fen	49	2	76	337
Wood	113	7	121	648
Doddington	57		75	374
——Benwick (hamlets of Doddington)	58	1	77	346
——March (hamlets of Doddington)	536	19	616	2514
——Wimblington (hamlets of Doddington)	97	1	102	557
Downham	169	1	179	844
Drayton-Dry	76		86	376
——-Fenny	51	2	61	256
Dullingham	83	4	103	468
Duxford St. Peter and St. John	105	1	114	464
Elme	162	5	186	951
Elſworth	94	1	127	585
Elſey	46	1	52	250

	Inhabited Houſes.	Uninhabited Houſes.	Families.	Perſons.
Ely { St. Mary	221	3	256	1117
Ely { ——Chetiſham, hamlet of St. Mary's	7		7	48
Ely { Trinity	535	37	562	2596
Ely { ——Stuntney, hamlet of Trinity pariſh	23	2	27	125
Ely { College	11	8	11	62
Total in Ely	797	50	863	3948
Everſden Great	34	1	46	212
—— Little	25		34	150
Fordham	125		152	700
Foxton	46	1	68	322
Fulbourn-All Saints and St. Vigors	129	5	163	702
Fulmere	76		85	420
Gamlingay	146	2	208	847
Girton	30	3	47	232
Granchester	35		58	294
Granſden, Little	38	1	41	232
Gravely	30	2	36	156
Haddenham	186	8	226	1090
Hardwicke	19		28	152
Harlſton	64		90	412
Harlton	36		38	156
Haſlingfield	65		90	387
Hatley, Eaſt	15		11	94
Hatley-St. George	19		21	101
Hawkſton	31	1	44	144
Hilderſham	26		45	170
Hinton	67		67	319
Hinxton	45		60	270
Hiſton St. Andrew and St. Ethelred	76		104	523
Horningſea	39		48	293
Horſeheath	50	1	74	342
Icklington	77	2	121	493
Impington	18	1	22	92
Iſelham	272	4	306	1212
Kennet	17	2	26	112
Kingſton	31		43	225
Kirtling or Catlage	78	1	96	458
Knapwell	21	2	21	97
Landbeach	45		51	235
Landwade	3	1	5	25
Leverington	108	1	130	593
—— Parſon-Drove, a townſhip of Leverington	68		93	454
Linton	183		246	1157
Litlington	62	2	73	350

Littleport

	Inhabited Houſes.	Uninhabited Houſes.	Families.	Perſons.
Littleport	234	3	336	1602
Lolworth	17	1	18	98
Madingley	36	1	36	190
Melbourn	130		182	819
Meldreth	73		103	444
Milton	40		58	273
Morden-Gilden	84	3	84	428
———-Steeple	74		98	430
Newmarket, All Saints *	61	5	86	485
Newton	18		29	114
Newton in the iſle of Ely	46	1	58	283
Okington	42		55	284
———Weſtwick, a hamlet of Okington	7		7	33
Orwell cum Malton	68		102	375
Outwell †	46	2	52	228
Over	144	1	144	689
Pampiſford	35		46	202
Papworth-Agnes	9		9	80
——— Everard	21		22	111
Rampton	27	1	35	162
Royſton ‡	77	3	81	356
Sawſton	94	3	120	466
Shelford-Magna	83	4	135	570
——— Parva	47		61	220
Shengay	5		7	42
Shepreth	42		46	202
Snailwell	21		37	200
Soham	444	7	444	2004
Stanton Long, All Saints	58		58	296
———St. Michael's	18		24	104
Stapleford	47	1	64	235
Stechworth	56	2	74	342
Stow, Long	22	1	31	175
Stow cum Quy	44	1	50	235
Stretham	104	1	137	636
———Thetford, a hamlet of Stretham	23		25	119
Sutton	153	2	217	944
Swaffham-Bulbeck	83	3	108	540
———Prior	168	2	181	791
Swaveſey	168	5	181	831

* This is only the Cambridgeſhire part of Newmarket. The pariſh of St. Mary, which is in Suffolk, contains 252 houſes, and 1307 inhabitants. † The church of this pariſh, and part of the village are in Norfolk. ‡ This is only the Cambridgeſhire part, the Hertfordſhire part contains 206 houſes, and 975 inhabitants.

Tadlow

	Inhabited Houſes.	Uninhabited Houſes.	Families.	Perſons.
Tadlow	18		17	101
Teverſham	22		35	154
Thorney	245	1	291	1598
Toft	34	1	44	208
Triplow	46	1	73	334
Trumpington	60		100	494
Tydd St. Giles	82	2	108	535
Upwell *	150	3	153	830
Waterbeach	114		129	553
Welches-Dam, extrapar.	16		22	102
Welney	48	1	50	265
Wendy	12		23	109
Wentworth	15	1	25	115
Weſtley	18		31	126
Weſton-Colville	47	2	72	318
Whaddon	37		48	221
Whittleſea, St. Andrew and St. Mary	734	11	842	3841
Whittlesford	60	2	100	416
Wicken	84		116	614
Wickham-Weſt	78		78	332
Wilberton	48	2	67	301
Wilbraham, Great	55	1	72	354
——Little	34		41	183
Willingham	145	1	183	795
Wimpole	47		56	324
Wiſbech St. Mary's	150	2	169	831
—— St. Peter's	1008	14	1042	4710
Witcham	58	2	68	323
Witchford	44	1	60	294
Wratting-Weſt	110	2	124	541

Principal Land Owners, at various Periods, and principal extinct Families.

AT the time of the Norman ſurvey, 68 hides, and 40 acres of land, making 8,140 acres, were veſted in the crown, beſides 14 hides and a half, which were held by tenants, immediately under the crown: 20 hides belonged to the ſee of Lincoln, and about 12 hides were held under that ſee; a ſmall eſtate was attached to the ſee of Rocheſter: the biſhop of Wincheſter had 13 hides and a half, and two hides and a half were held under him; this appears to have been private property, not attached to his ſee. Two hundred and eighty five hides were veſted in religious houſes: the abbot and convent of Ely had 187 hides, (12,440 acres) in their own

* The church, and the greater part of this pariſh, are in Norfolk.

poſſeſſion, beſides 19 hides held under them. The abbot and convent of Ramſey had 52 hides; the abbey of Croyland 26 hides; the abbies of Thorney, Chatteris and St. Wendrille in Normandy, ſmaller eſtates.

The largeſt lay proprietors were, Alan Earl of Britany, Picot de Cambridge, Hardwinus de Scalariis or D'Echallers, and Euſtace Earl of Boulogne. The Earl of Britany had ſeventy-eight hides in his own poſſeſſion, and ninety hides were held under him, all of which had belonged to Editha, the queen of Edward the Confeſſor. Picot de Cambridge had ſixty-four hides in poſſeſſion, and eighty-ſeven others were held under him; Hardwin D'Echallers, thirty-ſix hides, and the fee of thirty-eight; and the Earl of Boulogne, twenty-five hides, and the fee of five others.

In a ſecond claſs of land-holders may be reckoned Judith, Counteſs of Northumberland; Robert Gernon, anceſtor of the Cavendiſh family; Eudo, ſteward of the king's houſehold; Aubrey de Vere, anceſtor of the Earls of Oxford; Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel; Wido de Rainbuedcourt; William de Warren, (afterwards Earl of Surrey); Geoffrey de Mandeville, anceſtor of the Earls of Eſſex; and Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham; who had in their own poſſeſſion, from ten to twenty hides each, beſides what was held of them by other perſons. John Fitz Waleran had nine hides and a half; Hugh de Porth, anceſtor of the St. Johns, and David de Argentomago, had ſix hides and a half each: there were fourteen ſmaller proprietors, none of whom held ſo much as five hides.

Very few of theſe eſtates continued for any length of time in the deſcendants of the families who poſſeſſed them at the time of the Norman ſurvey. A ſmall part of the vaſt property of the Earl of Britany, conſiſting of the manors of Fulbourn and Swaveſey, continued in his deſcendants of the male line, the Zouches, as late as the year 1400, and afterwards paſſed by female heirs to the families of Botetort, Burnell, Boteler, and Carey. Moſt of the eſtates of Picot de Cambridge, paſſed by female heirs to the families of Peverell and Pecche, the laſt of which became extinct in the male line about the end of the fourteenth century. Whaddon, the ſeat of the barony of Scales or D'Echallers, continued in the male deſcendants of Hardwinus de Scalariis for ſeveral generations: Whaddon in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was in the family of Moor, deſcended from D'Echallers in the female line. The deſcendants of Aubrey de Vere retained ſome of the manors of their anceſtor for ſeveral generations: Great-Abingdon and Caſtle-Camps were not alienated until the ſixteenth century.

Among the earlieſt poſſeſſors of lands in Cambridgeſhire, of whom we have any notice from records ſubſequent to the Norman Survey, were the Baſſingbourns and the Argentines. The Tiptofts, who were before poſſeſſed of ſeveral manors in the county, ſucceeded to the eſtates of the Baſſingbourns, whoſe chief ſeat was at the village of

of that name; but whether by purchaſe or inheritance does not appear. They had ſeats at Burwell and Great-Everſden; their eſtates paſſed by female heirs to the Ingoldeſthorps and Nevilles, and eventually became divided among the co-heireſſes of John Neville, heir to the Alingtons [a]; ſome of them were alienated at an earlier period, but Horſeheath the ſeat of the family, and the manors of Argentines in Melbourn, and Alingtons in Bottiſham, were not ſold till after the death of William Lord Alington, the laſt heir male, which happened in 1692.

Next after thoſe already mentioned, in point of date, we find the families of Colville, Buſtler, Freville, Trumpington, St. George, Delahay, Engayne, Burgherſt, Heſlarton, Hobledod, Huntingfield, Haſelden, and Avenell; of theſe the only family now extant, is that of Colville, no longer reſident in the county; Newton their ancient ſeat, was ſold by R. Colville [c] eſq. in 1792. The heireſs of the Buſtlers married into the family of Paris, the principal branch of which, after poſſeſſing their eſtates for ſeveral generations, ended in an heir female, who brought them to the family of Andrewes, afterwards baronets. The family of St. George, whoſe name appears as early as the reign of Edward I., became enriched at a later period by marriage with the heireſſes of Engayne, Delahay, and Avenell: the laſt heir male of the St. Georges of Cambridgeſhire, was Sir Henry St. George, Garter principal king of arms. Hatley St. George, the ſeat of the family, being the only remaining part of their eſtates, which in former times had been very extenſive, was alienated ſeveral years before his death, which did not happen till the year 1715. The memory of moſt of the above mentioned families, is ſtill kept up by manors called after their names; ſome of them occur in ſeveral pariſhes. Towards the middle of the fourteenth century, the anceſtor of the Cottons [b], who had been ſettled in the county, for ſome generations before that period, became poſſeſſed of the Landwade eſtate by marrying a heireſs of the Haſtings family.

In the early part of the fifteenth century, we find the Pigotts poſſeſſed of eſtates at Abington near Shengay, (which from them acquired the name of Abington-Pigotts,) and elſewhere in that neighbourhood: the heireſs of the late Granado Pigott eſq. married the Rev. Wm. Foſter, who has taken the name of Pigott in addition to that of his own family. Nearly contemporary with the Pigotts, as to

[a] With the eſtates of the Argentines, the Alingtons inherited the honorable office of cup-bearer at the coronation.

[c] The Rev. Nathaniel Colville, of Lawſhall in Suffolk, (brother of the late R. Colville eſq.) ſtill poſſeſſes ſome of the family eſtates in Elme, Leverington, and Wiſbech.

[b] A branch of the Cottons of Huntingdonſhire, who were deſcended from the Cottons of Cheſhire, a diſtinct family from thoſe above mentioned, ſettled in Cambridgeſhire at Connington and Hatley St. George, in the ſeventeenth century: they are now extinct.

their ſettlement in this county, were the Peytons now baronets, and the Chicheleys. The laſt of the Chicheley family was Sir Thomas Chicheley, maſter of the ordnance to King Charles II., by whom moſt of the Cambridgeſhire eſtates of that family were ſold: the Peytons were of an ancient family in Suffolk. The families of Cutts and Hinde became poſſeſſed of eſtates in this county, about the cloſe of the fifteenth or beginning of the ſixteenth century: the eſtates of the Hindes paſſed by a female heir to the Cottons of Landwade; thoſe of the Cutts family have been long alienated. Childerley, the family ſeat, was ſold by John Cutts, afterwards Lord Cutts of Gowran, in whom the male line became extinct.

The principal grantees of monaſtic lands in this county, were Sir Edward North, Sir Richard Long, and Dr. Wendy, Phyſician to King Henry VIII. Sir Edward North made Kirtling, or (as it was generally called) Catlage, a noble manſion, which was pulled down a few years ago, his principal ſeat: the manor of Kirtling, with thoſe of Carlton, Aſhley, and Silverley, have deſcended to the Earl of Guildford; the remainder of his eſtates in this county, were either again ſurrendered to the crown, or otherwiſe alienated. Sir Richard Long's eſtates paſſed by a female heir to the Ruſſells, and having been veſted in Sir Edward Ruſſell, (afterwards Earl of Orford) have paſſed by bequeſt and inheritance to the Marchioneſs of Downſhire, on whoſe ſecond ſon they are ſettled: Dr. Wendy's eſtates have paſſed by female heirs to the Earl of Delaware.

The principal families which became poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or early in the ſeventeenth century, appear to have been thoſe of Dockwra, Burgoyne, Cage, and Willys, all extinct: their eſtates have been variouſly diſperſed, excepting thoſe of the latter, which appear to have paſſed entire by ſucceſſive alienations, to their preſent owner, Mr. Panton. Towards the latter end of the ſeventeenth century, Dr. Watſon, Biſhop of St. Davids's, Sir Thomas Sclater, and Sir George Downing, became poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in Cambridgeſhire: thoſe of Dr. Watſon paſſed by inheritance to the families of Ward and Serocold, and ſome of them are ſtill poſſeſſed by the latter. Sir Thomas Sclater's eſtates paſſed to the families of Bacon, King, and Standley: the greater part of Sir George Downing's conſtitute the endowment of Downing College, founded by his deſcendant, the laſt baronet of that family, who died in 1749.

About the beginning of the laſt century, Charles Duke of Somerſet purchaſed large eſtates in Cambridgeſhire, which he divided between his two daughters on their marriage, and they are now the property of his deſcendants the Duke of Rutland, and the Earl of Aylesford. About the year 1720, Edward Lord Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, purchaſed ſeveral eſtates, moſt of which belonged to the Chicheleys: after an interval of about twenty years, the greater part of theſe

eſtates

eſtates paſſed by ſale to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and are now the property of his grandſon the preſent earl, who has conſiderably increaſed the family eſtate, by recent purchaſes.

Nobility of the County, and Places which have given Title to any Branch of the Peerage.

THE firſt earl of Cambridge, was William Meſchines, a younger ſon of Ranulph Earl of Cheſter: David and John ſucceſſively Earls of Huntingdon, the latter of whom died in 1237, were alſo Earls of Cambridge. John of Hainault, a relation of Queen Philippa, and William Marquis of Juliers, had ſucceſſively [q] that title given to them by King Edward III: after the deceaſe of the Marquis, which happened in 1360, the king created his fifth ſon, Edmund de Langley, Earl of Cambridge; to whoſe eldeſt ſon, Edward Duke of York the title deſcended, and was afterwards conferred on his younger ſon Richard, who was beheaded in 1415. Richard Plantagenet created Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge by King Henry VI, loſt his life at the battle of Wakefield in 1460. James Marquis of Hamilton, was, in 1619 created Earl of Cambridge; the title became extinct on the death of his younger ſon William Duke of Hamilton, in 1651. The title of Duke of Cambridge was ſucceſſively conferred on four ſons of James Duke of York, who all died young: Queen Anne conferred it on George Auguſtus, Elector of Hanover, afterwards King George I. In 1801 it was revived in the perſon of his Royal Highneſs Adolphus Frederic, youngeſt ſon of his preſent Majeſty, by whom it is now enjoyed.

Philip Lord Hardwicke [r], Lord High Chancellor, was, in 1754 created Viſcount Royſton and Earl of Hardwicke, which titles are now enjoyed by his grandſon. The brave Admiral Ruſſell, was in 1697 created Baron of Shengay in this county, and Earl of Orford; which titles became extinct at his death.

Robert de Toni was Lord Toni of Kirtling in this county, and Gilbert Peche, Lord Peche, of Brune (Bourn) in 1297; Sir Edward North, (anceſtor of the Earl of Guildford,) was created Baron North of Kirtling in 1553, and Henry Bromley Baron Montfort of Horſeheath in 1741. In 1770, the Right Honorable Charles Yorke, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Hardwicke was created Baron Morden of Morden in Cambridgeſhire, but died before the ſeals were put to the patent.

[q] Brooke ſtates that it was firſt enjoyed by the Marquis of Juliers, but though the error is not corrected by Vincent, it is clear that John of Hainault preceded the marquis in the title. See Gough's Camden.

[r] In 1733 he had been created Baron Hardwicke of Hardwicke in Glouceſterſhire, a manor which he poſſeſſed by purchaſe from the family of Trye, before he had acquired any property in this county.

Noblemen's Seats.

THE noblemen's ſeats in this county, are Wimpole, the Earl of Hardwicke's [s]; and Cheveley, the Duke of Rutland's; Cheveley is ſeldom inhabited by the duke, except during the ſhooting ſeaſon. Hare Park, built a few years ago by Earl Groſvenor on ſome land held on leaſe under Colonel Jeaffreſon, is inhabited by his Lordſhip during the Newmarket Meetings, having been intended merely for that purpoſe. Catlage the ancient ſeat of the Norths, which has lately been pulled down, had not been inhabited by any of the family ſince the death of Lord Elibank's lady, who had it in dower from her firſt huſband William Lord North. Horſeheath the ſeat of Lord Alington, and afterwards of Lord Montfort, was pulled down in the year 1777 [t]. Gogmagog Hill, ſometime the ſeat of the Earl of Godolphin, is now the property and reſidence of Lord Francis Godolphin Oſborne, younger brother of the Duke of Leeds.

Baronets extinct and exiſting.

THE extinct baronets of this county, are Sandys of Wilberton, created in 1612, Ruſſell of Chippenham [u], 1629, Willys of Fen Ditton, 1641, another branch of the ſame family [v], 1646; Cutts of Childerly created in 1660, Sclater of Cambridge [w] and Bennet of Baberham [x] the ſame year; Peyton of Doddington, created in 1660, and a younger brother in 1666 [y], Pickering [z] of Whaddon created in 1661, Downing [a] of Eaſt Hatley, created in 1663, and Clarke of Snailwell, created in 1698 [b]. The anceſtor of Sir Yelverton Peyton, now of Southampton, was of Iſelham when created a baronet in 1611.

There is not at preſent, one baronet in this county who reſides at the place of which he was deſcribed in the patent of his creation; Sir Charles Cotton, the deſcendant of Sir John Cotton of Landwade, created a baronet in 1641, has a ſeat at Madingley, inherited from the Hindes.

Long-Stanton the ſeat of the Hattons, whoſe anceſtor was created a baronet in 1641, is the property of Mr. Thomas Hatton. Doddington, ſometime the ſeat of the Peytons, has been long deſerted by the family: Sir Henry Peyton, father of the

[s] See the account of Wimpole in the Parochial Topography. [t] There is an engraving of it in Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus. [u] Extinct in 1804.
[v] Extinct in or about the year 1732. [w] Extinct in 1684. [x] Extinct by the death of Sir Levinus the third baronet. [y] Both extinct, but the title has been again revived.
[z] Extinct in 1705. [a] Extinct in 1749. [b] Extinct in 1806.

preſent

preſent proprietor was created a baronet in 1776, the title being then revived for the ſecond time in his family.

Sir James Bland Burgeſs, when created a baronet in 1795, was deſcribed as of Weſtoe in the county of Cambridge, which he then rented of Mrs. Crop. The anceſtor of Sir Charles Nightingale, bart. now of Kneeſworth, was of Newport-Pond in Eſſex, when created a baronet in 1628.

Principal Gentry and their Seats.

MENTION has already been made, under the head of principal Land-owners, of ſome of the exiſting gentry, and of ſeveral ancient families now extinct, or continued only in the female line.

Indeed, almoſt all the ancient families are extinct; to the beſt of our knowledge there is not one family out of a liſt of 235 recorded in the year 1433, now reſident in the county, excepting the Cottons of Landwade, now removed to Madingley, and of the rank of baronets: Richard Bendyſhe eſq., retains the manſion and eſtate at Barrington, which was then the reſidence of his anceſtor [c], but does not at preſent live in the county: the deſcendants of Sir John Colville, whoſe name ſtands ſecond in that liſt, have entirely quitted the county [d].

The anceſtor of Mr. Huddleſton ſettled at Sawſton about the year 1500 having acquired that eſtate by marriage, with one of the coheireſſes of John Neville, Marquis of Montagu. The anceſtor of Mr. Leeds, ſettled at Croxton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having purchaſed that Manor of Sir Richard Sackville; Sir Thomas Dayrell anceſtor of the preſent Mr. Dayrell of Shudy-Camps ſettled firſt at the adjoining village of Caſtle-Camps: Sir Thomas was grandſon of Paul Dayrell of Lillingſtone-Dayrell in Buckinghamſhire, where this ancient family have been ſettled for ſeveral centuries. Mr. Jeaffreſon's family have been ſettled at Dullingham ever ſince the year 1656; Mr. Holworthy is repreſentative of the Diſbrowes who ſettled at Elſworth in 1656; Mr. Jenyns's and Mr. Hitch's families have reſided ſomewhat more than a century, at Bottiſham [e] and Melbourn; Mr. Hitch's anceſtor purchaſed Melbourn in 1703.

[c] Thomas Bendyſhe eſq. deſcended from the Bendyſhes of Eſſex, ſettled at Barrington in conſequence of his marriage with a coheireſs of the family of Bradfield: he died in 1447.

[d] See p. 25. [e] Sir Roger Jenyns, then Roger Jenyns eſq., had a ſeat at March in the iſle of Ely, in 1673, ſeveral years before he purchaſed the manor of Allingtons and Vauxes in Bottiſham.

The

The following is a liſt of the preſent Gentlemen's ſeats, as accurately as they could be aſcertained:

Abington,	the ſeat of	John Mortlock, eſq.
——— Lodge,		Mrs. Holt.
Baberham,		Rob. Jones Adeane, eſq.
Barham Hall,		The maſter of Pembroke Hall for the time being.
Barrington,		Richard Bendyſhe eſq.
Bartlow,		Sir Buſic Harwood knt. M. D.
Bottiſham,		Rev. G. L. Jenyns.
Shudy-Camps,		Marmaduke Dayrell eſq.
Cheveley, -		Mrs. Hand.
Chippenham,		—— Tharpe, a minor.
Comberton,		George Milner eſq.
Connington (belonging to the Hatton family),		In the occupation of George Nicholls eſq.
Croxton, -		Joſeph Leeds eſq.
Dullingham		Chriſtopher Jeaffreſon eſq.
Elſworth, -		Rev. Matthew Holworthy.
Fordham Priory,		Francis Noble eſq.
Fulbourn Houſe,		R. G. Townley eſq.
Hatley St. George,	the ſeat of	J. W. Quintin eſq.
Hiſton, -		Richard Sumpter eſq.
Melbourn, -		Wortham Hitch eſq.
Milton, -		Sam. Knight eſq.
Sawſton, -		Ferdinand Huddleſton eſq.
Little Shelford, occupied by Mr. Ch. Finch.		
Long Stanton,	the ſeat of	T. D. Hatton eſq.
Stechworth -		Rich. Eaton eſq.
Swaffham -		J. P. Allix eſq.
Trumpington,		F. C, J. Pemberton eſq.
———, another ſeat, the property of the Reverend Chriſtopher Anſtey.		In the occupation of Nathaniel Wedd eſq.
Tyrrels (Shepreth),		Wm. Woodham eſq.
Weſtoe Lodge (Caſtle-Camps),		Mrs. Crop, (in the occupation of Benjamin Keene eſq.)
Whittleſford,		Ebenezer Hollick eſq.
Great Wilbraham,		Rev. James Hicks.
Woodbury Hall (Gamlingay),		Rev. John Wilkieſon.
Weſt Wratting,		General Hall.*

* It appears by a liſt of the ſeats of Nobility and Gentry in 1673, printed at the end of Carter's Hiſtory of the county, that the following villages had manſions, which were then the reſidence of their owners. All theſe have ſince been pulled down or converted into farm-houſes.

Bourne, -	the ſeat of	John Hagar eſq.
Barton, -		Devereux Martin eſq.
Burrough Green,		Henry Slingſby eſq.
Caſtle-Camps, -		Sir Fr. Dayrell Knt.
Childerley, -		Rich. Cutts eſq.
Haddenham, -		Towers Caſtle eſq.
———		Wm. March eſq.
Haſlingfield,		Sir Thomas Wendy K. B.)
Hockington, -		Sam. Fortry eſq.
Iſelham, -		——— Ballard eſq.
Littleport, -	the ſeat of	Edw. Partheriche eſq.
Steeple-Morden,		Thos. Duckett eſq.
Meldreth, -		George Pyke eſq.
Newton, -		Wm. Colville eſq.
Quy, - -		Joſ. Child eſq.
Long-Stow, -		Sir Ralph Bovey bart.
Shepreth, -		Wm. Layer eſq.
Stuntney, -		Thos. Steward eſq.
Weſtwick, -		Thos. Buck eſq.

Geographical and Geological Deſcription of the County.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE is bounded on the north by parts of Lincolnſhire and Norfolk; on the eaſt by Norfolk and Suffolk; on the ſouth by Hertfordſhire and Eſſex; and on the weſt by Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, and Northamptonſhire. Its greateſt length from Tydd St. Giles to Odſey-Grange, is about 45 miles, and the breadth in the wideſt part, from Gamlingay to Aſhley, is about 30 miles. Dr. Halley has calculated the number of ſtatute acres contained in this county at 570,000, Dr. Beeke at 530,000. The want of an actual ſurvey, precludes the poſſibility of ſo exact a calculation being made, as in moſt other counties.

The face of the country exhibits conſiderable variety. The north part, including the iſle of Ely, is for the moſt part fen land, and quite level, interſected with numberleſs canals and ditches, and abounding with windmills like thoſe of Holland, for conveying the water from the lands, into channels provided for carrying it off to the ſea. The incloſures are here moſtly formed by ditches, and few trees are to be ſeen, except pollard willows. There are ſome riſing grounds in this part of the county; the moſt conſiderable of them is that on which the city of Ely ſtands. Thoſe parts of the county adjoining Suffolk, Eſſex, and Hertfordſhire, have gently riſing hills, with downs, and open corn fields; and a conſiderable portion of wood in the part adjoining Suffolk, from Wood Ditton to Caſtle-Camps; but in other parts the county is very bare of timber. A great change has been made in this county within the laſt fifteen years, from the incloſures which have taken place; no fewer than thirty pariſhes having been incloſed by act of parliament, within that ſpace of time. Gogmagog hills, which begin about 4 miles ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge, though of no great height, yet being the higheſt in the county, command a very extenſive view. There is ſome pleaſing ſcenery about Linton, Hilderſham, and other villages, in the valley through which the Granta runs, between Cambridge and Bartlow, where there is no want of elm trees. The views from the upper part of the Earl of Hardwicke's park at Wimpole are very rich; the park is well wooded, as is alſo that of Sir Charles Cotton at Madingley, and the Duke of Rutland's at Cheveley.

The ſubſtrata of this county are chalk, clunch, gravel, gault, ſand, ſilt and peat-earth. The chalk extends though the hilly part of the county, from Royſton to Newmarket; the clunch which ſeems to be the ſubſtratum of chalk, (being a calcareous ſubſtance found in large maſſes, and not ſo white nor ſo ſoft as chalk,) chiefly abounds in the pariſhes of Burwell and Iſelham; it is at preſent much uſed for lime and fire ſtones; and it has been formerly employed in the churches of this county,

county, for coigns; mullions, and ſtone tracery of windows; for effigies on ſepulchral monuments, and other works of ſculpture.

The gault is a ſtiff blue clay, chiefly prevailing on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the upland diviſion of the county. The ſtratum of ſand which croſſes Bedfordſhire, begins in the pariſh of Gamlingay in this county. The *ſilt* which is a ſea-ſand very finely pulverized by the agitation of the waves, is found in the marſh land of ſeveral pariſhes in the northern extremity of the county near Wiſbech, where it is uſed for mending the roads, and when it has been well wetted and begins to dry, it anſwers the purpoſe extremely well. The ſilty ſoil is eſteemed very favourable to vegetation. The peat-earth extends through the whole of the fen-land.

The vaſt extent of fen land in the north part of this county compriſes nearly half of that extenſive diſtrict, called the Bedford Level,[f] which occupies alſo part of the counties of Norfolk, Lincoln, Northampton, and Huntingdon. From various circumſtances which have occurred in digging channels through the fens, ſuch as the finding timber trees, ſome felled, and others rooted in the earth, parts of buildings, and various building materials, it is ſuppoſed that at ſome remote period this county was all firm land, and that its fenny nature was occaſioned by frequent inundations of the ſea, and the ſtill more prejudicial ſtagnation of freſh waters, cauſed by the obſtruction of the old natural outfall at Wiſbech, of the Ouſe, Grant, and Nene, and of ſeveral lodes, and lakes. To endeavour to prevent theſe inundations commiſſions were from time to time iſſued to enforce the repair of banks and ſewers. Inſtances occur in theſe early times of large eſtates being drained and brought into cultivation by their reſpective owners; but it frequently happened, that what proved a ſource of profit to the individual was a great detriment to the public, as in the inſtance of Walter de Langton biſhop of Lichfield, and lord treaſurer to K. Edward I. who for the ſake of draining his manor of Coldham, turned the courſe of the Nene, and obſtructed the navigation of that river. His repreſentatives were many years afterwards compelled to deſtroy the dams which had been conſtructed by the biſhop.

The moſt important work as to publick utility, prior to the reformation, was the great channel made by biſhop Morton, which ſerved the double purpoſe of diſcharging the overflowing of the Nene, and affording the convenience of water carriage from Wiſbech to Peterborough. It has been ſaid that after the diſſolution of monaſteries, the fenny country became more overflowed than it had formerly been, the ſewers and banks which, through the care of the religious houſes, had been

[f] The whole extent of the level is about 400,000 acres.

kept

kept in a ſtate of good repair, having been neglected by the new proprietors of the monaſtic eſtates. The firſt project of a general drainage, (which indeed was before the making of biſhop Moreton's canal,) appears to have been in the reign of Henry VI. when Gilbert Haltoft, one of the barons of the exchequer, who reſided near Ely, had a commiſſion for that purpoſe, under which he proceeded to make laws, but nothing effectual was then done [g].

In 1578 Queen Elizabeth granted a commiſſion to Sir Thomas Cecil and others, for draining the fens by and through the drains called Clowes Croſs, and ſo to the ſea; but it does not appear that any thing more effectual was done under this commiſſion than under the former. About the year 1588, Needham Fen on the borders of Norfolk was drained by the land-owners. In 1600, an act of parliament paſſed for a general drainage, under which little was effected. King James ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne, adopted ſeveral meaſures for encouraging the proceedings under this act, and ordered ſurveys to be made; according to which the fen lands appeared to contain 307,242 acres [h]. Sir John Popham, lord chief juſtice, with others, were the undertakers, and were to have 130,000, acres, of the worſt of the fen grounds for their ſhare; ſeven years were allowed for accompliſhing the work, which commenced in 1605 [i], by the making of a drain, ſtill called Popham's Eau; but the undertakers met with various obſtacles, and no great progreſs was made in the work; nor were Sir William Ayloffe and his coadjutors more ſucceſsful, who in the year 1618 entered into an agreement, for which they had the ſanction of the privy council, to drain all the fens in the Great Level, on the terms of having a beneficial leaſe of the king's and prince's lands, two thirds of ſuch of the other lands as were drowned the whole year, and one half of thoſe which were drowned half the year: the work nevertheleſs meeting with much oppoſition in the country, was carried on with little effect.

In conſequence of theſe ſeveral failures, the king, in 1621, declared himſelf the principal undertaker, but being diverted from the ſubject by other affairs towards the cloſe of his reign, no progreſs was made. In 1630 Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, a Dutchman, at a ſeſſion of ſewers then held at Lynn, agreed to undertake this great work, on condition of having 95,000 acres of the recovered lands, aſſured to him as a compenſation for his coſt and labour, but in conſequence of preju-

[g] Hiſtory of the Navigation of King's Lynn, Fol. 1766. p. 19. [h] Later ſurveys make the number about 400,000. [i] An act paſſed this year for a particular drainage of 6000 acres, encompaſſed with a bank called the Ring of Walderſea and Coldham. This drainage was ſucceſsful, and the land ſo drained has been exempted from the operation of ſubſequent acts of parliament with reſpect to the general drainage.

dices imbibed againſt him as a foreigner, the land-owners rejected his offer, and petitioned Francis Earl of Bedford, who himſelf had a large property in the fens, to undertake it on the ſame terms. The Earl having acceded to their requeſt, an inſtrument was drawn up by which the agreement between himſelf and the land-owners was ratified and confirmed, and various regulations for the preſent and future management of the concern were laid down[k]. This inſtrument, which was the foundation of the laws by which the Bedford Level Corporation is ſtill governed, having been made and ratified at a Seſſion of Sewers held at Lynn, in the year 1631, received the appellation of the Lynn Law. The Earl of Bedford aſſociated with himſelf in this great undertaking, the Earl of Bolingbroke, Lord Gorges and others, the adventure being divided into ſhares.

In the year 1635, the king granted the adventurers a charter of incorporation with extenſive privileges, and ſo rapid was the progreſs of the work that in about three years afterwards, at a Seſſion of Sewers, held at St. Ives in October 1638, the Great Level was adjudged to be drained according to the intent of the Lynn Law, and the 95,000 acres were ordered to be ſet out for the adventurers according to the terms of their agreement. Of theſe 95,000 acres, 12000 had been made over to the king as an acknowledgement for his gracious favour in countenancing and aſſiſting the undertaking, and 40,000 of the remaining 83,000 were made liable to taxation for the purpoſes of maintaining and repairing the works: but notwithſtanding this great undertaking ſeemed at that time to have been ſo ſucceſsfully accompliſhed, and the adventurers to have been on the point of receiving the recompence of their labours, the coſt of which is ſaid to have been not leſs than 100,000l. all theſe flattering proſpects ſoon vaniſhed, for at a Seſſion of Sewers held at Huntingdon in 1639, the whole proceedings of the laſt commiſſion were annulled, the drainage was adjudged to be incomplete and defective, and it was determined that the Earl and his aſſociates had not performed their contract, nor were they entitled to the land which had been alloted them. The king now propoſed to take the whole concern upon himſelf, and the Commiſſioners offered him 57,000 acres over and above the 95,000 already mentioned, of which 40,000 were to remain to the adventurers as a recompence for their loſs incurred.

With reſpect to this part of the hiſtory of the Bedford Level, the ſtatement of different writers varies very much, either from party biaſs or the diſcord-

[k] Notwithſtanding this general undertaking for draining the whole Level had been reſolved on, it appears that ſome works of a leſs extenſive nature were meanwhile carried on, for in 1632 an agreement was made by the land-owners of that neighbourhood for draining the fens in Tyd St. Giles, and ſome adjoining pariſhes in Cambridgeſhire and Norfolk with Henry Dereham eſq. who was to have two-fifths of the recovered land for his allotment.

ant

ant nature of the ſource from which they have derived their materials, ſome[l] aſſerting that the drainage was *really* incomplete and defective, others,[m] that the commiſſioners by whom it was ſo adjudged were perſons wholly ignorant of the buſineſs, devoted to the court, and determined to transfer the undertaking, with all its expected advantages, from the Earl of Bedford and his aſſociates to the king. Which-ever ſtatement be true, the event was, that on account of the troubles which ſoon afterwards enſued, no attempt was ever made under the authority of the New Commiſſion to improve the works of the drainage; meantime all the works which had been made at ſo great an expence went to decay, and in this condition things remained till the year 1649 when an act was paſſed by the Convention Parliament which declared all the proceedings at Huntingdon null and void, and the whole management of draining the level on the general plan of the Lynn Law was committed to the care of William Earl of Bedford, ſon and heir of Earl Francis, the original undertaker, who died in 1641.

In 1662 an act of parliament paſſed for confirming the act made during the interregnum (ſince called the Pretended Act) in its moſt eſſential points. By this act taxes were laid on the 95,000 acres for maintaining the works of the level, and this taxation was further adjuſted by an act of 1667. Twelve thouſand acres were allotted to the crown, including 2000 which had been granted by King Charles I. to Jerome Earl of Portland, and the remaining 83,000 were veſted in the Corporation of the Bedford Level, which under this act (15th Charles II.) conſiſts of a governor, 6 bailiffs, 20 conſervators and commonalty. The officers are elected annually on the Wedneſday in Whitſun week; the commonalty conſiſts of all ſuch perſons as are poſſeſſed of 100 acres in the fens; a conſervator muſt be poſſeſſed of 200 acres; the governor and bailiffs of 400 acres.

The Great Level has been from an early period divided into three great diſtricts, the North Level, the Middle Level, and the South Level; the greater part of the Middle Level, and a conſiderable portion of the South Level are in Cambridgeſhire, comprehending the whole Iſle of Ely, and a few pariſhes to the ſouth-eaſt of the Iſle, and including a diſtrict of nearly 200,000 acres. It would have been inconſiſtent with the compaſs of this work to have entered more minutely into the hiſtory of this important undertaking: further particulars may be ſeen by conſulting Dugdale on draining and embanking, Vermuyden's diſcourſes, Nalſon Cole's Laws of the Bedford Level, the hiſtory of the Navigation of

[l] See particularly Dugdale on draining and embanking, and the Hiſtory of the Navigation of Lynn, &c. [m] See Nalſon Cole's Laws of the Bedford Level.

King's Lynn, and other treatiſes written profeſſedly on the ſubject. Notwithſtanding the immenſe ſums which have been expended and the ſkill which has been exerted in this great work, much remains yet to be done. With the view of obtaining a more effectual general drainage, an act for making a navigable cut from Lynn to Eau Brink paſſed in the year 1795; and another act to amend the former, in 1805: meaſures have been ſince taken for carrying the plan into execution with all convenient diſpatch.

Produce.

THIS county may be conſidered as chiefly arable, producing an abundant ſupply of corn, of which a conſiderable quantity is exported for the London markets: the average produce of wheat on the up-lands, is calculated at twenty-four buſhels to the acre; barley, oats, &c. at thirty buſhels: the fen-lands are more productive, particularly for oats, which yield on an average about forty buſhels to an acre: it is ſuppoſed that about one fourth of the fen-lands which are actually in cultivation, are cropped with cole, which is principally ſown to be eaten green with ſheep, very little being now cultivated for the ſeed [n]. The cultivation of hemp and flax is practiſed to a conſiderable extent, in the pariſhes of Upwell, Welney, Outwell, Elme, and Wiſbech, particularly in the two former, in which there were laſt year (1806.) one hundred and eighty-ſeven acres of hemp, and eighty-two acres of flax [o]. In the pariſhes of Fulbourn and Hinton, a conſiderable quantity of ſaffron was formerly cultivated, but its culture has been wholly diſuſed more than thirty years [p]. The neighbourhood of Ely is particularly favourable to the production of garden vegetables.

That diſtrict of the county, which by old authors is termed *the Dairies*, comprehends the pariſhes of Shengay, Wendy, Whaddon, &c.; but the dairy farms in this diſtrict, are now much more inconſiderable than thoſe in the pariſhes of Chatteris, Mepal, Sutton, Swaveſey, Over, Willingham, Cottenham, Rampton, Land-

[n] A great deal of cole-ſeed was ſome time ago grown for the purpoſe of making oil, but the culture of cole, when not eaten off by ſheep, being found very detrimental to the land, it has been of late much diſuſed. [o] In the five pariſhes there were about 500 acres of both: there is more grown in thoſe parts of theſe pariſhes which are in Norfolk. [p] No tithe of ſaffron has been taken at Fulbourn ſince the year 1774, the great expence of hedge-wood to fence in the pens, and the comparative diſuſe of ſaffron, together with the importation of it from abroad, reduced the price ſo low, that the cultivation was no longer attended with ſufficient profit: about 4lb. of dried ſaffron per rood, was reckoned a fair crop. The price varied very much, for the laſt few years, it was between 20s. and 30s. per lb.

beach,

beach, Waterbeach, Stretham, Ely, Littleport, Soham, and Fordham. The whole number of cows kept in theſe pariſhes, is ſuppoſed to be between nine and ten thouſand; in the pariſh of Cottenham alone, about fifteen hundred are kept; in Willingham, about twelve hundred; theſe two pariſhes make the cheeſe ſo much eſteemed, which goes by the name of Cottenham cheeſe: the pariſh of Soham alſo is celebrated for good cheeſe.

Natural History.

Foſſils.—Pyrites balls, called by the country people horſe gold, are found in the chalk pits of this county: Woodward alſo mentions a marqueſite, in texture reſembling the grain of wood, found in ſinking a well on Gogmagog hills[q]. A great variety of extraneous foſſils are found in the chalk pits, eſpecially in the large one near Cherry-Hinton. Woodward enumerates *Echini*, Shark's teeth, and cones of fir[r], as found in this pit, and *Vermiculi* in a pit near Haſlingfield[s]; petrified wood in a pit near Cambridge[t]. The clunch pits at Burwell produce large *cornua ammonis*, *nautili*, and ſeveral other kinds of extraneous foſſils. Elephants' grinders, and other animal remains, have been found in a gravel pit near Cheſterford; and a ſmall tortoiſe in flint at Milton[u].

Rare Plants.—This county is peculiarly intereſting to the botaniſt, the plants indigenous to the county being very numerous, and many of them rare. Its botanical hiſtory has been amply elucidated: Ray, who was a member of the Univerſity of Cambridge, publiſhed a catalogue of Cambridgeſhire plants in 1660, and enlarged it in 1685. Profeſſor Martyn in 1763, increaſed the number from 626 to 829. The Rev. Richard Relhan, F. R. S., in his laſt edition of the Flora Cantabrigienſis, has increaſed it to 1334; among the more rare may be enumerated, the *Veronica ſpicata*, growing in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, *Schœnus mariſcus*[x]; *Campanula Hybrida*; *Herniaria glabra*, near Newmarket, *Caucalis daucoides*, and *Caucalis latifolia*, corn fields near Kingſton; &c. *Selinum paluſtre*, ſides of the drains which run eaſtward from Prickwillow; *Athamanta libanotis*, chalk pits near Hinton; *Cicuta viroſa*, fens between Ely and Prickwillow; *Statice reticulata*,

[q] Woodward's Catalogue, vol. 1. p. 181. [r] Ibid part 2. p. 22. 67 84.
[s] Ibid. p. 22. [t] Ibid p. 20. [u] Now in the collection of Samuel Knight eſq. by whom it was found. [x] This, though uſually eſteemed as a rare plant, is ſo common on the moors about Cambridge, that it is often uſed for lighting fires. Botaniſt's Guide, from which moſt of the *habitats* are taken.

Tydd marſh, *Linum perenne*, Gogmagog hills, &c. *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum*, Little Everſden; *Frankenia levis*, Tydd-gote near Wiſbech; *Silene Anglica*, corn fields near Newmarket; *Silene otites*, plentifully on the balks near Chippenham; *Lythrum hyſſopifolium*, Hinton and Teverſham moors, Oakington, &c. *Euphorbia ſtricta*, Everſden wood; *Chelidonium Hybridum*, corn fields; *Stratoides aloides*, ſeveral places in the iſle of Ely; *Anemone pulſatilla*, Gogmagog hills, Bartlow Barrows, &c. *Thalictrum minus*, about Linton, Bartlow; &c. *Teucrium ſcordium*, abundantly in the iſle of Ely[r]; *Ajuga chamæpitys*, the borders of Triplow Heath; *Leonurus cardiaca*, near Trumpington; *Galeopſis verſicolor*, Aldreth cauſeway, and near Wiſbech; *Malampyrum criſtatum*, Madingley, Kingſton, &c. *Arabis turrita*, walls of Trinity and St. John's Colleges; *Geranium Phœum*, near Teverſham; *Geranium ſanguineum*, Wood-Ditton, &c. *Lathyrus aphaca*, near Newmarket; *Lathyrus latifolius*, woody part of the Devil's-ditch; *Lathyrus ſylveſtris*, woods near Linton, Caſtle Camps, &c. *Lathyrus paluſtris*, Little Everſden, &c. *Aſtragulus hyppoglottis*, Gogmagog hills, &c. *Aſtragulus glycyphyllus*, near Madingley, Trumpington, &c. *Trifolium ochroleucum*, near Comberton, Hinton, &c. *Hippocrepis comoſa*, chalky hills; *Medicago falcata*, about Qui, Chippenham, &c. *Lactuca ſaligna*, between Hiſton and Cottenham; *Crepis biennis*, between Bottiſham and Newmarket; *Hypochæris maculata*, Gogmagog hills, &c. *Carduus eriophorus*, Madingley, Hinton, &c. *Gnaphalium luteo-album*, between Hawkſtone and Little Shelford; *Gnaphalium dioicum*, and *Cineraria integrifolia*, Gogmagog hills; *Ophrys Loeſelii*, moors at Hinton, Teverſham, &c. *Ophrys muſcifera*, about Hinton, Teverſham, &c. *Ophrys Monorchis*, chalk pits near Hinton, and Gogmagog hills; *Ophrys aranifera*, chalky paſtures near Shelford, Abington, &c. *Malaxis paludoſa*, Gamlingay bogs, and Hinton moor; *Spargania natans*, Wilbraham moor, Burwell fens, &c. *Littorella lacuſtris*, Gamlingay bogs.

Rivers, and Navigable Canals.

The Ouſe, now called the old Ouſe, enters Cambridgeſhire at a place called the Hermitage, in the pariſh of Haddenham, near Earith bridge. It paſſes between Haddenham and Willingham, and between Wilberton and Cottenham, forming the boundary line between the iſle of Ely and the reſt of the county; thence it takes its courſe northwards, croſſing the road from Cambridge to Ely at Stretham bridge (built under an act of Parliament paſſed in 1762), and paſſing Stretham to

[r] Camden ſpeaks of it as peculiar to the iſle.

a place

a place called Upware, where it receives the Cam; from thence it paſſes by Thetford to Ely, a few miles beyond which, at a place called Prickwillow, (where it receives the Lark[z], which is navigable to Bury St. Edmunds,) it becomes the boundary between the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, and ſo continues to Brand Creek, eleven miles from Ely, at which place it receives the little Ouſe, and quits the county.

The original courſe of the Ouſe from Brand Creek is ſuppoſed to have been between the counties of Cambridge and Norfolk, by Welney, Upwell, Outwell, Elme, Emneth, and Wiſbech, and that it fell into the ſea at Croſs-Keys waſh. A navigable canal was made in this line a few years ago from Outwell to Wiſbech.

The Ouſe in its preſent courſe enters the county about two furlongs to the north weſt of Earith bridge, runs down the Hundred Feet, or New Bedford river, paſſing in nearly a north-weſt direction by Sutton, Mepal, and Manea, and enters Norfolk a little to the weſt of Welney.

The Cam or Granta is formed by the union of two ſmall ſtreams of water, one of which, the Rhee, riſes at Aſhwell in Hertfordſhire, and enters this county at the point where Cambridgeſhire, Bedfordſhire and Hertfordſhire meet, thence by Gilden-Morden, Wendy, Arrington, Shepreth, Harlton and Harlſton: between the laſt mentioned place, and Grancheſter, it unites with the other ſtream which riſes at Little Henham in Eſſex and enters the county at Great Cheſterford, and runs by Ickleton, Whittlesford and Little-Shelford, (where it receives another ſmall ſtream coming from Bartlow,) thence to the point where it joins the Rhee. At this place, the Cam or Granta, acquires its name, and paſſes through Grancheſter to Cambridge where it becomes navigable; from thence it paſſes by Cheſterton, Fen-Ditton, Horningſea, Milton and Waterbeach. Near Thetford, at a place called Upware, it falls into the old line of the Ouſe, and paſſes as before deſcribed

The river Nene, in its old courſe, enters this county at Benwick, and runs through March, Upwell and Outwell; at the laſt mentioned place it enters Norfolk, at the turnpike road leading from Downham to Wiſbech, and diſcharges itſelf into the Ouſe, at Salter's Lode, near Denver ſluice.

The Nene in its preſent courſe divides Huntingdonſhire from the iſle of Ely, till it enters the iſle at Moreton's Leam; paſſing by Whittleſea, Guyhirn, and

[z] The river Lark, or Mildenhall, is a boundary for ſeveral miles between Cambridgeſhire, and Suffolk.

Wiſbech, to Croſs-Keys waſh: there is a navigable canal from Peterborough by Stanground ſluice, Whittleſea, and through Whittleſea Dyke, to the old Nene, a little below Benwick, and ſo to March.

A navigable canal called Vermuyden's, or the Forty Foot Drain, commences at Ramſey; it enters the iſle of Ely near Ramſey Mere, and paſſes by Puttock bridge, and between Chatteris and Doddington, to Welches Dam, where it enters the old Bedford river, and proceeding in the old courſe of that river, leaves the county a little to the weſt of Welney. Moſt of the canals which interſect the iſle of Ely in various directions, were made for the purpoſe of drainage; but the greater part of them are applicable alſo to the purpoſes of navigation. The Hundred Foot river before mentioned, is the main channel for veſſels paſſing from the upper to the lower parts of the Ouſe. The old Bedford river, which runs parallel with the Hundred Foot river from Earith to Denver ſluice, is now ſcarcely ever employed for the purpoſe of navigation, excepting the lower part near Denver ſluice; having nearly been choaked up ſince the new Bedford river was made.

There is a ſhort canal from the Ouſe commencing near Barway chapel to Soham; another to Reche, and a third to Burwell.

The Cambridgeſhire rivers abound with fiſh; pike and eels are particularly abundant and eſteemed very fine; in addition to the more common fiſh, ſmelts are caught in conſiderable quantities in the new Bedford river.

Roads.

THE great north road to Edinburgh, &c. enters this county at Royſton, paſſes through Kneeſworth and Arrington, near Whaddon and Wimpole; between Bourn, and Long Stow, to Caxton, which is a poſt-town; from thence through Papworth-Everard and near Papworth-Agnes, where it quits the county between the 52d and 53d mile ſtone from London.

The road from London through Potton and St. Ives to Wiſbech,[a] paſſes through Gamlingay and Eltiſley to Papworth-Agnes, where it croſſes the great north road above mentioned; it croſſes the county of Huntingdon and re-enters Cambridgeſhire at Chatteris ferry in the iſle of Ely, and paſſes through Chatteris, Doddington, March and Guyhirn to Wiſbech; thence a turnpike road continues, paſſing near Leverington and Newton, and through Tydd St. Giles towards Boſton.

[a] The road from Cambridge to Wiſbech, is by the Huntingdon road, till it meets the road above mentioned near Fenny-Stanton.

The

The great road from London to Newmarket and Norfolk, enters Cambridgeſhire at Great-Cheſterford, paſſes by Bourn bridge between Baberham and the Abingtons, croſſes the Devil's ditch at the turnpike gate, about two miles from Newmarket, beyond which place it paſſes between Chippenham and Kennet, and quits the county near the five mile ſtone from Newmarket, (66 miles from London.) A collateral road branches off from it near Bourn bridge, and paſſes through Pampisford, by Whittlesford bridge between Duxford and Triplow to Royſton.

The road from Cambridge to Norwich, paſſes through Barnwell, between Fen-Ditton and Teverſham, Wilbraham-Parva and Stow *cum* Qui, and through Bottiſham, after which it falls into the Newmarket road at the turnpike-gate, about two miles from that town. The road from Cambridge to King's Lynn in Norfolk, paſſes near Cheſterton through Milton, and leaving Waterbeach on the right hand, and Landbeach on the left, proceeds through Stretham and Thetford to Ely; and from thence to Littleport, at a ſhort diſtance from which place it enters Norfolk. *

There are three turnpike roads from Cambridge to London; one of theſe having paſſed through Trumpington, Great-Shelford, Stapleford, and Sawſton, joins the Newmarket road near Cheſterford: a collateral road branches off from this at Shelford, which paſſing through Little-Shelford, Duxford and Ickleton, joins it again at Cheſterford. Another road to London paſſes through Trumpington, Hawkſton, Newton and Fulmere, and leaves Cambridgeſhire near the eleven mile ſtone, not far from Heydon-Grange in Eſſex. A third road to London quits the laſt mentioned road at Hawkſton, then paſſes through Harleſton, near Foxton, Shepreth and Meldreth, through Melbourn to Royſton, where it enters Hertfordſhire.

The road from Cambridge to Huntingdon paſſes by Girton, Oakington, Long-Stanton, Swaveſey, and Fen-Drayton on the right; and by Madingley, Dry-Drayton, Lolworth, and Connington on the left, and enters Huntingdonſhire near the ten mile ſtone at Fenny-Stanton. The road from Cambridge to St. Neot's paſſes between Madingley and Coton, Dry-Drayton and Hardwicke, Childerley and Caldecot, Knapwell and Bourne, Papworth-Everard and Caxton, through Eltiſley, and leaving Croxton on the left, enters the county of Huntingdon at the fourteen mile-ſtone, near White-hall.

The road from Cambridge to Colcheſter paſſes over Gogmagog hills † through

* This road was begun in the year 1763, by a bequeſt of 200l. left by alderman Riſte. There was afterwards a ſubſcription of 1963l. 2s. 6d. and a loan of 5000l. towards completing it.

† The part of this road called Wort's Cauſeway, extending from Cambridge to Gogmagog hills, was made by a benefaction of Mr. Wm. Worts, who in 1709 left the ſum of 150l. for that purpoſe, and 20l. per annum to keep it in repair.

the Abingtons, Linton and Horſeheath, and enters the county of Suffolk about the ſixteen mile ſtone from Cambridge.

The road from Ely to Newmarket paſſes through Stuntney to Soham, to which place it is a turnpike road; from thence between Fordham and Landwade, near which place it enters the county of Suffolk. A turnpike road, from Ely to Wiſbech, goes through Witchford, between Wentworth, Witcham and Sutton, and through Mepal to Chatteris, where it joins the road from London to Wiſbech; another is making from Streatham through Wilberton and Haddenham to join the laſt mentioned road, about five miles and a half from Ely.

A turnpike road enters the Iſle of Ely, near Ramſey-mere, and paſſing through Whittleſea and Thorney, enters the county of Lincoln, near the ſpot where that county and Northamptonſhire join, at the extremity of the Iſle of Ely: another has been begun from Cambridge to join the north road at Arrington, which is to paſs through Barton, near Harleton and Orwell on the left, and Comberton, the Everſdens and Wimpole on the right: ſome miles of this road are compleated.

Manufactures.

FULLER who wrote in the reign of King Charles II. ſays "there are mills nigh Sturbridge-fair where paper was made in the memory of our fathers; pity the making thereof is diſuſed[a]." A pretty extenſive paper manufactory is now carried on at Sawſton. Fuller alſo ſpeaks of the manufacture of baſkets as being very prevalent in this county in his time. "Their making" he ſays, "is daily improved with much deſcant of art, ſplitting their wickers as ſmall as threads, and dying them into ſeveral colours, which daily grow a greater commodity[b]." A conſiderable manufacture of coarſe earthen ware and of white bricks has been long carried on at Ely from the gault found in that neighbourhood. There are ſeveral mills in the county for preparing oil from cole and rape ſeed, ſome of the moſt conſiderable of which are at Wittlesford, Sawſton, Hawkſton and Shelford.

ANTIQUITIES.

Roman Antiquities.—Few Roman antiquities have been diſcovered in this county, except on the ſite of the ſtation at Cambridge; where coins, urns and earthen ware of various kinds, particularly of the red Samian ware, and Roman utenſils have been frequently found.

[a] Fuller's Worthies. p. 149. [b] Ibid.

In

In the corner of Trumpington field in a gravel pit, ſeveral years ago, there were found many curious *pateræ* of fine red ware, one large vaſe three feet long; braſs *lagenæ*, a diſh of braſs emboſſed, the handle of a ſacrificing knife, the braſſes of a table book, ſome large bones and Roman coins, all which were depoſited in Trinity College library at Cambridge [c].

An urn full of Roman braſs coins was taken up about the year 1713, at Elm [d] not far from a *tumulus*; a Roman altar is likewiſe ſaid to have been found near the ſame place [e]. In the road between March and Ely, three urns full of burnt bones, and a pot containing 160 Roman *denarii* were found in 1730. Roman urns have likewiſe been found at Soham.

Roman coins have been found on Newmarket heath [f], within the ſite of the camp at Arbury, and within that called Vandlebury, on Gogmagog hills. Several of them in large braſs, and a ſilver ring was found there in 1730 [g]. Several ſpear heads and celts were diſcovered in a gravel pit near Sawſton, a few years ago, ſome of them are in the poſſeſſion of Ferdinand Huddleſton eſq. of Sawſton.

Britiſh and Roman Roads and Stations *.—"The whole county of Cambridge is traverſed by ancient roads, in a great variety of directions, two of which are with reaſon ſuppoſed to be Britiſh, and others are evidently Roman; but it labours under a very great diſadvantage, being almoſt the only county in England which has never been regularly ſurveyed; the maps of it are of courſe extremely inaccurate, and in ſome inſtances tend to embaraſs inſtead of aſſiſting our reſearches.

"The firſt of theſe roads is the *Ikeneld-Street*, which enters the county from Suffolk near Newmarket, and keeping by the hilly ground to the eaſt of the preſent turnpike road, bears directly for Ickleton, without bending out of its courſe, or inclining towards the conſiderable Roman ſtation at Cheſterford, not far from which it paſſes. It has been remarked by Stukeley and Maſon, that in its croſſing one of the ancient ditches, ſo common in this part of the country, the foſſe has been evidently filled up to admit the road. It goes through Ickleton, and by Ickleton Grange over Fulmere field to Royſton, where it croſſes the *Ermin-Street*, and keeps ſtrait on the ſide of the chalky hills to Baldock and Dunſtaple. In ſome part of the line here deſcribed, eſpecially over Fulmere field, from frequent ploughing, and the confuſion occaſioned by numerous field roads, it is not eaſy to follow it; but in much of its way over the heath near Newmarket, on the hill ſouth-weſt of Ickleton, and on the downs to the eaſt and weſt of Royſton,

[c] Maſon's MSS. [d] Stukeley's Itin. [e] Gough's Camden. vol. ii. 142. [f] Ibid. 137. [g] Ibid. 138. * Communicated by the Biſhop of Clogyne.

the marks of its courſe are ſo evident, as to leave no doubt that a road of conſiderable antiquity and importance, under the name of the *Ikeneld-Street*, muſt have once proceeded in this direction: in the greater part of its progreſs, it runs not far from the boundary of the counties of Eſſex, Herts, and Cambridge.

" Much leſs is known of the road which is ſuppoſed to have been the Britiſh *Ermin-Street*, and which entering Cambridgeſhire at Royſton, kept to the left of the preſent turnpike road, to Caxton and Godmancheſter, preſerving the old name of *Ermin-Street*, under which it may be found in our early maps.

" Another celebrated ancient road, which paſſes through this country, is the great Roman way which connected the colonies of Colcheſter and Cheſter: we owe the diſcovery of the courſe of this road to the ſagacity of Dr. Maſon, who, after Horſley, appears to have been the moſt intelligent of all our antiquaries in this line[h]. It enters Cambridgeſhire from Withersfield in Suffolk, bearing nearly from eaſt to weſt, paſſes through Horſeheath Park, leaving Balſham on its right, croſſes the Ikeneld-Street, and proceeds very ſtrait over the open country: with its creſt highly raiſed and viſible, to Gogmagog hills *; it deſcends the hills, having the two large barrows cloſe on its left, in a line with Wort's cauſeway, and bending a little to avoid the deep part of the fen, (juſt at the point where the Linton road falls in,) the Roman road keeping its line, while the cauſeway declines to the right, they become ſeparated; and the former proceeds along the lands to the firſt old incloſure, where it has the appearance of throwing off a branch to the village of Granchester, *at Red Croſs*, which we ſhall treat of preſently; and keeping on the higheſt land, between the two fens of Cherry-Hinton and Shelford, continues its courſe down St. Andrew's Street, the church of that name ſtanding upon it, in a direct line by Trinity church, to the river, and the great ſouth-eaſt gate of the Roman ſtation beyond it: and there is ſome reaſon to think a bridge was conſtructed here for the accommodation of travellers, as was certainly the caſe over the river at Wroxeter, on the Rykeneld-Street at Birmingham, and at Little-Cheſter over the Derwent near Derby. Indeed the ingenious Mr. Eſſex in building the modern bridge is ſaid to have diſcovered the foundation of one, which had been raiſed here in very early times, and which he conceived to be of Roman workmanſhip.

" After paſſing through the ſtation, our road left it by the oppoſite gate, keeping nearly in the line of the modern road to Huntingdon: it paſſed through the fields of the farm called Hows houſe, where a barrow containing ſeveral Roman coins, was removed in making the preſent turnpike road, and went cloſe by Lolworth

[h] See alſo Stukeley's Caraufius, p. 203.

* Between Vandlebury and Balſham it is 40 feet wide, and very perfect in many places.

hedges, to which it directly points; as may be ſeen in deſcending near the two barrows, on Gogmagog hills; and then proceeds through the village of Fen-Stanton, to the next ſtation at Godmancheſter, in its way towards Leiceſter and Cheſter.

"The branch of this road, which I mentioned as being thrown off at the firſt inſtance, after the junction of the Linton road on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Cambridge, ſeems to deſcend immediately into Shelford fen, where it diſappears for a ſhort time; but as the ground riſes on the weſt ſide of the fen, the road appears in its old line riſing with it; it then croſſes the great London road juſt to the north of the village of Trumpington, goes ſtrait down a green balk in the corn field oppoſite, which ſoon becomes an old lane leading into Trumpington fen, nearly oppoſite Grancheſter church: in the fen it is again loſt, as theſe ancient roads often are, in low marſhy ground; but on croſſing the river, and coming again on the line of the road, it is found, keeping its courſe as before in an old lane, which, after paſſing through the village of Grancheſter, becomes a more frequented way, leading to Barton, where it falls into the Roman way from Cambridge to Sandy.

"It muſt not be concealed however, that ſome antiquaries of the preſent day, are not convinced of the exiſtence of this vicinal road; and though they confeſs it to have all the marks of a trackway uſed in ancient times, are inclined to account for theſe appearances, by the ſuppoſition, that when the Roman bridge and cauſeway were deſtroyed by the barbarians, travellers naturally looked on each ſide of the ruined ſtation for the neareſt fords, and paſſed the river Cam at Grancheſter and Cheſterton, as they did the Ouſe at Offord and Hemingford; and as no ſigns of a raiſed cauſeway appear in this line, the idea is by no means deſtitute of plauſibility: of this however, any one who traces it, may judge for himſelf.

"As this Roman road from Colcheſter to Cheſter, connected the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt coaſts of Britain, and opened the country in the direction from one ſea to the other; ſo another conſiderable road, whoſe courſe led alſo through Cambridgeſhire, ſeems to have been made by the ſame people from the north-eaſt coaſt of Norfolk to St. David's, in the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, which will be treated of more at length in other parts of this work.

"This road croſſes the Ouſe in its way from Downham, and enters the county about half a mile above the mouth of Stoke river: is viſible in Coham farm, paſſes through Littleport (which Stukeley would derive from *Portlow*, the Britiſh word for a military way,) goes ſtrait to Ely, then by the eaſt end of Grunty fen to Stretham, and over the old river at a ford near an Ozier-holt, half a mile below the ferry-houſe; after which it goes over the road and ditch, into the fen; being viſible until it drops into the fen, where as uſual it diſappears. It comes out

out into better ground at Denny-hedges, and the creſt of it is plainly to be ſeen as it quits the turnpike road at the gate going into Landbeach common, where it leaves the modern road on its left, and croſſes the common to ſome cloſes near Landbeach, leaving that village about a furlong to the eaſt. It has now the form of an ancient drove-road, paſſes a place called King's-hedges, leaving Impington on the right; goes within a ſhort diſtance of Arbury camp, which is alſo on its right, and to which it ſeems to throw off a road; then proceeds between the Cheſterton and Hiſton roads, ſtrait over the lands to the windmill; and ſo to the north-eaſt gate of Cambridge caſtle. It is again viſible on the other ſide of the ſtation in an old lane, hardly paſſable except in ſummer; but after croſſing the Madingley road, may be eaſily followed along the green balks in the fields at the back of the colleges, until it falls into the common road from Cambridge to Barton, at a *tumulus*, the uſual attendant on ways of this ſort: it then proceeds directly to Barton, being deſcribed in law writings by the name of the Old Road, and Barton church ſtands upon it; then paſſes over Bourne brooke, near the bridge called My Lords, juſt beyond which is another *tumulus*, and the raiſed creſt of the road is plainly to be ſeen; it leaves Orwell to the left, mounts the range of hills not far from Orwell windmill, and deſcends ſtrait by a hedge-row into a lane, croſſing Lord Hardwick's long avenue, and preſently after, the turnpike road, having Armingford bridge on the left; it then enters the cloſes on the oppoſite ſide of the road, and ſeems to have borne to the right, towards the Roman ſtation at Sandy.

"Dr. Maſon, who, (being rector of Orwell,) had many opportunities of examining this ground, was of opinion that traces of another road were to be ſeen on the ſouth ſide of the river, near this place, which he conceived to have been thrown off from this in ſome part of its courſe, and to have formed the communication between Cambridge and Verulam.

"That the ſtations of Cambridge and Cheſterford muſt alſo have been connected by a military way, there can be little reaſon to doubt; no traces indeed of the road appear at preſent, but it probably proceeded in the courſe of the preſent turnpike road by Sawſton and Great-Shelford, in the latter of which villages very near the road on the north-eaſt ſide of it, on a farm called Grahams, is a very complete Roman camp, with the ſquare vallum and foſſe ſtill exiſting, which I am ſurpriſed to find has eſcaped the notice of Stukeley.

"The Roman military way which ſucceeded the *Ermin-Street*, and is often called by the ſame name, appears rather to have had a more eaſterly courſe from Royſton to Kneeſworth, Arrington bridge, Cungrave, Caxton and Papworth-Everard, to Godmancheſter,

mancheſter, but has been completely obliterated by the modern London road which paſſes in the very ſame line.

" Evident marks of another ancient road appear on the high ground near the ſtand, to the north of Newmarket; it ſeems to have come from Eſſex, croſſes the Ikeneld-Street about one mile eaſt of the town, and goes by Fordham and Soham, with a raiſed gravel creſt, over the fens to Ely; it is conjectured by Dr. Maſon to have been the Roman way from Colcheſter to Lincoln; and though ſir William Dugdale accounts for the origin of this road in another manner, it appears to me that Dr. Maſon is right, and that what Dugdale calls the raiſing the cauſeway was in fact only the repair of it.

" Sir William Dugdale mentions another road of no leſs than 60 feet in breadth, and three feet deep in hard gravel, leading acroſs another part of the fens, viz. from Downham by Plantfield and Charke to the high grounds about March; and thence by Eldern Hall, Whittleſea and Peterborough, from which laſt place it has been recently traced to the Roman ſtation near Caſtor. Such a road muſt have formed a moſt uſeful communication between the Roman garriſons in Norfolk and thoſe in Northamptonſhire; and Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes that a branch of this Downham road, paſſed by way of Upwell and Elm, (where coins, urns and an altar have been found,) to Wisbech, and thence into Lincolnſhire by Spalding and Sleaford: nor is this unlikely, as the care of the Romans was ſuch in the latter times of the empire, to ſecure the ſea coaſt, that we find forts and roads evidently conſtructed, with this ſole view, along the whole eaſt ſhore of the iſland; and it is by no means probable, that the line would be interrupted in this part of the coaſt only, and the troops obliged upon any alarm to make a conſiderable *detour* without reaſon.

" Though Cambridgeſhire is as it were ſurrounded by Roman towns of conſiderable importance, on the very borders of the county; by Godmancheſter to the north-weſt, Icklingham to the north-eaſt, Cheſterford to the ſouth-eaſt, and Sandy to the ſouth-weſt, one ſtation only appears to have been within the county, and that was at Cambridge itſelf; where a gentle elevation of the ground, abundance of Roman remains, the meeting of different military roads, and other combined circumſtances, point out a city to have exiſted; the ſite of it is extremely evident at preſent, on the north bank of the river: it contains about 30 acres, including part of the preſent caſtle, a ſpot likely to have been fixed upon by the Romans, as being ſheltered by the ground riſing to the north, and gently declining to the ſouthern ſun; here their coins and pottery are frequently found, and even the remains of the vallum appear very plainly on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the

ſtation

ſtation and in the terrace walk of the meadow belonging to Magdalen College.

"Whether this ſtation was the *Camboritum* of the Itineraries is much more difficult to decide: Stukely gives that name to Cheſterford, Horſley to Icklingham, Gale and Reynolds to Cambridge; and the confuſion of the 5th Iter of Antonine and 3d of Richard, (which are the only iters where this town is mentioned,) is of ſo hopeleſs a kind, as to leave the ſubject in perfect obſcurity: the caſe is almoſt without a parallel, for we find actual roads and decided marks of Roman ſtations, at the uſual diſtances on theſe roads; but the diſtances themſelves cannot poſſibly be reconciled to any of the numbers aſſigned in the Itineraries. The idea of Horſley who carries travellers back ſeveral miles, on the very road they came; and that of Mr. Reynolds who leads them into a part of the country, where he is forced to create both roads and towns for their uſe; appear to me to labour under inſuperable difficulties: and the more ingenious and more plauſible conjecture of Mr. Leman, that an X has been added to the three ſucceſſive ſtations of *Iciani*, *Camboritum*, and *Durolipons*, and a V added to thoſe of *Durobrivis* and *Cauſennæ*, in the ſame manner as we know that an X has been added to that of *Villa Fauſtini*, immediately preceding them, (though this emendation would undoubtedly make them fall exactly where every one would wiſh to place them,) ſeems to give a degree of regularity and ſyſtem to the blunders of a tranſcriber, which the very nature of the caſe can hardly admit. I feel myſelf therefore incompetent to affix any certain name to the ſtation at Cambridge, though if I was obliged to decide, I ſhould on the whole prefer that of *Camboritum*."

Ancient Church Architecture.—No county in England produces a richer diſplay of ancient church architecture than Cambridgeſhire; ſince Ely cathedral alone furniſhes a pretty complete ſeries of the ſtyles which prevailed from the eleventh century to the ſixteenth. The firſt examples we ſhall produce are of that ſpecies of architecture, generally known in this country by the name of *Saxon*, which is the ſame that prevailed throughout Europe, after the decline of the Roman Empire; and which is in fact nothing more than *Roman* in a degenerated ſtate, and enriched with a great variety of groteſque and irregular ornaments. Of this mode of building, which with ſome variation in the magnitude of the edifices, and in their decorations, prevailed in England from the ſeventh century to the twelfth, a very curious example, and unqueſtionably one of the oldeſt in the kingdom, occurs in the remains of the conventual church at Ely; the greateſt part of which ſtill exiſts, though filled up with the prebendal houſes. This building is undoubtedly of as early a date as the reign of king Edgar, in the tenth century; and indeed there

Fig. 1.

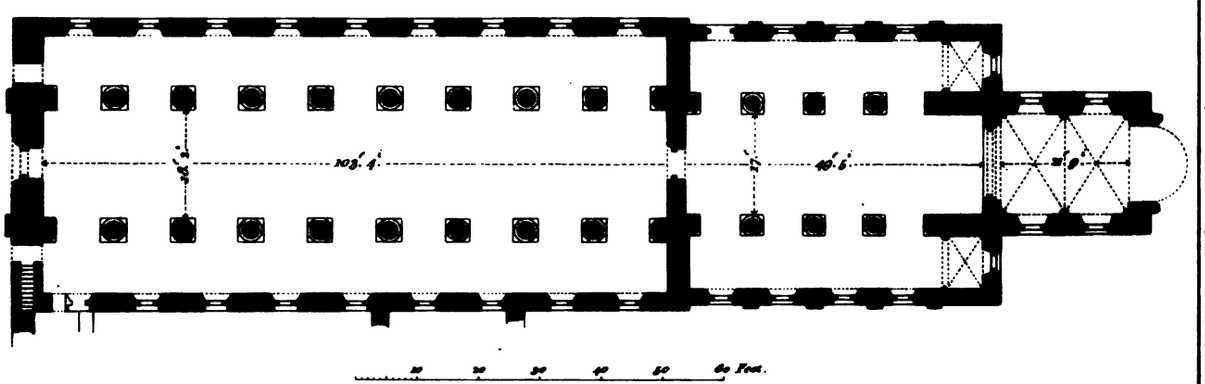


Fig. 2.

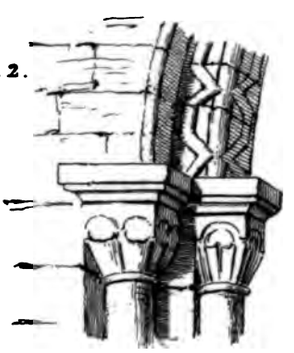
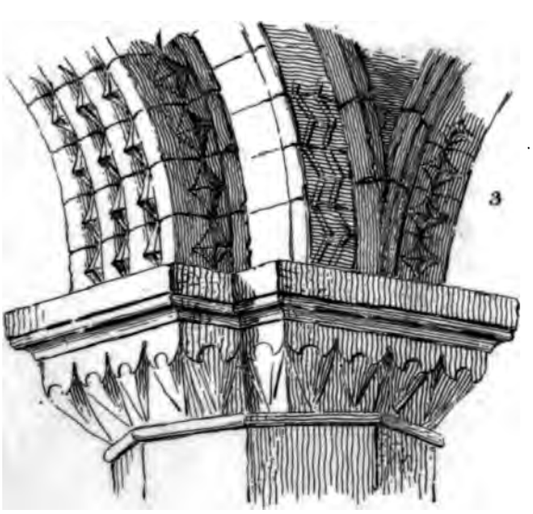
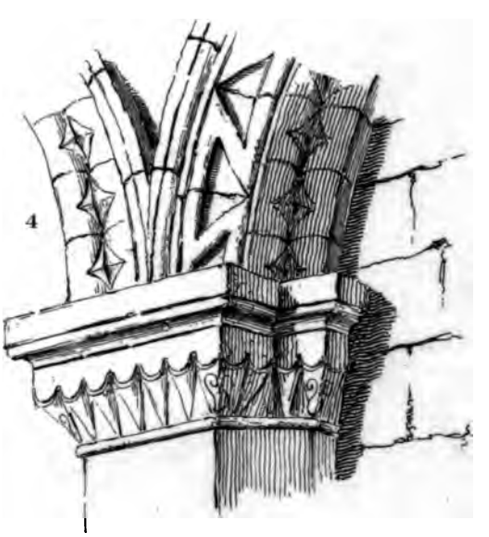


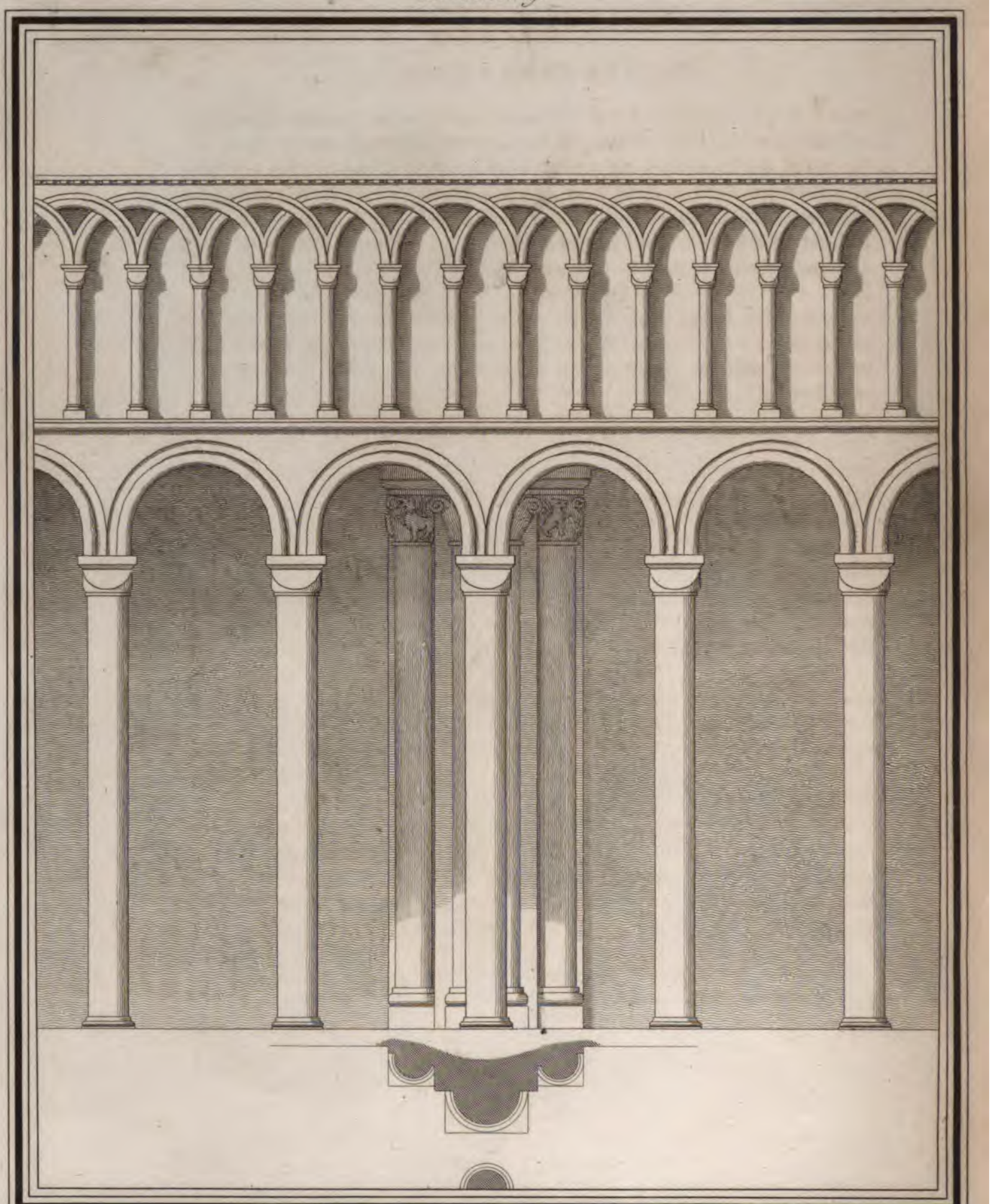
Fig. 1. ..... Plan of the old Conventual Church at Ely.
2. 3. 4. Specimens of the Capitals and Arches of the same Church.

N.B. Those parts which are not here to be found are taken from Mr Ephraim Flats, in Bentham's History of Ely Cathedral.





XIth. Century.



PART OF THE END OF THE SOUTH TRANSEPT OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, that at leaſt ſome parts of it are remains of the original edifice, erected by St. Etheldreda the foundreſs of the monaſtery, in the latter part of the ſeventh century[k]. This church was an oblong building conſiſting of a nave and choir, both of them with ſide aiſles, from which they were ſeparated by round and octagonal pillars alternately placed, and circular arches. The eaſt end of the building is ſuppoſed to have been originally ſemicircular[l]; but a chapel appears to have been afterwards added there, which is now converted into a houſe for one of the prebendaries.

Bartlow church has a round tower at the weſt end, which is ſuppoſed to be a part of the church, ſaid in the Saxon Chronicle, to have been built in the year 1020 by permiſſion of king Canute, to pray for thoſe who were ſlain in the great battle of Aſſandune[m]; and indeed it ſeems highly probable, that this is the church there ſpoken of; ſince the field, containing the four very remarkable *tumuli* called Bartlow hills, which denote the ſite of the battle, and are actually in the pariſh of Aſhdon, adjoin the church-yard of Bartlow; the whole of the preſent tower nevertheleſs does not appear to be of ſo high antiquity.

The priory church at Iſelham, now converted into a barn, remains entire, about 100 yards weſt of the pariſh church; it is of plain Saxon architecture, about 80 feet long and 20 feet wide, with ſmall round headed windows; the eaſt end is circular and vaulted with ſtone. The great arch between the nave and chancel is circular; the piers have double half columns with plain capitals; ſeveral parts of the building are of herring-bone maſonry.

The two tranſepts of Ely cathedral, afford ſpecimens of the more maſſy kind of architecture, introduced by the Normans; which differed little from that of their Saxon predeceſſors, except in magnitude. Theſe are the oldeſt parts now exiſting of that edifice, which was began by Simeon the ninth abbot, between the years 1081 and 1093. It is ſuppoſed that theſe tranſepts were built by Richard his ſucceſſor.

The remains of the nave of Thorney Abbey church, conſiſt of two tiers of ſemicircular arches, reſting on maſſy pillars: this church was begun in 1085 and conſecrated in 1128. The nave of Ely cathedral, which is nearly in the ſame ſtyle as that of Thorney Abbey church, was begun about the middle of the reign of king Henry the firſt, and compleated before 1174; it has maſſy pillars,

[k] See Bentham's Ely, p. 74, and the ſeveral authorities there produced. [l] Bentham's Ely, pl. iv. p. 30. where this chapel is ſaid to have been built in 1102. [m] Sax. Chron. p. 151.

with plain capitals, and circular arches with plain mouldings[a]. The two door-ways on the ſouth ſide of the nave have circular arches, and are very richly ornamented, more eſpecially that which is neareſt to the weſt end, the whole of which is covered with a profuſion of figures and foliage; ſome parts are ſo highly relieved as to produce a very rich effect: within the arch over the door is a rude repreſentation of our Saviour ſupported by angels in bas relief.

Stuntney church and Sterebridge chapel are buildings entirely of Saxon architecture; the former has a door-way on each ſide of the nave, ornamented with chevron mouldings; as is alſo the great arch, between the nave and chancel: the capitals of the pillars are foliated. Of Denny Abbey church, founded about the middle of the twelfth century, there are conſiderable remains, now converted into a farm-houſe, in ſeveral parts of which appear pillars with various Saxon capitals, and ſemicircular arches ornamented with chevron mouldings: the four great arches of the middle tower ſtill remain.

St. Sepulchre's church at Cambridge, being one of thoſe round buildings erected in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jeruſalem, exhibits a very curious ſpecimen of this ancient architecture. It is 41 feet in diameter, and has a periſtyle of eight clumſy pillars, ſupporting circular arches with chevron mouldings. This church is ſuppoſed to have been built in the reign of king Henry the firſt,[b] and to be the oldeſt of this form in England; the upper ſtory of the tower, and the ſquare part at the eaſt end are Gothic.

The towers of Snailwell, Weſtley-Waterleſs and Swaffham-St. Cyric churches, may alſo be claſſed with the Saxon buildings of this county; the two former are round with round headed windows, but the upper part of that at Weſtley is of a more modern date, with pointed windows. That of Swaffham-St. Cyric, now in ruins, is a very remarkable building; the lower part is ſquare, the ſecond ſtory is octagonal, both of theſe have round headed windows, the upper ſtory is more modern, and has ſixteen ſides. The nave of Ickleton church has pillars with plain capitals and circular arches, apparently very ancient. The great arches between the nave and chancel in the churches of Duxford St. John's, Hawkſton, and Kirtling, and of St. Giles's, in Cambridge and that between the ſteeple and nave of St. Bennet's in Cambridge, are ſemicircular.

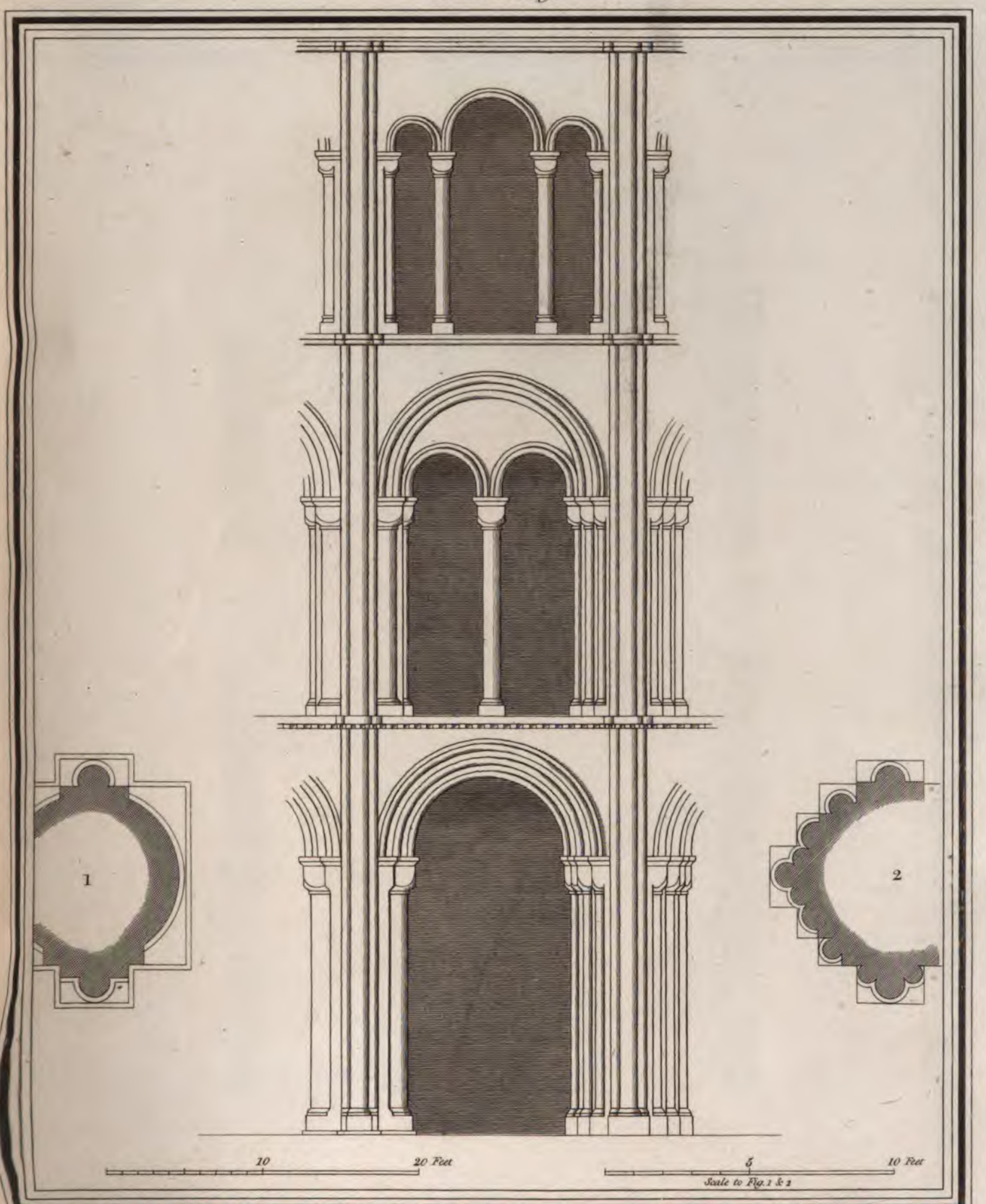
Several churches have Saxon door-ways, amongſt which may be enumerated thoſe of Hawkſton, Kirtling, Kennet, Pampisford, Little Abingdon, Bourn, Co-

[a] See the annexed plate. [b] Archæologia, vol. vi. p. 173.

ton,

DOOR WAY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE NAVE OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

XIIth. *Century.*



PART OF THE NAVE OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

1. 2. *Plans of the Piers of the lower Tier of Arches.*

ton, Duxford St. John's, and St. Peter's in Cambridge, all of which have ſemicircular arches; and ſome of them are enriched with various ornaments, as that of Hawkſton, which is ornamented with circles, &c. Pampisford has a row of ſmall rudely executed figures in bas relief within the arch. That of Kirtling has a ſitting figure rudely executed. Kennet has ſlender pillars with foliated capitals, Duxford St. John's has the chevron moulding, and a tranſom ſtone with a croſs over it.

There are ſome examples in this county of the pointed arch, enriched with the chevron and other Saxon mouldings, which ſtyle may be conſidered as the immediate forerunner of the Gothic; the moſt remarkable of theſe are to be ſeen in Soham church, and in the ſouth door-way of St. Giles's in Cambridge, which has a ſharply pointed arch, much enriched, under a very high and ſharply pointed pediment: and in St. Mary's church at Ely, the north and ſouth door-ways of which have pointed arches, enriched with chevron and other Saxon mouldings; thoſe in the ſouth door-way ſeem to have been taken from the ruins of the conventual church; the pillars of theſe door-ways are ſlender, with foliated capitals.

The next examples of ancient church architecture, which we ſhall produce, are ſome of the earlieſt of that ſtyle generally known throughout Europe by the name of *Gothic*. A great variety of conjectures have been made by ingenious men, reſpecting the origin of this kind of architecture; the beſt opinion ſeems to be, that one of its moſt prominent features, the pointed arch, aroſe from the interſection of two circular ones, which ſo frequently occurs in churches, erected in the twelfth century, in different parts of Europe [p]; towards the cloſe of that century, the pointed arch appears to have been much uſed in Italy, but it was ſoon abandoned on the revival of the Grecian architecture. In England, France, Germany, and Spain, the Gothic architecture continued much longer, and was no where more generally uſed, nor perhaps exhibited ſo great a variety of elegant ornaments or ſuch juſt proportions as in this country, though in point of magnitude and ſplendid decoration, our cathedrals muſt be allowed to be inferior to ſeveral of the ſame kind on the continent [q].

Since Cambridgeſhire affords ſuch a ſeries of the different ſtyles of this light and elegant kind of architecture, ſo peculiarly appropriate to religious edifices, we propoſe in the annexed plates to exhibit ſpecimens of them, taken chiefly from Ely cathedral and King's college chapel; and have claſſed them in centuries, conceiv-

[p] It is to be ſeen in the weſt front of two very ancient churches at Palermo and Placentia, erected in the early part of the twelfth century.

[q] As thoſe of Straſburg, Amiens, Rheims, Milan, Burgos, and Toledo.

ing that to be the moſt convenient, and beſt mode of arrangement; for though it may happen, that the ſtyle of one century ſhould ſometimes run into the next, yet there has been always one mode ſufficiently prevalent in each, to be conſidered as appropriate to that century.

One of the moſt ancient buildings in this county, in which the pointed arch makes its appearance, is the great tower at the weſt end of Ely cathedral, and the ſouth tranſept adjoining; which were erected by biſhop Ridel between 1174 and 1189[a]. This part of the cathedral retains ſome traces of the Saxon architecture, eſpecially in a door-way on the eaſt ſide of the tranſept, richly ornamented with chevron mouldings; yet, upon the whole, it may be conſidered as an early ſpecimen of the Gothic; it is covered with a profuſion of arches and ſmall pillars both within ſide and without; ſome of the arches are round, ſome with trefoil heads, and many of them pointed; a great part of the inſide of the tower which was intended to be ſeen from below, is ſurrounded with ſeveral tiers of arches with detached pillars, producing a very rich effect; this will be beſt underſtood by the annexed plan and elevation.

XIIIth Century.—In the beginning of the thirteenth century, the Gothic architecture appears to have been completely eſtabliſhed. In this early ſtyle the arches differed very much, but were uſually ſharply pointed; the windows were long and narrow (lancet ſhaped), and frequently decorated on the inſide, and ſometimes on the outſide alſo, with ſlender ſhafts, frequently with *faſciæ* round them, and the capitals enriched with foliage. There were often three, and ſometimes more windows under one arch, with trefoils or quatrefoils between their tops: ſome of the windows conſiſted of two lights, divided by a pillar or mullion, with a quatrefoil between them. The columns were frequently ſurrounded by ſlender marble pillars, detached from them in the ſhaft, and uniting with them in the baſes, and in the capitals, which were often very richly ornamented with foliage. The vaultings were uſually high pitched, the croſs-ſpringers had plain mouldings, and were enriched at their interſection, with orbs, foliage, and other ſculptured devices[b]. The general characteriſtic of this ſtyle is ſimplicity, but when ornaments were introduced, they were uſually elegant, and well executed; eſpecially the foliated capi-

[a] The upper ſtory of the tower, an octagonal building was added about 1380. Bentham's Ely, p. 286. The tower was anciently flanked on the north ſide with a tranſept ſimilar to that on the ſouth; but the northern part falling, or being taken down, another building was begun on a more contracted plan, and a different deſign, and carried up only about 12 or 14 feet. Ibid p. 283.

[b] For theſe and many other obſervations reſpecting Gothic architecture, we are chiefly indebted to Mr. Bentham's excellent diſſertation on the ſubject, prefixed to his Hiſtory of Ely Cathedral.

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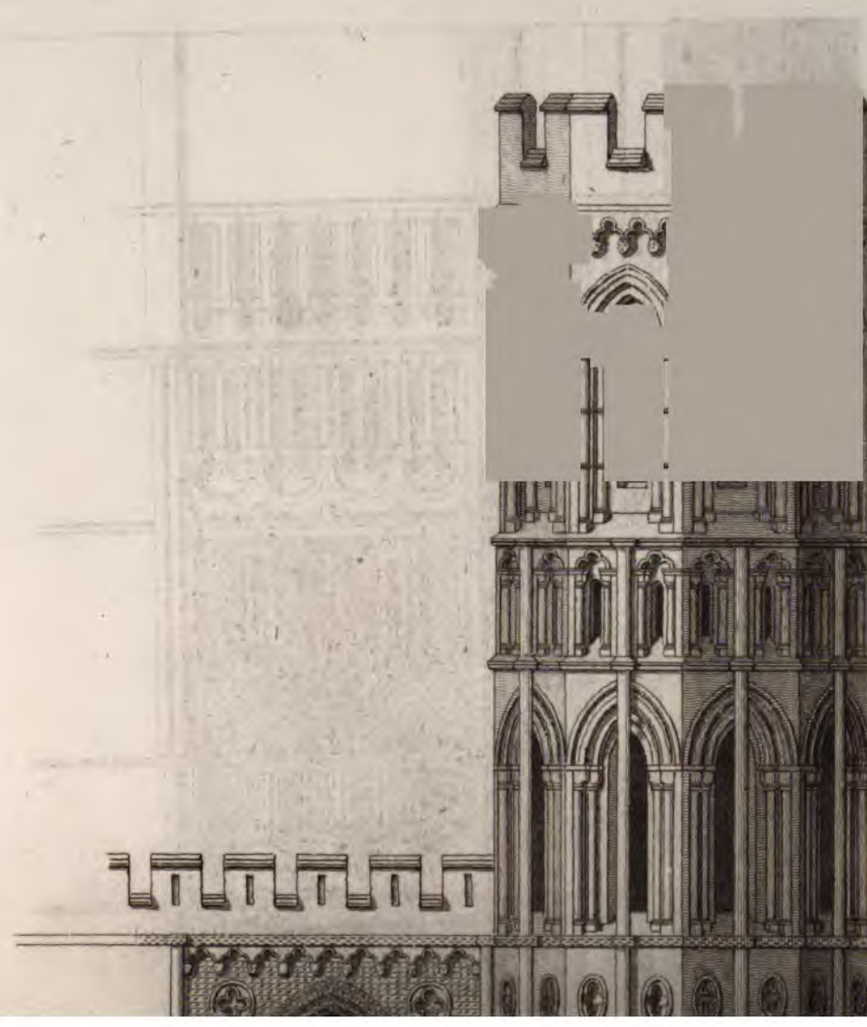
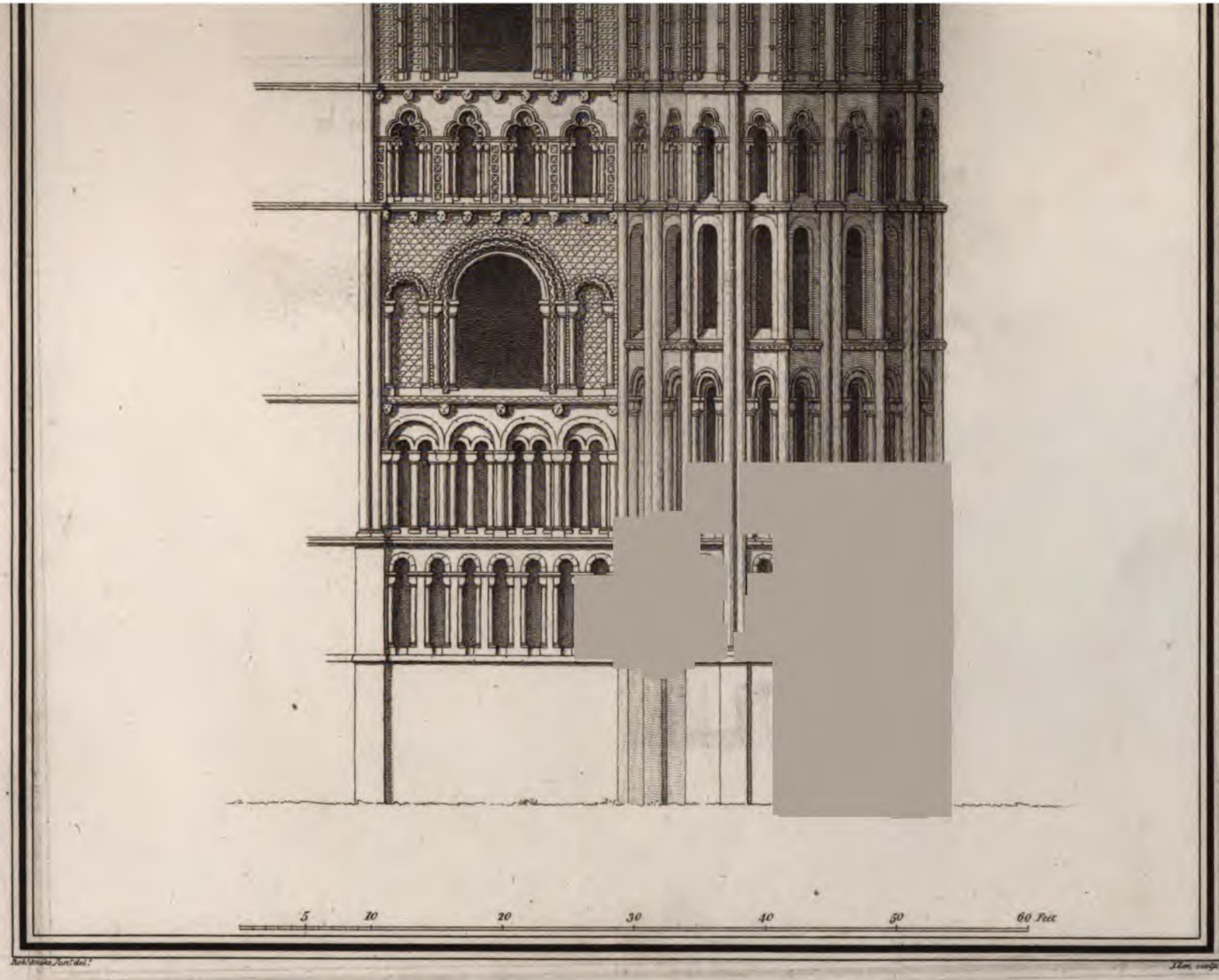
XIIth. Century.

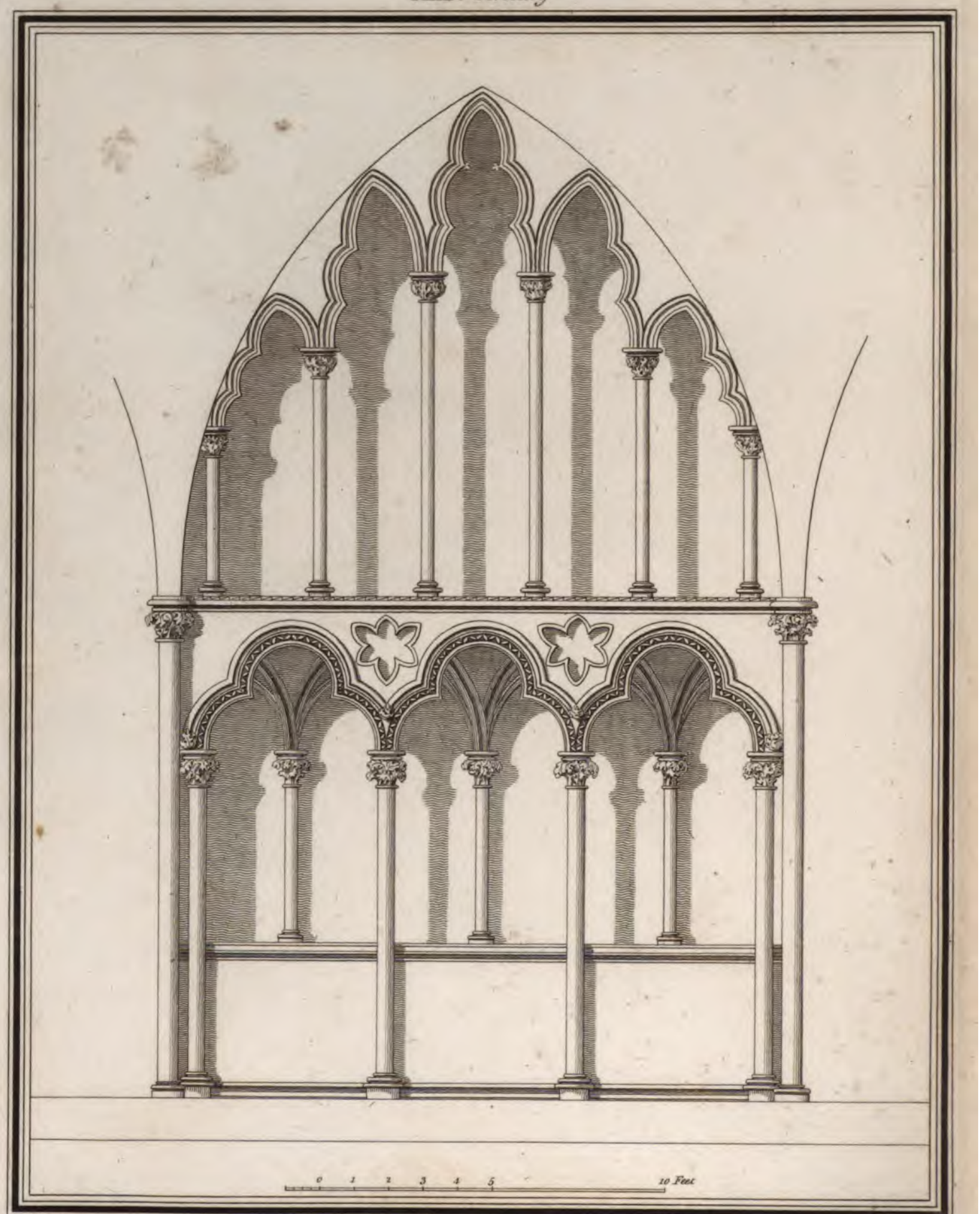




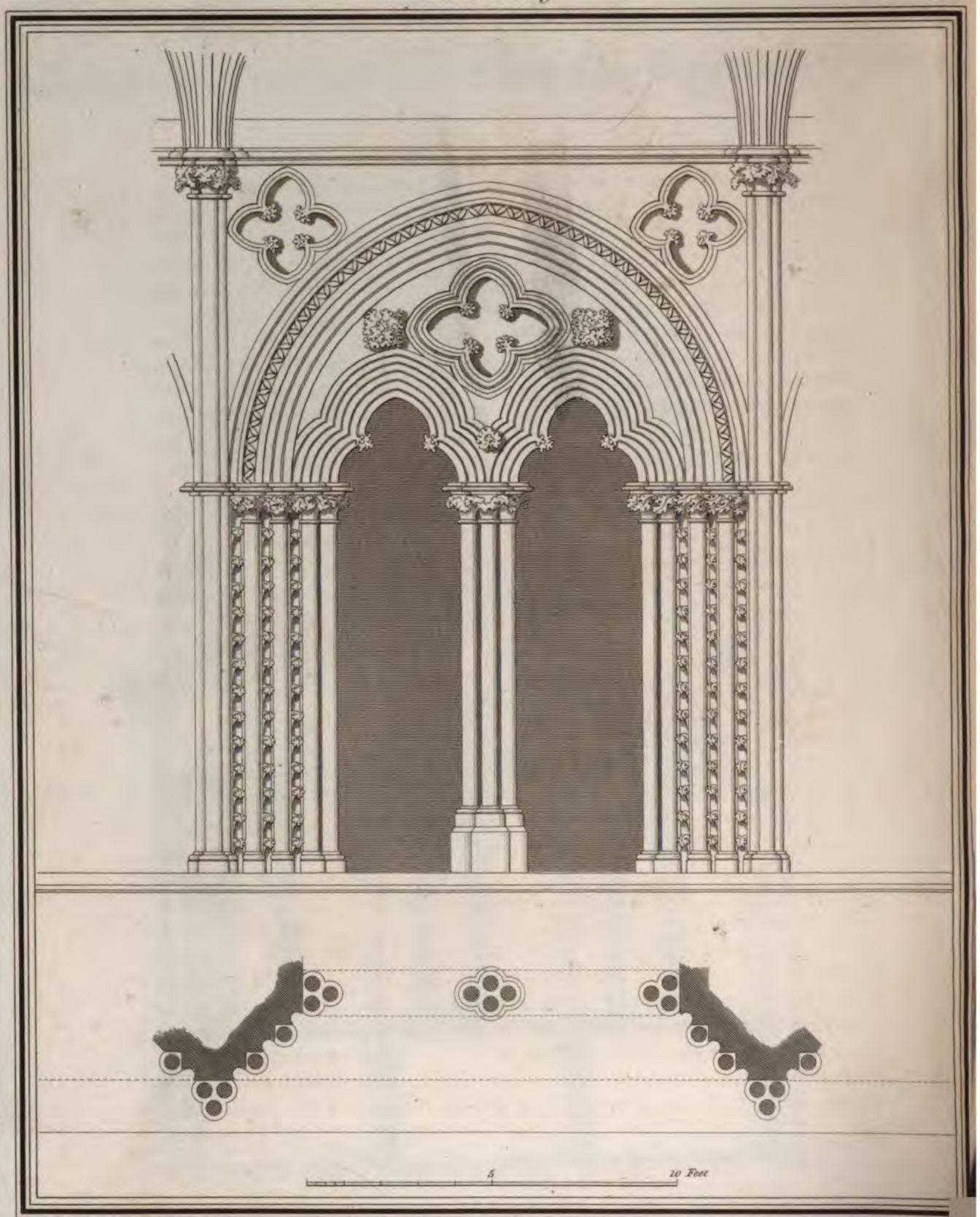
ELEVATION OF PART OF THE WESTERN TRANSEPT OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

Published by T. Dodd & W. Davis, Feb.y 1808

XIII.th Century



PART OF THE GALLILEE AT THE WEST END OF ELY CATHEDRAL.



ONE OF THE SECOND TIER OF ARCHES IN THE OLD PART OF THE PRESBYTERY, IN ELY CATHEDRAL. MCCXXXV

tals of pillars, and the ſcrolls of foliage with which the ſpandrils of arches were ſometimes filled. Towards the latter end of this century, the pillars became more ſolid, the lights of the windows were enlarged, and the ſlender detached ſhafts in a great meaſure laid aſide.

The gallilee or veſtibule at the weſt end of Ely cathedral, begun by biſhop Euſtachius about the year 1200, and the preſbytery of the ſame building, now uſed as the choir, begun by biſhop Northwold in 1235, and finiſhed in 1252, afford very ſatisfactory examples of this ſtyle; ſince they exhibit ſpecimens of moſt of the varieties which occur in it. The chancels of Foxton, Kennet, and Cherry-Hinton churches, and of Barnwell chapel, are in the ſtyle of this century, all of them with lancet-ſhaped windows, moſt of which have ſlender detached ſhafts between them. On each ſide of the chancel of Cherry-Hinton, is a range of the kind of windows above mentioned. Some parts of Haddenham and Leverington churches, may alſo be claſſed with the buildings of this century. The tower at the weſt end of the former, has a door and three circular windows, enriched with ſeveral mouldings, one of them ornamented with roſe-buds. Leverington church has a handſome tower with a ſpire at the weſt end, which ſeems to be of this age. Jeſus college chapel at Cambridge, formerly the church of a convent of Benedictine nuns, is a fine example of the early Gothic ſtyle; it is built in the form of a croſs, with a tower in the middle, reſting on four pointed arches one of the mouldings of is enriched with flowers; on each ſide of the chancel are lancet-ſhaped windows with ſlender ſhafts. The inſide of the tower is ſurrounded with very elegant pointed arches enriched with various mouldings formerly ſeen from below, but now hid by a ceiling: in the north wall of the north tranſept is a gallery with Saxon arches.

XIVth Century—The Gothic architecture of the fourteenth century, differed conſiderably from that of the preceding one; particularly in the vaulting and the formation of the windows: the vaulting became more decorated and divided into various angular compartments, forming a ſort of tracery, ornamented at the interſections with foliated orbs, carved heads, and other emboſſed work. The columns were cluſtered, frequently with rich foliated capitals; the windows were greatly enlarged and divided into ſeveral lights by ſtone mullions, ramified into various forms, in the upper part; more particularly the great eaſtern and weſtern windows, which frequently occupied, nearly the whole width of the nave or choir, and were carried up almoſt as high as the vaulting. The arches of door-ways, monuments, &c. were often very richly ornamented on the ſides with foliage, generally known by the name of crockets; and the pinnacles were uſually enriched in the ſame manner. In the early part of this century the arches were alſo frequently ornamented with rows of roſe-buds, in the hollow mouldings. In this century alſo prevailed that ſingular arch,

formed of four ſegments of circles contraſted, like an ogee moulding. Buttreſſes, terminating in pinnacles, and ſometimes ornamented with tracery, were much uſed in door-ways, tombs, piſcinæ, &c. where ſlender pillars had been employed for the ſame purpoſe in the preceding century.

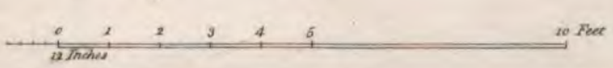
The three firſt arches eaſt of the lantern, in the cathedral church of Ely, begun in the latter part of Edward the ſecond's reign, A. D. 1322, exhibit elegant ſpecimens of the pillars, vaulting, and windows of this century. Of the ſame age is that elegant ſtructure, of an octagonal form, ſupported by eight pillars, covered with a dome, and crowned with a ſpacious lantern, forming the center of Ely cathedral, which was begun in the year 1322, when the old tower fell down; the ſtone work was completed in ſix years, and the wood work of the dome in fourteen more, *anno* 1342, at the expence of more than 2400l. under the care of Alan de Walſingham, ſub-prior of the convent, and ſacriſt of the church, a man ſkilful in architecture, and a good mechanic. St. Mary's chapel (now Trinity pariſh church) at Ely, adjoining the north tranſept, was built about the ſame time, and is another proof of the architectural abilities of Alan de Walſingham, by whom it was deſigned. The form of this chapel, generally deemed one of the moſt perfect ſtructures of that age, is an oblong ſquare; it has no pillars nor ſide aiſles, but is ſupported by ſtrong buttreſſes, and was decorated on the outſide with ſtatues over the eaſt and weſt windows. Round this chapel is a range of ſtone ſeats, with canopies highly enriched with pinnacles, crockets, &c.; the ſpandrils are covered with a profuſion of ornaments, admirably well executed; over the canopies were a great variety of ſubjects from ſcripture, carved for the moſt part in very bold relief: hardly a ſingle figure of theſe now remains entire, the whole having been mutilated either by the reformers or the puritans. There is alſo a very elegant little chapel, adjoining the deanery at Ely, now a dwelling houſe, which was the prior's chapel, and built in the time of John de Crauden, who became prior in 1321[y], under the direction, as it is ſuppoſed, of Alan de Walſingham before mentioned: the ſtyle of its decorations reſembles that of the buildings known to have been executed by him. The floor of this chapel is compoſed of tiles ornamented with a rich moſaic deſign[z]. Specimens of the architecture of this century are very frequent in the pariſh churches of Cambridgeſhire; thoſe of Grantcheſter, Trumpington, Balſham and Sutton, are among the moſt remarkable. The chancel of Grantcheſter is ſingularly

[y] For a more particular account of this chapel, ſee Mr. Wilkins's deſcription of it. Archæol. vol. xiv. p. 105. and a correct idea of the ſeveral parts of it will be formed from plates 24, 25, 26, 27, and 29 of the ſame work. [z] Ibid pl. 28. and vol. x. p. 151.

XIV.th Century.

ONE OF THE LOWER TIER OF ARCHES IN THAT PART OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ELY CATHEDRAL REBUILT MCCCXXII

XIV.th Century

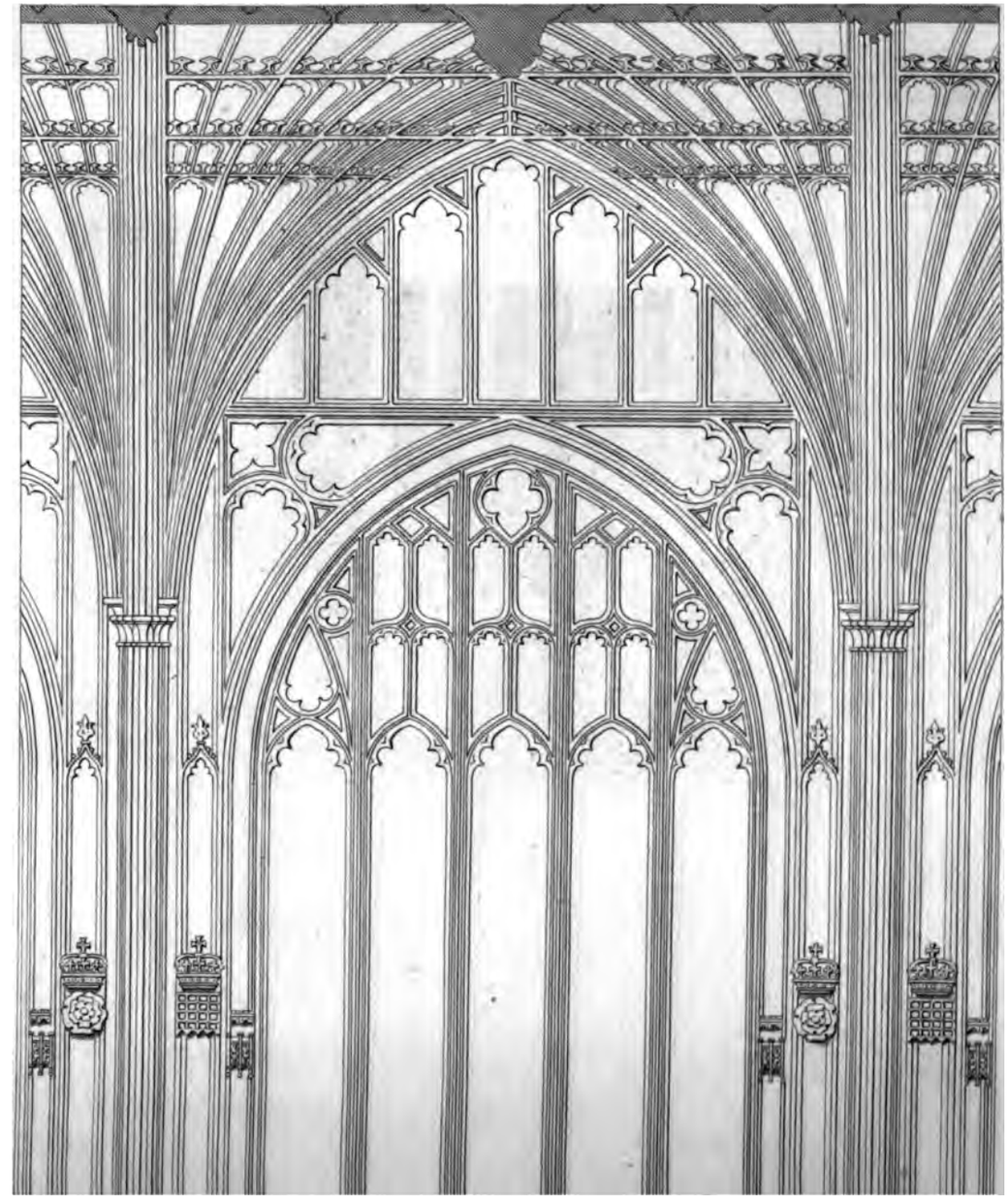


ONE OF THE SECOND TIER OF ARCHES IN THAT PART OF THE PRESBYTERY OF ELY CATHEDRAL, BEGUN MCCCXXII.

XIV.th Century.

ONE OF THE NICHES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ST MARY'S CHAPEL IN ELY CATHEDRAL.

XVth Century.



5
10
20
30 Feet

light and elegant, the windows being large and uniform, with tabernacles between them. Trumpington church is a remarkably handſome uniform building of this ſtyle, with a lofty nave, ſide aiſles and tranſepts; the chancel, from the form of the windows, ſeems ſomewhat older than the church. Balſham church, a large and handſome ſtructure, was built by John de Sleford, who was maſter of the wardrobe to king Edward III. he died in 1400, and lies buried in the chancel. Sutton church is a large, lofty building, having a nave and ſide aiſles with light cluſtered pillars, and very elegant windows: there is a ſquare tower at the weſt end, over which is an octagonal turret of two ſtories, the lower of which is enriched with quatrefoils. Haſlingfield church has a tower with four octangular embattled turrets at the weſt end, ſurrounded with quatrefoils at its baſe. The chancels of Horſeheath, Bartlow, and Baſingbourn, may be claſſed with the buildings of this century; the latter is large and lofty. The chapel of Our Lady, on the north ſide of Fordham church, to which there is an aſcent by a winding ſtaircaſe [r], is a very elegant building; it has an under-croft with a groined roof, part of which ſerves for the church porch, and part for a veſtry and other purpoſes. The nave of Bottiſham church is lofty and elegant with cluſtered pillars and pointed arches; under all the windows on the ſouth ſide there are flat arches both within ſide and without. There is a remarkable chapel on the north ſide of Willingham church, now uſed for a veſtry, it has a very highly pitched roof of ſtone, without any wood work or covering of lead. The ſpandrils of the arches, which reſt on brackets, are pierced with quatrefoils, &c.

XVth Century.—In the fifteenth century, eſpecially in the reign of king Henry the VIIth, the Gothic architecture underwent a conſiderable change, the angles of the arches became more and more obtuſe, till at laſt they were ſometimes almoſt flat: the ribs of the vaulting were divided into an infinite variety of parts, and enriched with a profuſion of ſculpture, and with cluſters of pendent ornaments; the ſide walls were alſo very frequently covered with abundance of rich tracery; the heads of the windows, inſtead of being divided into various forms, as in the preceding century, were filled with a great number of ſmall compartments, with trefoil heads, ſeparated by perpendicular mullions; the large windows were uſually divided by two large mullions into three compartments, which were ſubdivided into ſmaller ones. The fineſt and moſt perfect example of this highly embelliſhed ſtyle, is to be found in the magnificent chapel of King's college in Cambridge, begun by king Henry the VIth, in the year 1441, carried on by king Henry VII.

[r] It was formerly uſed as a ſchool.

and

and compleated by king Henry the VIIIth. Every part of the ante-chapel exhibits a rich diſplay of Gothic tracery, with roſes, portcullíſes and the royal arms with the dragon and greyhound for ſupporters carved, in high relief: the vaulting of the roof is ſingularly rich and elegant, in the ſame ſtyle as the roofs of St. George's chapel at Windſor and Henry the VIIth's chapel. Burwell church is a light and elegant building of this century, with a lofty nave and ſide aiſles; over the arch between the nave and chancel, the wall is much enriched with Gothic tracery, in the centre of which runs an inſcription [z] by which that wall and the roof of the nave appear to have been erected in 1464: the nave has cluſtered pillars and pointed arches on the piers between the windows; on both ſides of the chancel and at the eaſt end are tabernacles, the canopies of which are richly ornamented with crockets. St. Mary's church in Cambridge was begun in 1478, and finiſhed in 1519, the ſteeple is more modern not having been finiſhed till 1608 [a]; the nave of this church is very light, and richly ornamented. Biſhop Alcock's chapel on the north ſide of the choir in Ely cathedral was begun in the year 1488; the ſides are filled with tabernacles, having canopies with lofty pierced pinnacles; the whole covered with a profuſion of tracery, crockets, and other ornaments, very ſharply executed in clunch; the roof is highly enriched with tracery. The nave of Iſelham church exhibits another elegant ſpecimen of the architecture of this century; it owes much of its ornament to the benefaction of Chriſtopher Peyton eſq. who raiſed the roof in the year 1495. The ſpandrils between the arches are enriched with quatrefoils, roſes, and Gothic tracery, including the arms of the benefactor and his lady. Over the arches on each ſide, is a range of large and elegant windows; the wooden roof is ornamented with roſes, figures of angels, &c. On each ſide runs the following inſcription "*Pray for the good proſperite of Cryſtofer Peyton and Elizabeth his wyfe and for the ſowle of Thomas Peyton ſqwyer, and Margarete his wyfe fader and moder of the ſayd Cryſtofer and for the ſowles of al the awnceſtre of the ſayd Cryſtofer Peyton wych dyd mak thys roſe in the yere of owre Lord* M°CCCC°LXXXXV° *beyng the* X *zere of Kynge Hery the* VII." It has been ſuppoſed from this inſcription, that only the wooden roof was added by Chriſtopher Peyton, but as the arms of Peyton, are introduced in the ſpandrils of all the arches of the nave, impaling the arms of Elizabeth his wife [b], it is clear that he muſt alſo have built all that is above

[z] Orate p aïabz Johis Benet Johanie et Alicie ux' ei parentũ que ſuoꝝ qui fieri fecer't hunc parietẽ ac Carp'ntariã navis eccłie a dõ MCCCCLXIIII. [a] Fuller's Hiſt. of Cambridge. p. 90. [b] A Saltire engrailed, a chief ermine, as on her grave-ſtone in this church.

thoſe

thoſe arches, which, with the pillars ſupporting them, are probably of an earlier date; the old pitch of the roof, which was ſharp, is to be ſeen within the church againſt the eaſt wall of the tower. It was much the faſhion in the middle, and latter end of the fifteenth century, to alter churches, which had been erected about half a century before, and which had for the moſt part highly pitched roofs, by adding a ſecond ſtory, filled with windows, over the arches of the nave, and lowering the pitch of the roof, as in the inſtance above mentioned at Iſelham.

Landwade church is a light elegant building in the form of a croſs, erected by Walter Cotton eſq. vice-chamberlain to king Henry the VIth, who died in 1445. Over church is a very handſome uniform building, in the ſtyle of the fifteenth century, with a ſpire at the weſt end; the nave is ſeparated from the ſide aiſles by cluſtered pillars, the capitals of which are embattled, and enriched with roſes and various mouldings. There is a large ſtone porch, on the ſouth ſide, with cluſtered pillars, and embattled capitals terminating in plain pinnacles, at the eaſt and weſt corners, on the outſide. The nave of Cherry-Hinton and Horſeheath churches, and the chancel of Harlton church, may be referred to the ſame period; the eaſt end of the latter is much enriched with tabernacles and Gothic tracery.

At the weſt end of Whittleſea church, there is a handſome tower with a very lofty ſpire, by far the moſt elegant building of the kind in this county: the tower is much ornamented with niches, pinnacles, and quatrefoils; the ſpire is enriched with crockets *. The nave of March church is a handſome building of the ſame century; it has a wooden roof, with numerous projecting figures of angels, and is the richeſt ſpecimen of the kind in Cambridgeſhire. This appears to have been erected by William Dredeman, who died in 1501, and whoſe grave-ſtone is in the nave, with the effigies of himſelf and his wife on braſs plates; his name appears alſo formed with flints on the outſide of the wall of the nave.

Biſhop Weſt's chapel at the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle of Ely cathedral is one of the lateſt ſpecimens of Gothic architecture; indeed it cannot be conſidered as pure Gothic, having a conſiderable mixture of the Italian ſtyle; the whole of this chapel is extremly rich, and is covered both within ſide and without, with a great profuſion of Gothic tabernacles, and arabeſque ornaments, all executed with great delicacy, and originally painted and gilt. The biſhop's arms and his motto, "*Gratiâ Dei ſum quod ſum*," are intermixed with the ornaments, in various parts of the chapel.

* A Weſt view of this church is annexed to the account of Whittleſea in the Parochial Topography.

Ancient painted Glaſs.—The more antient remains of painted glaſs in the Cambridgeſhire churches, are neither numerous, nor of any great conſequence; a few fragments in the chancel windows of Horſeheath church, appear to be of the fourteenth century, and coëval with that building. Of the ſame age are ſome fragments in the windows of the nave of Trumpington church, among which are the arms of the family of Trumpington, and of the ſee of Ely. In the chancel windows of the ſame church are conſiderable remains, ſome of them apparently more ancient than thoſe in the nave; part of one of the ſouth windows of this chancel is repreſented in the annexed plate: from the ſhield, charged with the device of three leopards' bodies, uniting in one head, which appears from his ſeal to have been uſed by Edmund Crouchback earl of Lancaſter in 1273[z]; one ſhould be led to ſuppoſe, it was executed about his time.

The eaſt window of the north aiſle of Leverington church, which is in the ſtyle of the fifteenth century, is nearly filled with painted glaſs; in the five larger lights are ten figures of Jewiſh kings, each attended by a ſaint or prophet, with a motto on a ſcroll; the ſeveral diviſions between the figures, are formed of vine branches; the ſmaller compartments are filled with figures of the Virgin Mary, ſymbols of the evangeliſts, &c. In a ſouth window of the chancel of the ſame church are conſiderable remains, conſiſting of our lady of pity which is in the middle, on one ſide the figure of a knight in plate armour, and his lady in a blue mantle, on which is a lion rampant, argent, with this inſcription on a ſcroll, "*Iu fro ſine make us fre, for John's love yat baptiſed ye*"; on the other ſide are figures of a knight and his lady kneeling, the knight is in plate armour, with a red ſurcoat, the lady in a white mantle, on which is a lion rampant, gules[a], over them is a ſcroll with this inſcription[b] "*Lady lede us all fro harm to him yat lay ded in yi barm.*"

In Landwade church are ſome remains of painted glaſs, coeval with the building, which was erected in the reign of king Henry the ſixth, conſiſting of ſeveral figures of ſaints and angels. In the eaſt window of Chriſt's college chapel are ſmall whole length portraits painted on glaſs, of king Henry the ſeventh, and ſome others of the family of Margaret counteſs of Richmond, the foundreſs of the college[c].

[z] Sandford's Geneal. Hiſt. p. 102.

[a] Said by Blomefield to be the arms of Bokenham.

[b] See Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 243. where this inſcription is inaccurately copied, "in your arm" being given for "in thy barm," i. e. lap, alluding to the figure of our lady of pity.

[c] Theſe were removed from a little chapel, ſaid to have been that of the foundreſs on the north ſide of the chapel.

The

ANCIENT PAINTED GLASS IN TRUMPINGTON CHURCH.

Published by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Pall Mall, 1 Aug.

The windows of King's college chapel at Cambridge exhibit a magnificent diſplay of painted glaſs of the reign of king Henry the eighth. The greater part of theſe are very well preſerved, the colours are brilliant, and ſome of the deſigns have great merit. The great eaſt window has eighteen different ſubjects of our Saviour's paſſion. There are twelve windows on either ſide of the chapel, each of them divided into ten larger compartments in two ranges, beſides ſeveral ſmall ones in the arches; thoſe in the upper range contain ſubjects taken for the moſt part [d] from the old teſtament, and thoſe in the lower range from the new teſtament: the ſmaller compartments are filled with the king's arms, and roſes, crowns, fleurs de lys, and portculliſes, with theſe letters, H. K. (Henry and Katherine). The great weſt window has no remains of painted glaſs.

Rood-lofts, ſcreens, &c.—Between the nave and chancel of Bottiſham church there is a ſcreen of three ſtone arches with open quatrefoils in the ſpandrils.

In Comberton, Chippenham and Wood-Ditton are handſome Gothic ſcreens of rood-lofts. In Fulbourn one arch of the rood loft remains, which is richly ornamented with pinnacles, crockets, and vine leaves. At Harleton is a ſtone ſcreen of the rood-loft, the ſtairs which led to it alſo remain, as they do in many of the Cambridgeſhire churches.

At Cherry-Hinton there is a Gothic ſcreen between the nave and chancel, on the lower part of which are remains of ſome paintings, among which are portraits of a man and his wife kneeling, with inſcriptions, "*Maria Magdalene,*" &c. In Blomefield's time they ſeem to have been better preſerved, for he deſcribes theſe ſcreens as beautifully painted, with the virgin of pity, &c. and thoſe alſo of the chapel, at the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle, &c [e].

The rood-loft at Ickleton remains with a rich ſcreen; the under part, of the loft is ornamented with rich Gothic tracery. At Kennet is the ſcreen of a rood-loft, painted and gilt: the rood-loft at Gilden-Morden is very large and compleat, having a double ſcreen, forming two pews, about ſix feet ſquare on each ſide of the paſſage to the chancel; the upper part is of light open Gothic work, in the ſtyle of the fifteenth century, the lower part is painted with flowers, and the figures of St. Edmund and St. Erkenwold, with their names inſcribed; round the ſides runs this inſcription,

"*Ad mortem durā Ihū de me cape curam.*
Vitam venturam poſt mortem redde ſecuram.

[d] The paintings in ſome of the compartments of the two windows neareſt the weſt end on each ſide, are not taken from ſcripture, but from legendary hiſtories.

[e] See Blomefield's Cambridgeſhire, p. 2.

Fac me confeſſum rogo te Deus ante receſſum.
Et poſt deceſſum celo michi dirige greſſum."

Between the nave and chancel of Over church, there is a rich Gothic ſcreen, at the back of which, in the chancel, are ſix wooden ſtalls.

The wooden ſtalls in the choir of Ely cathedral exhibit a rich example of the Gothic ſculpture of the fourteenth century; they are admirably light and elegant, and their various ornaments are executed with great delicacy. Round three ſides of the chancel of Balſham church are wooden ſtalls, richly ornamented, which appear, from the inſcription on his grave-ſtone, to have been erected by John de Sleford, maſter of the wardrobe to king Edward III. who died in the year 1401. In Witcham church is a large ſtone pulpit.

Fonts.—There are but few fonts in this county which are entitled to particular notice; thoſe in St. Peter's church at Cambridge, and at Oakington may be referred to the twelfth century at leaſt; the former is ſurrounded with four rudely executed human figures, terminating in ſerpents; the latter is ſquare, ſtanding on four pillars, and ornamented on the ſides with circular arches. The font at Kingſton is in the ſtyle of the early Gothic; it is octagonal, ſtanding on eight ſhort pillars, over which are trefoil arches enriched with crockets: thoſe in Trumpington church, and St. Clement's at Cambridge are octagonal, enriched with quatrefoils and ſhields, in the ſtyle of the fourteenth century. There are ſeveral in the later Gothic ſtyle, being octagonal, and richly ornamented with tracery, the moſt elegant of which, are thoſe of Dullingham, Iſelham, Tydd St. Giles, and Leverington: the laſt has niches round it, in which are ſitting figures of biſhops, &c. and is much enriched with pinnacles, crockets, roſes, &c. Moſt of the other Cambridgeſhire fonts are round or octagonal, and without ornaments, and many of them ſupported by five pillars.

Stone Stalls and Piſcinæ.—In Bartlow and Arrington churches are double *piſcinæ*, with interlaced arches. In Little-Abington is a ſmall double niche in the chancel, with pointed arches, ſeparated by a pillar: the arches have hollow mouldings ornamented with flowers.

In Barrington church in the north wall of the north aiſle is an elegant niche, with an ogee arch, enriched with crockets and ſemi-quatrefoils. In Baſingbourn are three ſtone ſtalls of unequal height, and a double *piſcina*, much enriched with crockets, groteſque heads, pinnacles, &c. extremely well executed in clunch. In Bottiſham church are three ſtone ſtalls, with obtuſe arches and double *piſcinæ*; and a fin-

Fig. 1. *Font in St. Peter's Church, Cambridge.* 2. *Font in Leverington Church.*
3. *Inscription on the Base of a Cross, in Ely Cathedral.* *See p.* 73.

a ſingle ſtone ſeat and *piſcina* at the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle. At Bourn, Milton, and Cottenham are three ſtalls, of unequal height with *piſcinæ*, the latter are embattled and richly ornamented with quatrefoils and ſemi-quatrefoils in the ſtyle of the fifteenth century. At Milton is a double *piſcina*, with an elegant detached pillar, the capital of which is ornamented with lilies. At Coveney is a double *piſcina* under a ſingle arch. At Caxton a *piſcina* with two arches in the early Gothic ſtyle, having a detached pillar in the middle. At Doddington and Witcham double *piſcinæ*. At Willingham three ſtone ſtalls with plain arches, having trefoil heads and a *piſcina*[f]. In St. Michael's church at Cambridge are two ſtone ſtalls of unequal height, very richly ornamented in the ſtyle of the fourteenth century[g]. At Fulbourn are two of unequal height under one arch. At Fen-Drayton two ſtone ſeats of unequal height with a double *piſcina* adjoining. At Hinton in the chancel is a double *piſcina*, and three ſtone ſtalls of unequal height, with detached pillars and plain mouldings, in the ſtyle of the early Gothic. At the ſouth end of the ſouth tranſept of Hiſton church, a double *piſcina* and niches with plain pointed arches. In Kennet church a double *piſcina* with pointed arches and detached pillars. At Leverington are three ſtone ſtalls of unequal height, with plain pointed arches. At Soham are three of an unequal height, richly ornamented with crockets, roſes, &c. and a *piſcina* adjoining. At Sutton a double *piſcina*, and three ſtone ſeats of unequal height, without canopies. At Swaffham-Bulbeck are three ſtone ſtalls of unequal height, the arches over which are ornamented with crockets, &c. At Swaveſey are three of unequal height with a *piſcina*, and in Whittleſea-St. Mary two ſtone ſtalls of equal height, having plain ogee arches, with quatrefoil heads.

Ancient Sepulchral Monuments. XIIIth Century.—In the ſouth aiſle of the choir in Ely cathedral, is an ancient monument of a biſhop, with his effigies carved in Purbeck marble, round the edge of which is a hollow moulding, with a ſcroll of roſes; the figure is much mutilated, the head and hands being deſtroyed: this ſeems to be of an earlier date than the monument of biſhop Northwold, in the ſame church, and was probably either that of John de Fontibus, who died in 1225, or of Geoffry de Burgh who died in 1228, though removed (as moſt of the monuments of this church have been) from its original poſition.

The monument of Hugh Northwold biſhop of Ely who died in 1254, is carved out of a block of Purbeck marble, and very elaborately ornamented: before the removal of the choir it ſtood in the middle of the preſbytery, which

[f] All the ſtone ſtalls and *piſcinæ* above enumerated are in the chancels of the reſpective churches, unleſs otherwiſe expreſſed.

[g] It appears that there were originally three.

was

was built by him, but is now placed upon the altar tomb of biſhop Barnet, on the ſouth ſide of the preſbytery. The biſhop is repreſented in his epiſcopal habit, with his mitre and croſier, within a niche at the head of which is a ſemi-quatrefoil: the pillars on the ſide are ornamented with rich ſcrolls of foliage; one of his feet reſts on a lion, the other on a dragon. On the ſides of the monument are ſix ſmall niches with rich canopies, each containing a ſmall image, on the right ſide thoſe of a king, an abbot and a monk; on the left an abbeſs, a queen and a nun; the latter have been ſuppoſed to repreſent St. Etheldreda in thoſe three characters[f]. At the foot of the monument is a repreſentation of the martyrdom of St. Edmund, alluding to the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, over which this eccleſiaſtic had preſided before he became biſhop of Ely.

The monument of William de Kilkenny biſhop of Ely, who died in 1256, is placed between two of the arches, on the north ſide of the preſbytery in Ely cathedral; it has the effigies of the biſhop, in a niche ornamented with foliage, of Purbeck marble; in the ſpandrils of the canopy are angels with cenſers[g].

The monument of William de Luda biſhop of Ely, who died in 1298, conſiſting of three remarkably elegant open arches, with pinnacles and pediments richly ornamented with crockets, ſtands between two pillars on the ſouth aiſle of the preſbytery, in Ely cathedral[h]; under the middle arch of this monument is a ſlab from which the braſs plates have been ſtript; a fragment of the inſcription remains[i].

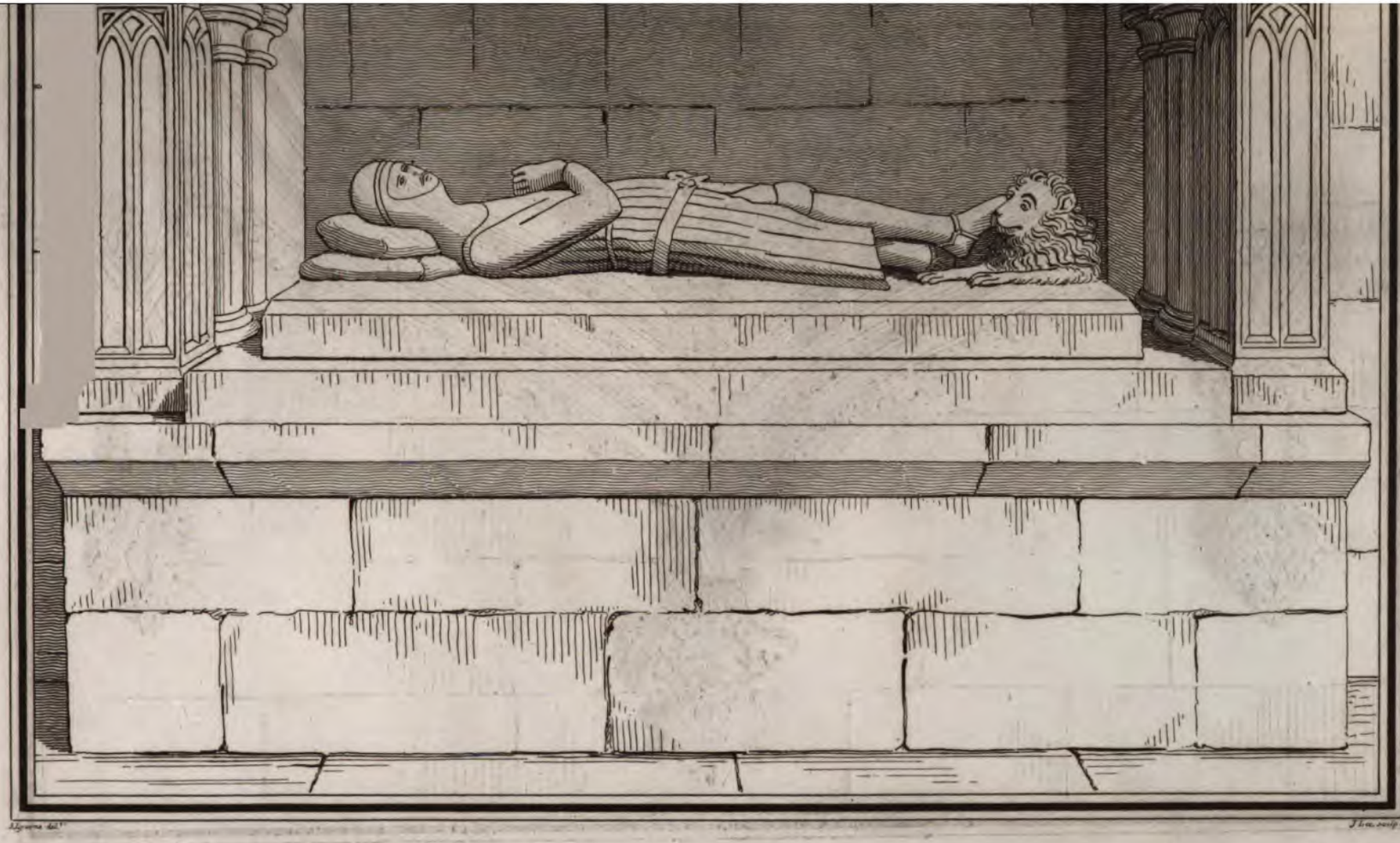
In the north wall of the chancel of Stretham church, under a plain pointed arch is a ſlab with the following inſcription in Lombardic capitals: "*Nichol: de Kyngeſton gyt ici dieux de s'alme eyt merci amen.*" This Nicholas de Kyngeſton is ſaid by Blomefield to have been rector of Stretham, and founder of the chancel in the time of king Edward the firſt.

In the nave of Bottiſham church is the grave-ſtone of Elyas de Bekingham one of the juſtices itinerant, ſo celebrated for his integrity, in the reign of king Edward I. There appears to have been a figure of him in his robes, under a canopy engraved on a braſs plate, which is now loſt: the following inſcription may ſtill be traced, "*Hic jacet Elyas de Bekingham quondam Juſticiarius Domini Regis Angliæ cujus anime propicietur deus.*" He was made one of the juſtices itinerant A. D. 1275; the time of his death is not known.

On the north ſide of the chancel in Little-Shelford church, under an ogee

f Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. i. p. 46. g It is very inaccurately figured in Bentham's Ely pl. xvi. h It is figured in Bentham's Ely, pl. xvii. i "..... *de Luda quond.* ..... *ius eccleſie cujus anime pro* ....."

arch,



MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN FREVILLE, IN LITTLE SHELFORD CHURCH.

Published by T. Underhill & W. Davis, May 1, 1818.

arch, richly ornamented with crockets, is the monument of ſir John de Freville, who died in the ſixth year of king Edward the ſecond, [k] being an altar tomb, with the effigies of a croſs-legged knight, carved in ſtone, with a lion at his feet; at the back of the arch is the following inſcription on a tablet in Lombardic capitals:

" *Ici giſt ſire Johan de Friville*
" *Ke fuſt ſeigniour de ceſte vile*
" *vous ke par ici paſſet*
" *Par charite pur lalme priet.*"

Theſe are all the monuments of the thirteenth century, the age of which can be nearly aſcertained; there are ſeveral others in the Cambridgeſhire churches, which appear to belong to the ſame century, though they bear no certain evidence of their exact date; among which the following may be enumerated. In Balſham church-yard near the eaſt end of the chancel are four raiſed monuments, with croſſes florées on their ſlabs which are ridged. [l] Three of theſe ridged ſlabs (like the lids of ſtone coffins) with croſſes on them, are placed on the church-yard wall at Cheſterton. [m] A ſimilar one lies in the ſouth tranſept of Jeſus college chapel in Cambridge, being the grave-ſtone of one of the nuns of St. Radegund, with this inſcription in Lombardic capitals, [n] " *Moribus ornata jacet hic bona Berta Roſata.*" In the church of Tydd St. Giles is a grave-ſtone with a croſs and the following fragment of an inſcription, " *Orate pro anima dni Job'n Fyſnir . . . . . aie de ppiciet' ame . . .*" [o] There is a grave-ſtone in Landwade church with a croſs on it and another in the north aiſle of Landbeach: two ſlabs in the nave of Sawſton church with croſſes florées, and inſcriptions in Lombardic capitals, very much defaced; in one of which the name of Talbot may be traced, and a ſlab in Litlington church with a croſs florée and the following mutilated inſcription in Lombardic capitals " *Roberd: de Sei . t . . . n: gyt: ici pries: pur: lalme: ke: deu: ei: m . . . . . .*" A ſimilar ſlab is in the nave of Rampton church with this inſcription, " . . . . *Thomas de Huntingfo . . iſt ici deu del alme eyt merci.*" Under an arch in the north wall of the chancel of Rampton church, is the effigies of a knight in mail and ſurcoat, with his right hand on the handle of his ſword, and a lion at his feet; being the monument of one of the family of de Liſle [p]. In the north tranſept of Iſelham church, under an obtuſe arch over

[k] Eſch. 6 Ed. II. n. [l] Two of theſe were formerly opened, and in one of them a ſkeleton was found in a ſtone coffin, in the other a ſkeleton laid in gravel without a coffin. See Blomefield's Camb. Collec. p. 199. [m] Figured in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. i. Introd. pl. iii. fig. 6, 7, 8.
[n] Ibid. vol. ii. Introd. pl. xvi. fig. 5. [o] Ibid. pl. xviii. fig. 1. 8. Ibid. vol. i. Introd. pl. iii. fig. 2. [p] Mr. Cole ſaw the arms of de Liſle on the ſhield.

which is a pediment, ornamented with crockets, lies the effigies of a croſſed-legged knight in mail and ſurcoat, with a lion at his feet carved in clunch [q].

XIVth Century.—In the chancel of Fulbourn church is the grave-ſtone of William de Fulbourn, who was appointed one of the barons of the exchequer in the year 1328, with the effigies of an eccleſiaſtic, in a richly ornamented cope, under an elegant canopy, engraved on braſs plates with this mutilated inſcription round the verge of the ſtone, "*Hic jacet Dominus Willm̃s de Fulburne quondam canonicus Eccleſiarum Sancti Pauli London . . . . . menſe Auguſti anno dn̄i: miles . . . . . .*"

At his feet are the following lines:

"*Vermibus hic donor, et ſic oſtendere conor.*
"*Quod ſicud hic ponor, ponitur omnis honor.*"

The monument of John Hotham biſhop of Ely, who died anno 1337, conſiſting of an altar tomb under a canopy with two tiers of arches, ſtands in the north aiſle of the preſbytery of Ely cathedral. It was originally placed in the middle of that part of the preſbytery which he had built; and had the effigies of the biſhop, and various ſculptured decorations, the greater part of which have been deſtroyed [r]; the lower arches and their ſpandrils are much enriched with ſculptured foliage, in the ſtyle of that part of the preſbytery which this biſhop built [s].

In the middle of the nave of St. Clement's church in Cambridge is the grave-ſtone of John de Helſingham, mayor of Cambridge, who died in 1329, with a croſs (the braſs plate of which is gone) and the following inſcription in Lombardic capitals, "*Ici giſt Ꝟoun de Helyſingham clerk jadis Meyre de Caynbrigge pur charit pries pur lui qel* [t] . . . . . *q* . . . . . *p* . . *era quaraute jours de pardoun avera qi moruſt la quarte jour de juli le an de grac* . . . *tre ſeyſnour myl treis cent vinte nevime.*"

In the ſouth aiſle of the nave of Weſtley-Waterleſs church is a grave-ſtone with figures of a knight and his lady engraved on braſs plates under canopies. The knight is repreſented in mail and ſurcoat, with plate armour on the front of his legs and arms, ornamented with lions' heads, he has a long ſword and a ſhield, on which are his arms, on a feſs three lozenges vaire; at his feet is a lion. The lady has a veil and wimple, and is habited in a long looſe robe, part of which

[q] Figured in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. ii. pl. cv. [r] Bentham, 158. [s] Ibid. pl. xviii.
[t] Blomefield has the following words in this place, ". . . *me endormie en pais.*" Camb. Collect. p. 59. the words which follow in his book are evidently erroneous; the mutilated part of the inſcription may be thus ſupplied, "*que lalme endormie en pais qui pur l'alme priera quarante jours,*" &c.

GRAVESTONE OF Wm DE FULBURNE IN FULBOURN CHURCH.

Published by T. Gadd & W. Dunn May 1, 1808.

GRAVESTONE OF A KNIGHT (SUPPOSED TO BE SIR JOHN DE CREKE) AND HIS LADY.

GRAVESTONE OF ONE OF THE TRUMPINGTON FAMILY IN TRUMPINGTON CHURCH.

is tucked up under her left arm, only a fragment of the inſcription ("....*lyne ſa femme*") remains. This is commonly ſuppoſed to repreſent ſir John de Creke who lived in the reign of king Edward II. and his lady, but the arms are not thoſe of his family. In Trumpington church, under an ogee arch, between the north aiſle, and a chapel on the north ſide of it, is an altar tomb, with a ſlab of Purbeck marble, on which is the effigies of a cruſader, engraved on a braſs plate: the arch is much enriched with ſemi-quatrefoils and foliage; the altar tomb with Gothic niches: the knight is in armour of mail, with the arms of Trumpington [x] on his ſhield, and alſo on the ſcabbard of his ſword. This has been ſuppoſed to be the monument of ſir Giles de Trumpington, who poſſeſſed a manor in Trumpington, in the reign of king Edward the third; but the armour ſeems rather to correſpond with that of the reign of king Edward the firſt, which makes it more probable that it was intended for ſir Roger de Trumpington, who died in the ſeventeenth year of that king.

In the ſouth aiſle of Wood-Ditton church is a grave-ſtone, with the effigies of Henry Engliſh who died in 1383, and Margaret his wife, on braſs plates; he is repreſented in plate armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet, with a lion at his feet; his lady in a long gown, with a mantle and mittens. In Iſelham church is a plain altar tomb, with the effigies of a knight carved in clunch, with curling hair and beard, a diadem round his head, ornamented with jewels, and a rich necklace; he is in plate armour, with a helmet under his head, and a lion at his feet. On the north ſide of the chancel in Burrough-Green church, are three altar tombs ornamented with ſhields and quatrefoils, under rich Gothic canopies; in the middle one is the effigies of a lady, in a mantle and gown, the latter buttoned down the front, with a cloſe reticulated head-dreſs: on the two other tombs are effigies of knights in armour. The ſtyle of theſe monuments agrees with that of the fourteenth century, and it is moſt probable that they were deſigned for ſir Thomas and ſir John de Burgh, lords of this manor, both buried here, and the ſecond wife of the latter, who died in the beginning of the ſucceeding century; as the head-dreſs of the lady agrees with that then in uſe: all theſe monuments are much mutilated [y].

To this century may alſo be referred, an altar tomb under an ogee arch in Hilderſham church, on which are braſs plates of a knight and his lady; he is repreſented in plate armour with a pointed helmet, long ſword, ſtrait by his ſide, and a lion at his feet; ſhe in a long gown and mantle with a veil: on this monument

[x] Semée of croſslets, a trumpets with a label of 5. for difference, the ſame arms are in a north window of the north aiſle.

[y] Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1. p. 220.

are the arms of Paris. In the chancel of Horſeheath church is a grave-ſtone of Purbeck marble, with braſs plates of a knight in plate armour, mail gorget, and ſtudded cuiſſes [a], with a pointed helmet and a very long ſword: over his head was a canopy and figures of angels holding his creſt, the braſs plates of which are gone. Two monuments formerly ſtood in a ſmall chapel on the ſouth ſide of Hilderſham church, on one of which was the effigies, carved in wood of a croſs-legged knight (ſuppoſed to be Sir Robert Busteler, temp. Edward II.) on the other that of his lady, alſo of wood: the chapel has been taken down and theſe effigies were lying in the belfry, in the year 1805.

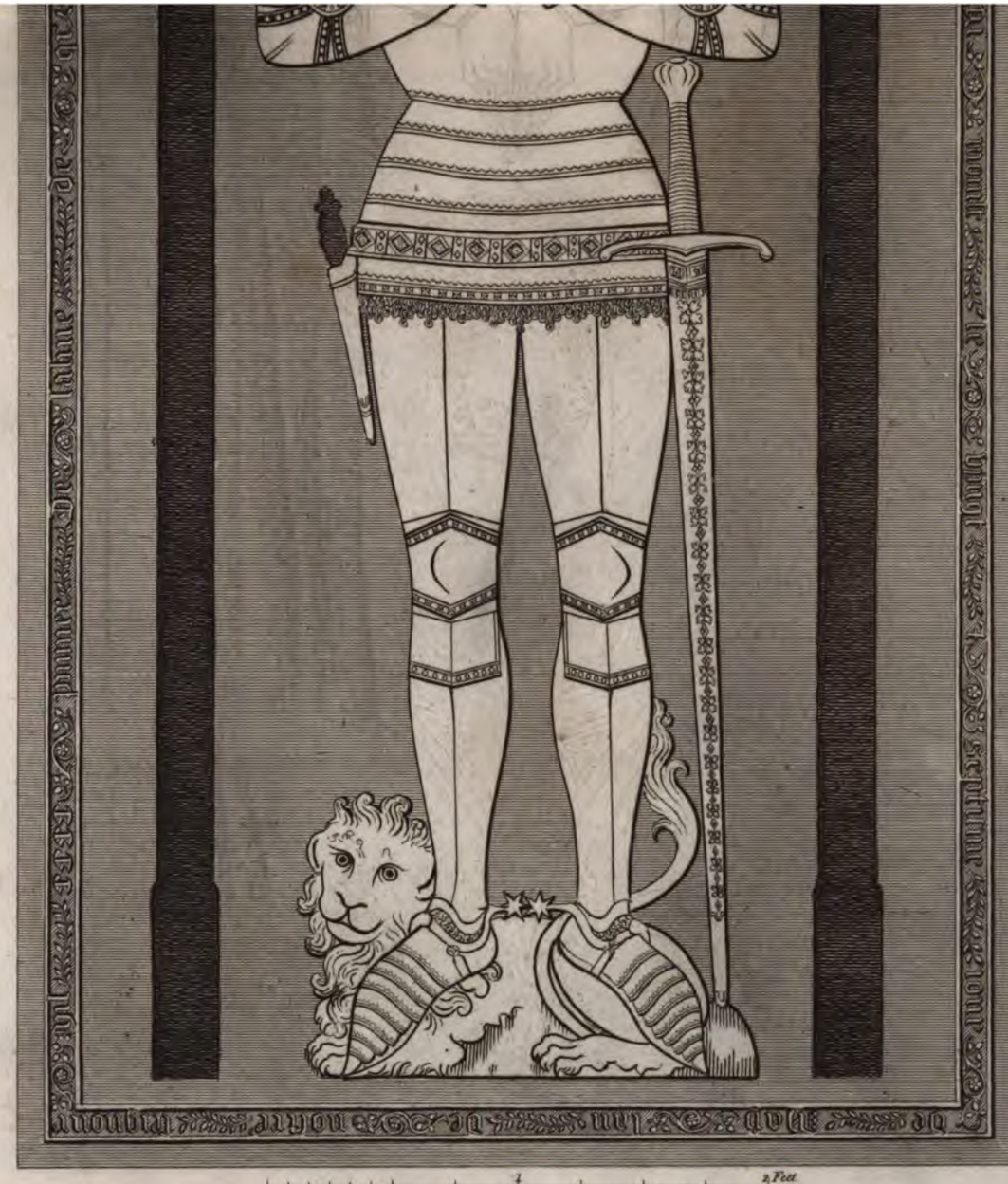
XVth Century.—In the chancel of Balſham church is a large grave-ſtone of John de Sleford, maſter of the wardrobe to king Edward the third, and rector of Balſham, enriched with braſs plates, containing the effigies of an eccleſiaſtic, under a rich canopy of three arches; over the middle one is a repreſentation of the Trinity, and of two angels, conveying the ſoul of the deceaſed to heaven; at the top are the arms of England and France (ſemée of fleurs de lys) quarterly; and the ſame, impaling four lions rampant quarterly, for Heinault, being the arms of Phillippa queen of Edward III. Within the canopy is a ſhield with the arms of the ſee of Ely, and a blank ſpace from which another has been taken, which no doubt bore the arms of Sleford: the cope is ornamented down the ſides with figures of ſaints [b]. On a border of braſs running round the ſtone, with the ſymbols of the evangeliſts at the corners, is the following inſcription:

" Ion Sleford dict': Rector mūdo q; relict'.
" Burſa nō Strict': jacet hic sb̄ marmor' pict'.
" Fautor juſtoꝝ: conſtās ultor vicioꝝ.
" Quē Rex Edward': dilexerat ad mala tard'
" Gardrobā rexit: illi' dū bene vixit
" Eccliam ſtruxit: hāc nūqm̄ poſtea luxit
" Hec fecit ſtalla: large fūdēs q; catalla
" Canonic' p'mo: Wellys Ryppon fuit imo
" Edwardi feſto: deceſſit fine modeſto.
" Regis et Angloꝝ: qui detulit acta reoꝝ.
" . . . . . Milleno: quadrīgeno quoq; pleno
" Huic addēs p'mū: deductū corp' ad imū

[a] The armour reſembles that on the effigies of ſir Philip Pellton in Botton church, Herts, (1361) figured in Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. 1. pl. xli. p. 113. [b] The figures are thoſe of the Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptiſt, St. John the Evangeliſt, St. Etheldreda, St. Katharine, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Wilfrid.

" O

Regis tangloy : qui de mutatorey
milleno : quadrageno quoq; uno
hinc abbes
A rexit illr dñ bene vivit
Ecclesiam tenent : hãc nũqũ potuer hurt
hec fecit stalla largꝰ
S. Edwardi fecit decedit tuenuodecio
S. Johannes
S. Thomas
S. Petrus
S. Andreas
S. Jacobus
S. Philippus
S. Bartholomeus
S. Matheus
S. Simon
S. Judas
S. Matheus
S. Andreas
S. Johannes
S. Petrus
S. Paulus
S. Jacobus
S. Philippus
S. Bartholomeus
S. Thomas
S. Simon
S. Judas



J. Warrier, del. & lith.

GRAVESTONE OF SIR THOMAS DE BRAUNSTON IN THE CHURCH OF WISBECH ST PETER MCCCCI.

Published by Tibbett & Whaites, Feb. 1, 1818.

" O Clemēs xp̃e: Celos precor intr't ut iſte
" Nil habeat triſte: q' p'tulit ōibꝫ iſte."

In the ſouth aiſle of the church of Wiſbech St. Peter is a grave-ſtone with the effigies of Thomas de Braunſton, conſtable of Wiſbech caſtle, who died in the year 1401, engraved on braſs plates; he is repreſented under a rich Gothic canopy, in plate armour and pointed helmet, with a lion at his feet, and an inſcription round the verge of the ſtone. In Haddenham church is the grave-ſtone of William Noion, rector of that church, and canon of York, Lincoln, and Chicheſter, who died in 1405. The braſs plate on which the figure was engraved is gone, the canopy and inſcription remain. In a chapel at the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle of Hinkeſton church is a large ſlab of Purbeck marble, with braſs plates of a knight in plate armour, with a lion at his feet, and a long ſword by his ſide, between two ladies in long gowns and mantles, each of whom has a little dog at her feet; with this inſcription round the verge of the ſtone, " *Hic jacent Thomas de Skelton miles quondam Seneſcallus Jobis̄ Ducis Lancaſtr' et poſtmodum Seneſcallus Dni Henrici nup̄ Regis Anglie quarti Ducatus ſui Lancaſtr' qui obiit V°. die Maij Anno Dn̄i Millō CCCCXVI. ac Margareta et Katerina quondā uxores ejus qu . . . . . .*"

In the church of Hatley St. George is a grave-ſtone with engraved braſs plates of St. Baldwin St. George who died in the year 1426; he is repreſented in plate armour, with a very long ſword, and a lion at his feet.

The monument of cardinal Lewis de Luxemburgh, biſhop of Ely, who died in 1443; with his effigies on an altar tomb, under a rich canopy of three arches, ſtands under the laſt arch, on the ſouth ſide of the Preſbytery of Ely cathedral at the eaſt end, and is at preſent hid by the altar-piece [b].

In the ſouth tranſept of Iſelham church is a grave-ſtone with braſs plates containing the effigies of ſir John Barnard kn̄t. who died in 1451, and his lady, under Gothic canopies. He is repreſented in plate armour, bare headed, with his helmet under his head, having on it his creſt, a bear's head; he has large indented elbow pieces, a long ſword, and a bear at his feet. The lady has a reticulated head-dreſs and veil, a mantle and cloſe boddice and a dog at her feet [c].

In the nave of Balſham church is the grave-ſtone of John Blodwell, an eccleſiaſtic who died in 1462, with his effigies engraved on braſs. He is repreſented in a rich cope, under a canopy ornamented with figures of ſaints [d] in niches; round the verge of the ſtone is the following inſcription:

[b] It is figured in Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely Cathedral, p. xix. [c] Engraved in Mr. Gough's Sep. Mon. vol. ii. p. 167. pl. lx. [d] St. John the Baptiſt, St. John the Evangeliſt, St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. Allaphus Ep̄us, St. Nicholas, St. Bridget, and St. Winefred.

" *Egregius doctor hoc qui ſub marmor pauſat*
John Blodwell longo tempore cecus erat
Hic reſidens vetulus, decor eccleſiæ bonus hoſpes.
Cui deus hoſpicium ſit requieſque dies
Qui obiit XVI. die menſes Aprilis anno domini
Millmo CCCCLXII[e].

Under an arch on the ſouth ſide of the preſbytery in Ely cathedral is an embattled altar tomb, with the effigies of a man between his two wives, under a rich Gothic canopy of three arches[f]: he is repreſented in plate armour, and curled hair, with a collar of SS about his neck; under his head is a helmet with his creſt, being a bird with erect wings. On the hollow of the helmet is a ſhield, charged with the arms of Tiptoft, a ſaltire engrailed; the ſame arms occur on one of the ſhoulder pieces and on the breaſt. The lady on his right hand has a long gown and mantle, and a coronet on her head[g]. This monument has been commonly aſcribed to John Tiptoft, earl of Worceſter, who was beheaded in 1470, and though it is pretty certain that he was not buried here, yet there ſeems good reaſon for ſuppoſing it to have been intended for a memorial of him and his wives[h].

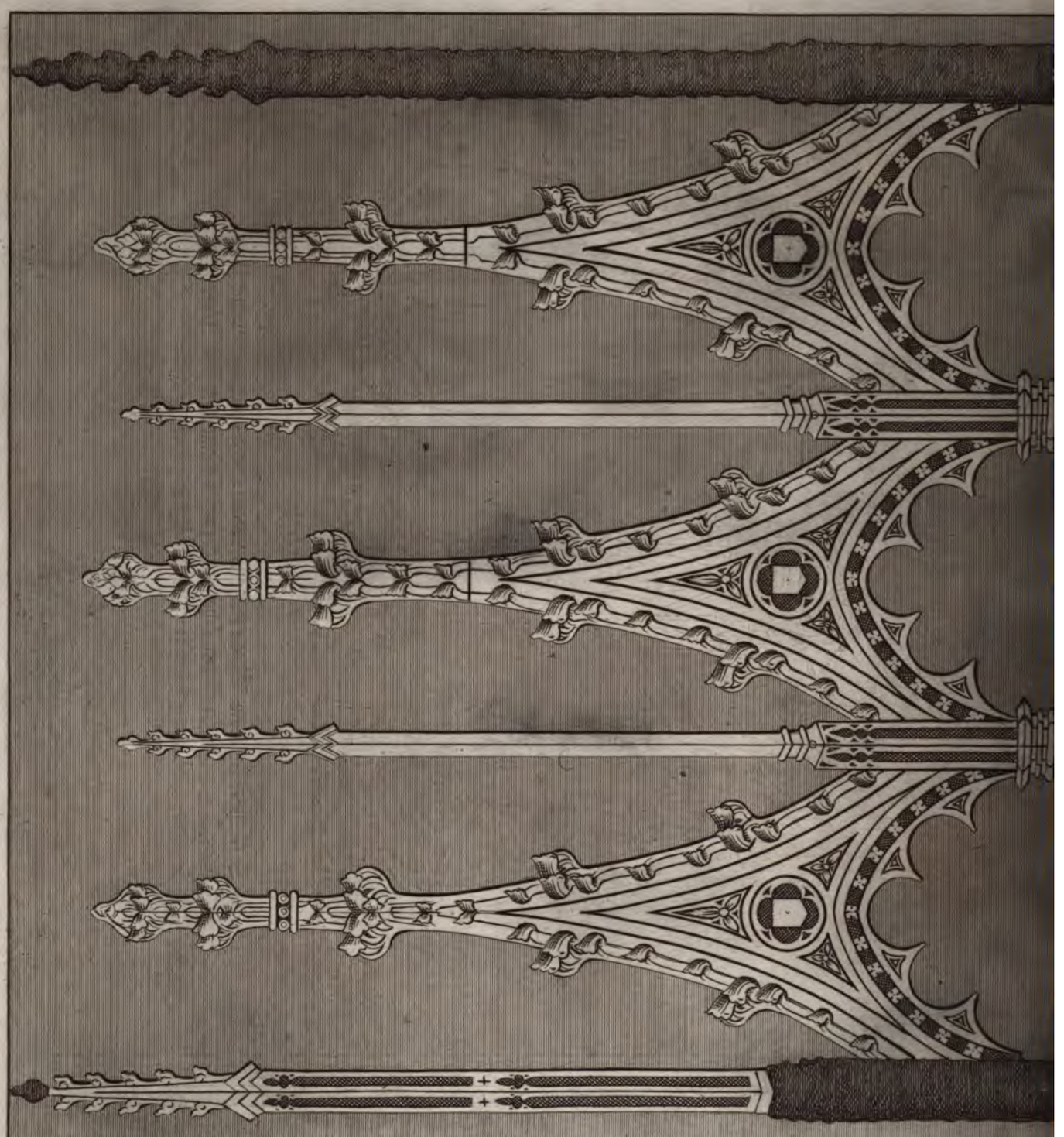
The grave-ſtone of William Gray, biſhop of Ely, who died in 1478, is between two pillars of the north aiſle of the preſbytery of Ely cathedral, near Biſhop Alcock's chapel robb'd of its braſs plates; the flat arch or canopy, ornamented with quatrefoils, figured in Bentham has been removed[i]. On the north ſide of the chancel in Iſelham church, under a flat arch, enriched with quatrefoils, foliage, &c. is an altar tomb of Purbeck marble, with the effigies of ſir Thomas Peyton knt. who died in the year 1484, and his two wives, under elegant Gothic canopies engraved on braſs plates. Sir Thomas is repreſented bare headed in plate armour, with large ſcallopped elbow pieces, and a long ſword acroſs his middle. Both the ladies appear in the gauſe head-dreſs of this century; one of them has a very rich embroidered gown, the other a fur cape and cuffs, the hands of both are held up and ſpread open in an unuſual manner.

[e] This inſcription is very inaccurately printed in Blomefield's Collections. Under the figure is another Latin inſcription in hexameter and pentameter verſes, by which it appears that he was a native of Wales, and ſtudied at Bologna and Rome. [f] A view of this monument is engraved in Bentham's Ely, pl. xxxvii. and a bird's eye view of the figures, in Gough's Sep. Monum. vol. 2. pl. lxxxix.

[g] There is alſo a coronet now on the man's head, but it was placed there when the monument was repaired on the removal of the choir: it does not appear in the plate in Bentham's Hiſt. of Ely Cathedral.

[h] " Mr. Brook, the late Somerſet herald ſuppoſed that as the Tiptofts reſided chiefly at Burwell caſtle, the wife or wives of this earl died there and were buried at Ely, that he erected this monument, intending to have been buried there, had not his untimely death prevented it." See Gough's Sep. Monum. vol. 2. p. 228. [i] pl. xx.

A grave-



BRASS PLATES ON THE MONUMENT OF THO

PEYTON ESQ. AND HIS WIVES, IN ISLEHAM CHURCH.

A grave-ſtone of white marble in the chancel of Tadlow church, has the figure of a lady in a long gown and mantle engraved on it; this figure is a good deal defaced, but the following inſcription round the edge of the ſtone is ſtill legible: "*Hic jacet corpus Margarete Brogorele quondam uxoris magiſtri Willi Brogorele qui obiit in feſto ſancti Valentine Mart'is anno dñi mīlmo CCCCLXXXXIII.* In the chancel of Girton church are two grave-ſtones, with braſs plates, of two rectors of that church in their eccleſiaſtical habits; one of them, William Malſter, died in 1492, the other, William Stevyn, in 1497. In one of the chapels on the north ſide of King's college chapel, in Cambridge, is the grave-ſtone of Dr. William Towne, who died in 1496, with his effigies in his doctor's gown, hood, and bonnet.

The monument of John Alcock, biſhop of Ely, who died in 1500, is on the north ſide of the ſplendid chapel, erected by him at the eaſt end of the north aiſle of the preſbytery of Ely cathedral. It conſiſts of the mutilated remains of an emaciated figure, on an altar tomb much enriched with tracery, having the biſhop's device, a cock ſeveral times repeated.

To the fifteenth century may alſo be referred the ſeveral monuments hereafter mentioned, the exact date of which cannot be aſcertained, viz. a grave-ſtone in the chancel of Horſeheath church with braſs plates, repreſenting a knight in plate armour and mail gorget, with a very long ſword; over whoſe head are mutilated figures of angels holding his creſt; there has alſo been formerly a Gothic canopy, now ſtript off. A grave-ſtone in the chancel of Hilderſham church, with braſs plates, containing the figure of a knight under a Gothic canopy, bare headed, in plate armour, with a long ſword. Another grave-ſtone in the nave of Balſham church, with braſs plates, repreſenting a knight in armour, bare headed, with a long ſword and a lion at his feet.

On the north ſide of the chancel of Fulbourn church, under a flat arch, ornamented with ſemi-quatrefoils, is the repreſentation of an emaciated corps in ſtone, lying on a winding ſheet, ſaid to have been the monument of John Careway, who was rector of that church about the middle of the fifteenth century. In the chancel of Lolworth church there is a ſlab of white marble, with the figure of two ladies in the dreſs of Edward the fourth's reign engraved on it; the inſcription round the edge is nearly obliterated, but from the arms it appears to have been deſigned for ſome of the family of Langley, who poſſeſſed the manor at that time. Two mutilated effigies of a knight and his lady lying on the ground behind the altar in Borough-green church, are probably ſome of the Ingoldeſthorp family, which became poſſeſſed of the manor of Borough-green, in the early part of this century.

XVIth Century.—In the chapel on the north ſide of Wimpole church is a grave-ſtone with a braſs plate of a prieſt in a rich cope, being the effigies of Thomas Worſley, who died in 1501.

In the nave of Trumpington church is a large grave-ſtone with braſs plates of John Burgoyne eſq. who died in 1505, and Margaret his wife. He is repreſented with ſtrait hair, in plate armour, with a ſurcoat, on which are his arms, a talbot, with a dog at his feet, at the four corners are the ſymbols of the evangeliſts.

The monument of Richard Redman, biſhop of Ely, who died in 1505, is placed between two pillars, on the north ſide of the preſbytery in Ely cathedral. It conſiſts of an altar tomb, enriched with quatrefoils, with the effigies of the biſhop under a Gothic canopy of three arches, highly ornamented with foliage and tracery. In various parts of the monument are ſhields, with the biſhop's arms, the arms of the ſee of Ely, and ſymbols of the paſſion [k].

In the north aiſle of March church is a grave-ſtone, with braſs plates, of a man and his wife, and a repreſentation of the annunciation over them; he is figured in armour and ſurcoat, his lady in gown and mantle, on which are the arms of Southwell. She has the angular head-dreſs of Henry VIII.'s reign, with this inſcription: "*Here lythe Katryn late wyfe to Antony Hanſart Suſt^r. to S^r. Robard Southwell knyght and councelor to kyng Henry VIII.*" 1507. The grave-ſtone of Robert Hacomblyn, who was provoſt of King's college, Cambridge, when the painted glaſs was put up in the chapel of that college, 18th Henry VIII. is in one of the ſmall chapels on the ſouth ſide, with his effigies in his doctor's robes, and the ſymbols of the evangeliſts on braſs plates: the inſcription is gone.

In the chapel of Trinity hall in Cambridge, is the grave-ſtone of Dr. Walter Hewke, maſter of that hall, who died in the year 1510; the head is loſt from the braſs plate, on which is engraved his effigies in a rich cope, ornamented with figures of the twelve apoſtles. The monument of Hugh Aſhton, archdeacon of York, who died in the year 1522, is on the north ſide of the Ante-chapel of the St. John's college, in Cambridge: the effigies of the archdeacon reſts on a table, ſupported by marble pillars, under which is an emaciated figure lying on a winding ſheet; over theſe is a flat arch, richly ornamented, in each ſpandril of which appears his rebus or device, an aſh iſſuing from a tun. On the north ſide of the chancel in Milton church is an altar tomb, with a ſlab of Purbeck marble, on which are braſs plates, with the effigies of Wm. Coke, one of the juſtices of the common pleas, in his robes, and his lady; under which are

[k] This monument is figured in Bentham's Ely, pl. xxii.

two ſons and three daughters: round the ſlab is an inſcription, from which it appears, that the monument was erected by Alice, the wife, to the memory of her huſband, who died in 1553; at the corners are the ſymbols of the evangeliſts. In the ſouth aiſle of the preſbytery of Ely cathedral, is the grave-ſtone of Thomas Goodrich, biſhop of Ely and lord chancellor, who died in 1554, with his effigies engraven on braſs, holding a book in his right hand, with the great ſeal pendent from it.

Monaſtic Remains.

THERE are conſiderable remains of the rich monaſtery at Ely, beſides thoſe already deſcribed. The refectory of the convent has been converted into the deanery; adjoining to this are ſeveral others of the monaſtic buildings, now converted into dwelling houſes. In the deanery garden, on the ſouth ſide of the cathedral, are the remains of the ancient chapter-houſe, which was a ſquare building of plain Saxon architecture [l]. The large weſtern gate of the monaſtery houſe remains entire, which was not finiſhed at the time of the death of Prior Buckton in 1393 [m]. Of Thorney abbey nothing at preſent exiſts except part of the nave of the church. Beſides the remains of the church of Denny abbey before noticed, there is a building near it, which appears to have been the refectory of the convent, at preſent uſed as a barn: it is about 85 feet long, and 21 feet wide. A few walls of Swaveſey abbey, including a pointed door-way, are to be ſeen nearly adjoining the church on the north ſide. There are ſome remains of Angleſey priory, in the back part of a manſion houſe, which has been erected on its ſite, apparently not more ancient than the reign of Elizabeth; the moſt remarkable of theſe remains conſiſt of a kind of undercroft 36 feet by 22, with a groined roof ſupported by cluſtered pillars, now divided into two rooms; and a row of arches, ſupported by brackets, againſt a wall on the outſide of the building.

Some part of Barham priory remains, in the manſion houſe which now occupies its ſite; the monaſtic form is ſtill to be traced in the hall, the cloiſters, and the chapel; ſome ancient windows appear at the back of the houſe, which from their form do not ſeem to be much earlier than the reformation. The church and cloiſter of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Radegund at Cambridge, (now Jeſus college chapel) is the only remaining part of that monaſtery.

[l] See plan and ſection of it in Bentham's Ely, pl. l. fig. 2. and 3.

[m] Ibid. p. 222. and pl. i. fig. 2. where is a plan and ſection.

Some

Some vaults neatly groined under a farm-houſe, at Swaffham-Bulbec, are the only remains of the nunnery there. Of Barnwell priory ſome buildings ſtill exiſt, and ſerve for various purpoſes of a farm; the church is ſtill uſed for divine ſervice. The ancient hoſpital near Whittlesford bridge is now converted into a public-houſe: the chapel, which is 61 feet 9 inches long, and 16 wide, ſerves for a barn; it is in the ſtyle of the fifteenth century; a large room in the houſe, now uſed as a kitchen, has beams much enriched with carved foliage, on one of them is a ſhield of the form uſed in the latter end of the fifteenth century, charged with a cinquefoil between three mullets, and the initials I. G. formed of a dragon and a bolt.

Caſtles and Sites of Caſtles.

The caſtle at Cambridge was originally built by William the Conqueror, on the ſite of the Roman ſtation, but of this Norman edifice no part now remains; there is a gate-way built in the reign of Edward III. a fine piece of maſonry, now uſed as a priſon; the lofty mount was probably a Britiſh work: a ſimilar mount and ſome other earth-works ſhew the ſite of the caſtle at Ely. There are ſome remains of a caſtle in Cheveley park, which ſeems to have been nearly ſquare, ſurrounded with a deep ditch; a ſmall fragment of wall built with flints is ſtanding, in which is a fire-place formed of pantiles. In a cloſe, a ſmall diſtance from the weſt end of the church at Burwell, is an oblong mount, 80 paces long and 50 wide, at the north-eaſt corner of which ſtands a fragment of the wall of the caſtle, about 15 feet high, built of clunch: this caſtle was ſurrounded by a moat now dry. There were formerly Norman caſtles at Bourn and Campes, of which only ſome earth-works now exiſt, and at Wiſbech, of which no traces remain. There are ſome old entrenchments at Swaveſey, called the caſtle, probably remains of the manſion houſe of the Zouches. Walter de Baſſingbourn had the royal licence in 1265, to convert his manſion houſe into a caſtle, and the manor is ſtill called the caſtle manor; but of this caſtle there are no remains.

Ancient Manſion Houſes.

Great Barham hall, (formerly a monaſtic building,) apparently not much older than the reign of Henry VIII. has been modernized, but retains ſome of its original windows. A large manſion houſe, now converted into a farm-houſe, with large tranſom windows, ſtands on the ſite of Angleſey abbey. Some parts of the manor-

houſe at Childerſley, an ancient ſeat of the Cutts's, now divided into two farm-houſes, appears to be as ancient as the reign of king Henry VIII.: there is one room in it very richly ornamented with paintings of flowers and arabeſque ornaments. At Downham in the iſle, are ſome remains of the ancient biſhop's palace, a brick building, with a door-way of ſtone, the arch of which is richly ornamented with crockets, and the arms of the ſee of Ely, and of biſhop Alcock; the window frames are alſo of ſtone, and appear to be of the time of Henry VIII. Some parts of the ancient manor-houſe at Landwade, the ſeat of the Cottons, which ſtill remain, ſurrounded by a moat, ſeem as ancient as the beginning of the ſixteenth century, other parts are more modern, with large tranſom windows. Madingley, the ſeat of ſir Charles Cotton, appears, from what remains of the original edifice, to have been built in the reign of king Henry VIII.: it is of brick, with window frames and various ornaments and devices in ſtone; on the bow window, on the eaſt ſide of the houſe, on ſix compartments ſurrounded with Gothic tracery, are the arms of England, with the lion and dragon as ſupporters; the roſe and crown, with the initials R. H.; the plume of feathers, with P. E.; the arms of Hinde, with the initials J. H. (John Hinde) are alſo on ſeveral parts of the building. Sawſton hall, a large quadrangular building, erected in the reign of queen Mary, by ſir John Huddleſton, retains a good deal of its original appearance externally, and alſo internally in the hall and a long gallery at the top of the houſe.

Croſſes.

THERE is preſerved at the weſt end of the north aiſle of the nave of Ely cathedral, the baſe and part of the ſhaft of an antient croſs, which formerly ſtood at Haddenham, in the iſle of Ely, with this inſcription in Saxon capitals on the baſe "*Lucem tuam Ovino da deus et requiē amen.*" Ovinus was ſteward to St. Etheldreda, and died about the year 680. At Stretham in the highway near the church, ſtands an elegant Gothic croſs, on an octagonal baſe, ornamented with quatrefoils, at the top are four niches with pedeſtals for images.

Camps and Earth Works.

ON the higheſt part of Gogmagog hills there is a large camp called Vahdlebury; it is circular, and at preſent conſiſts of a lofty vallum, and a ditch: it had formerly two other ditches, which were levelled for lord Godolphin's gardens and plantations[a]. This camp commands a very extenſive view, in every direction; it

[a] Maſon's MSS.

appears to have been occupied by the Romans, from the coins which have been found there; but was moſt probably a Britiſh work. At Kings-hedges in the pariſh of Cheſterton, are remains of a camp called Arbury, which was circular and contained about four acres[b]; a conſiderable part of the vallum has been levelled, where it remains the ditch is not deep. In Willingham field, on the edge of the fen, about half of a circular entrenchment remains, which, when entire, contained about ſix acres; it conſiſts of a high vallum and a ditch, and is ſituated near the end of Aldreth cauſeway, leading acroſs the fens towards Ely: this entrenchment is known by the name of Belſar's hills, and is ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by William the Conqueror, when he beſieged the iſle of Ely; it ſeems, nevertheleſs, more probable, from the reſemblance it bears to the two works already noticed, of Vandlebury and Arbury, that it was originally a Britiſh work, afterwards occupied by the Conqueror, who probably threw up ſome additional works: it muſt at all times have been a very important ſtation, as commanding the paſs into the iſle of Ely. Some of the earth works round the ſites of the caſtles at Camps and Bourn, are ſuppoſed to be the remains of Britiſh camps[c].

Some of the earth-works, ſurrounding the caſtle at Cambridge, are unqueſtionably Roman; the large mount was probably Britiſh, as well as that within the ſite of the caſtle at Ely. In the pariſh of Great Shelford, on the north ſide of the village, is a camp called Granhams, apparently Roman, being a parallelogram of about 400 paces long, and 150 wide, with an additional work extending to a conſiderable diſtance from the north end of it: the vallum is in no part high, and much of it is deſtroyed on the ſouth and weſt ſides: the ditch is deep, and full of water. Another Roman earth-work in Cambridgeſhire, is the large bank which extends through the pariſhes of Elme, Wiſbech, Newton, and Tydd St. Giles, and from thence into Lincolnſhire; thrown up for the purpoſe of draining the fens.

The moſt remarkable earth-works in Cambridgeſhire, are the ditches, which extended from the woods, on the eaſt ſide of the county, to the fens; the moſt entire of them is called the *Devil's Ditch*, and extends from Wood-Ditton (*i. e.* Ditch-Town) to Reach in the pariſh of Burwell; it runs nearly in a ſtraight line for ſeven miles, croſſing the London road, at the diſtance of a mile and a half from Newmarket: it is no where ſo perfect as for the ſpace of about a mile, beginning at Reach; the works here conſiſt of a deep ditch, with an elevated vallum, the ſlope of which meaſures 52 feet on the weſt, and 26 feet on the eaſt ſide: the whole of the works are about 100 feet in width. There is another ditch called *Fleamdyke*, running parallel to it, at the diſtance of ſeven miles; and extending

[b] Maſon's MSS. [c] Ibid.

from the Woodlands at Balſham, to the fens at Fen-Ditton, a diſtance of twelve miles. A conſiderable part of this ditch has been levelled, but it ſtill remains very entire between Great Wilbraham and Balſham, where it ſerves as a boundary to the hundred which takes its name from it, and where the works reſemble thoſe of the Devil's Ditch, but are not quite ſo large. "There is a third ditch, about a mile ſouth of Bourn bridge, lying upon declining ground between Abingdon wood and Pampiſworth, pointing towards Cambridge: towards the middle it has been filled up, for the Ikeneld way to paſs over it, which ſhews it to be older than the road; it is very large and deep, but has no bank on either ſide: this ditch, like the two others, extends from the woods to flat ſoft land[d]." Brant or Brent ditch is a ſlighter work of this kind, "which proceeds from Heydon in Eſſex, pointing nearly to Barrington; continuing over part of Foulmire field, till it ends in a piece of boggy ground[e]."

Various conjectures have been formed reſpecting the origin of theſe ditches, which was unqueſtionably very remote. The Devil's Ditch at preſent ſerves for the boundary between the dioceſes of Norfolk and Ely, and ſome have ſuppoſed all theſe ditches were originally intended for boundaries of tribes or kingdoms; but from the ſtrength of the works, which was much more than would have been neceſſary for a mere boundary, the better opinion ſeems to be, that they were formed for purpoſes of defence, by the people inhabiting the country between them and the ſea: the ditch being on the oppoſite ſide from the ſea. "The ſituation of the Devil's Ditch and Fleamdyke were extremely well choſen, and would have ſecured the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk from incurſions from the midland counties[f]."

Miſcellaneous Antiquities.

In the year 1634, three ſilver plates were diſcovered by a labourer at plough, in the pariſh of Sutton in the iſle of Ely; one of them, which was circular, had a Dano-Saxon inſcription round it, which has been variouſly interpreted[g]: there is an engraving of it, and an account of the diſcovery, in Hickes's Theſaurus, vol. 3. p. 187[h]; ſeveral large gold rings were found at the ſame time, and a hundred ſilver coins of William the Conqueror. In 1757, ſeveral human ſkeletons, an iron ſword, ſpear, and *umbo* of a ſhield, with an earthen urn and glaſs vaſe, were found at Chatteris, in a kind of tumulus, near Somerſham ferry[i]. A ſtone coffin was

[d] Maſon's MSS. [e] Ibid. [f] Ibid. [g] Gough's Camden, vol. 2, p. 140.
[h] Alſo in Gough's Camden, vol. 2. pl. 2. fig. 7. [i] Gent.'s Mag. for 1776, p. 119.

found in a tumulus between Haſlingfield and Comberton; and ſeveral human ſkeletons in one on Gogmagog hills in 1778 [k].

PAROCHIAL TOPOGRAPHY.

THERE is no general hiſtory of this county, excepting a very ſcanty and incorrect work, publiſhed in 1753, in one volume 8vo. by Edmund Carter, a ſchoolmaſter of Cambridge. It has very little intrinſic value, but, from its rarity, bears a high price; almoſt the only uſe we have been able to make of it, is that we have in a few inſtances quoted it, as ſupplying where other evidence has been wanting, the names of the proprietors of the principal ſeat or manor in any pariſh when that work was publiſhed. Francis Blomefield, the Norfolk antiquary, publiſhed, in the year 1751, Collections relating to the Univerſity and Town of Cambridge, and ſeveral Pariſhes in the County. Mr Blomefield's unpubliſhed collections are in the poſſeſſion of Richard Gough, Eſq. The collections conſiſt principally of church notes, and ſuch matters as relate to the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of the ſeveral pariſhes. The moſt original works relating to the univerſity of Cambridge, are Parker's Σχιλλτος Cantabrigienſis, printed in Leland's Collectanea, and Dr. Fuller's Hiſtory of the Univerſity, annexed to his Church Hiſtory: theſe are the foundation of all later hiſtories of the univerſity; Carter's is, indeed, for the moſt part, a tranſlation of Parker's Σχιλλτος Cantabrigienſis. The hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti, or Bene't college, has been treated of at large, and publiſhed by the late Rev. Robert Maſters, rector of Landbeach. An account of King's college chapel, written by the late Dr. James, when an undergraduate, was publiſhed in 1769 under the name of Henry Malden, the chapel clerk. The Rev. Thomas Baker, B. D. left a MS. hiſtory of St. John's college [l], and various MSS. collections relating to the Univerſity and County [m]: and there are collections relative to ſome of the other colleges in MS. preſerved in their reſpective libraries. A few copies of an account of Pythagoras's ſchool in Cambridge, by the late Rev. Joſeph Kilner, formerly a fellow of Merton

[k] Gough's Camden, vol. 2. p. 137, 138. [l] In the Harleian Collection at the Britiſh Muſeum. [m] A catalogue of Mr. Baker's MSS. Collections, part of which are in the Britiſh Muſeum, and part in the Univerſity Library at Cambridge, is printed at the end of his life, publiſhed by the Rev. Robert Maſters, in 1784.

college in Oxford, were printed, but never publiſhed. The late Mr. Bentham publiſhed an elaborate hiſtory of the monaſtery and cathedral of Ely. Two ſhort tracts on the architecture of this cathedral have been publiſhed by the Rev. John Haggitt, and the Rev. George Millers, and the latter has lately been republiſhed with additions.

An account of the pariſh of Waterbeach was printed in 1795, (but never publiſhed) by Mr. Maſters, who had been ſome time vicar. The moſt important MSS. collections for Cambridgeſhire, are thoſe of Mr. Layer, who was lord of the manor of Shepreth, in the reign of Charles I. A volume of theſe collections is among the Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum [a]: it relates to the hundreds of Armingford, Long-Stow, Papworth, North-Stow, Cheſterton, Wetherley, and Triplow, containing, beſides church notes, &c. a very ſatisfactory detail of the deſcent of the principal landed property in each pariſh, down to his own time, collected with great care from the moſt authentic ſources, and, in many inſtances, from records which either do not now exiſt, or are not eaſily acceſſible. Mr Cole obtained poſſeſſion of Layer's notes for a few pariſhes in other hundreds, copies of which are to be found in his own extenſive collections hereafter mentioned. In the following brief parochial account, we have amply availed ourſelves of Layer's collections, in the hundreds of which they treat, as will be ſeen by our references, interſperſing ſuch additional information as we have procured from public records, and from two valuable MSS. volumes, obligingly lent us by Marmaduke Dayrell, Eſq. of Shudy-Camps: theſe volumes, duplicates of which are in Trinity college library, contain, beſides a tranſcript of the hundred rolls in the Tower [o], copies of the *Nomina Villarum*, and the eſcheat rolls for Cambridgeſhire: they are the more valuable, becauſe the original of the *Nomina Villarum*, which was in the Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer's office, has been loſt more than fifty years; and the eſcheat rolls are not at preſent in ſuch a ſtate of arrangement as to be acceſſible. The contents of theſe rolls have ſupplied additional information in many inſtances where Mr. Layer's collections have appeared deficient, and in thoſe pariſhes of which he has not treated, have afforded ſtill more eſſential ſervice.

Whatever we could obtain from records, we have availed ourſelves of; where we

[a] The Earl of Hardwicke has a copy of this volume in his valuable library at Wimpole.

[o] The hundred rolls which remain among the records in the Tower, are thoſe for the counties of Cambridge, and Huntingdon, Oxford, and Lincoln: they conſiſt of inquiſitions taken by Commiſſioners appointed for each county in the reign of king Edward I. and contain the particulars of the ſeveral manors in each pariſh, the names of the proprietors and tenants, the tenures, cuſtoms, ſervices, &c. and in ſome inſtances the boundaries of the commons, and free warrens.

have not had an opportunity of acceſs to the originals, we have quoted ſuch abſtracts as are to be found in public libraries. The abſtracts of the inquiſitions, *poſt mortem*, among the records of chancery, made by Mr. Thomas Cole, and now depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum, will be found frequently quoted under the name of Cole's eſcheats. The extenſive collections relating to Cambridgeſhire, by the Rev. William Cole, in the ſame valuable repoſitory, have been looked over, and are occaſionally, but not very frequently referred to; as we have preferred quoting the originals of the very numerous records and other MSS. which he had copied with ſuch indefatigable induſtry. The more modern part of our account of the reſpective pariſhes has been collected from perſonal obſervation and inquiry, aided by various information reſpecting local circumſtances, communicated by the clergy, and other obliging correſpondents.

In our brief accounts of the ſeveral colleges in Cambridge, we have taken the hiſtory of their foundation, &c. from Parker and Fuller, their conſtitution and preſent ſtate, from the laſt edition of the Univerſity Callendar; and, in moſt inſtances, either the maſter or ſome intelligent perſon in each college, has kindly undertaken to reviſe and correct them.

GREAT-ABINGTON, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies about two miles weſt of Linton, and about eight miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge. It had formerly a market on Fridays, granted[a] in or about 1256 to the earl of Oxford, with a fair on the feſtival of St. Lawrence, both diſcontinued beyond the memory of man.

The manor, which, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, had belonged to Wulwin, a noble Saxon, was given by the Conqueror to Aubrey de Vere, whoſe deſcendants continued to enjoy it, until the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was ſold by Edward Vere, earl of Oxford. Having been previouſly in the families of Bennet and Weſtern[c], it was purchaſed of the latter about the year 1775, by Mr. Pearſon, a merchant of Riga, by whom it was conveyed, in 1800, to John Mortlock, Eſq. the preſent proprietor. This manor is ſtated in the hundred roll, anno 2, Edward I.[b], to have had the right of free warren, the power of life and death, &c.: the boundaries of the warren are there deſcribed. Abington Lodge, in this pariſh, belonged formerly to the family of Younghuſband, from whom it paſſed by

[a] Cart. 41 Hen. III.

[c] Maximilian Weſtern, Eſq. was ſheriff of the county in 1716.

[b] Among the records in the Tower.

marriage

marriage to ſir William Jerningham, it is now the property and reſidence of Mrs. Holt, widow of Thomas Holt eſq.

Mr. Mortlock is patron of the vicarage and impropriator; the great tithes belonged formerly to the priory of Hatfield. This pariſh has been incloſed under an act of parliament, (paſſed in 1801,) by which an allotment was aſſigned, in lieu of all tithes to the impropriator, who was to compenſate the vicar by a corn rent. In the church is a monument for ſir William Halton knt. who died in 1639.

LITTLE-ABINGTON adjoins the laſt mentioned pariſh, and lies in the ſame hundred and deanery. The manor was given by John de Vaux, in or about the reign of king Edward I. to ſir Roger de Tuddenham, whoſe family held it ſome time under that of Vaux. It was afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Buſtler and Paris[q]; it is now the property of John Mortlock eſq. The church of Little Abington was given by Stephen earl of Britanny, to the monaſtery of St. Mary in York[r]; but it ſeems to have paſſed again into lay hands; for it appears, that John de Vaux having reſerved it when he alienated the manor, his daughter Petronilla de Nereford gave it to the prior and convent of Pentney, in Norfolk, to whom it was appropriated. The impropriation has been many years veſted in the family of Perne, who have reſided in the rectory houſe[s]; the preſent impropriator is the Rev. Andrew Perne, who is patron and incumbent of the vicarage. In 1801, an act of parliament paſſed for incloſing this pariſh, under which allotments were aſſigned in lieu of the rectorial and vicarial tithes.

ABINGTON IN THE CLAY, called alſo *Abington-Pigotts*, and *Abington juxta Shengay*, lies in the hundred of Armingford and deanery of Shengay, four miles weſt of Royſton, and eleven miles nearly ſouth of Cambridge. It had formerly a market on Fridays, granted to the Baſſingbourns, in or about the year 1335[t]. About the middle of the 13th century, the manor belonged to a family who took their name from the village[u]: it was ſold by them to the Baſſingbourns about the year 1314[v]: about the year 1379, it paſſed by purchaſe to ſir John Pecche, alderman of London[x], and was inherited by his ſon, ſir William: about 1427 it became the property of the Pigotts, who for many generations poſſeſſed the manor, and had their chief ſeat in this village. They removed to Baſſingbourn about the middle of the laſt century, but continued to be lords of this manor till the death of the late Granado Pigott eſq. in 1802; his daughter and only ſurviving child, (his only ſon having received his death's wound in Flanders, in the campaign of 1794[y],) married the

[q] Eſcheat Roll. [r] Dugdale's Monaſticon, I. 391. [s] Cheſter Perne eſq. of Little Abington, was ſheriff of the county in 1740. [t] Cart. 9. Edward III. [u] Layer's MSS. [v] Ibid. [x] Ibid. [y] See the epitaph on the next page.

Rev.

Rev. William Foſter, (now Foſter Pigott) one of the fellows of Eton college, who, in right of his wife, is proprietor of this manor, and patron of the rectory. The manor of Moynes, which took its name from a family who formerly poſſeſſed it [a], came into the poſſeſſion of the Pigotts in the reign of Henry VI. and deſcended with the other manor. The manors of Allens [a] and Grendons, ſo called from their ſeveral proprietors, were united to the principal manor in the reigns of Henry the VIIth. and VIIIth. as was in the latter reign the manor of Downhall, anciently held by the ſervice of holding the king's ſtirrup when he mounted his horſe at Cambridge caſtle [b]. Almoſt the whole landed property in the pariſh is now veſted in Mr. Foſter Pigott. In the pariſh church are ſeveral memorials of the Pigott family [c].

This pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed in 1770; the lands were not exonerated from tithes.

ARRINGTON in the hundred of Wetherley and deanery of Barton, is ſituated on the Erming-Street, about ſeven miles north-weſt of Royſton, and nine miles ſouth-weſt of Cambridge. The manor, which had belonged to Aluric, a noble Saxon, was given by the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewſbury; the paramount manor was afterwards ſucceſſively in the earls of Glouceſter, the Staffords, and Mortimers. In the 9th year of K. Edward II. there were four inferior manors held by the prior of St. John of Jeruſalem, Robert le Poges, Ralph de Paxton, and John de Wanton. The firſt was given to the Knights-Hoſpitallers about the year 1258, by Sybilla de Deveney, and granted, after the diſſolution of monaſteries, to the family of Long. The other three muſt have been Overhall, Netherhall, and Goldinghams, (the latter having been afterwards ſo called from a family who poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward III.). They ſeem to have been formed out of one manor, which had been anciently in the Peverells, and had been divided among the co-heirs of Matilda de Dyve in the reign of Henry III. Netherhall was afterwards in the family of St. Andrew [d]. The whole landed property of the pariſh be-

[a] Layer's MSS. [a] The Grendons had a manor in Abington, 38 Edw. III. The Allens in the reign of Henry VI. Layer's MSS. [b] Eſcheat Rolls. [c] The monument of the late Granado Pigott eſq. has the following epitaph—"S. H. M. Cum uxore tandem optimâ Mariâ, unicâ Ricardi Symes de Bexley in comitatu Cantiæ armigeri filiâ, Granado Pigott, hujuſce villæ dominus, conquieſcit. Hæc ob. 19mo Aprilis A. D. 1773, æt. 42, Ille ob. 18vo Septembris A. D. 1802, æt. 71. E. duobus liberis, Alter, Granado, ſpes domus antiquiſſimæ, Inchiæ apud Belgas glorioſam pro patriâ mortem oppetivit: ſcilicit gravi vulnere inter hoſtes vi ſuâ diſſipatos excepto, 26to Aprilis, 15to Maii, A. D. 1794, æt. 29° obiit; ac in Caſtris Tournaiis, uti militem decuit ſepultus eſt. Sola ſuperſtes Maria Gul^a^ Foſter Pigott S. T. P. Etonenſi nupto eum parentum optimorum tum Fratris chariſſimi memor, H. T. P. C. [d] Eſch. Edward I.

longs

longs now to the earl of Hardwicke, having paſſed from the Chicheley family by the ſame title as Wimpole. The Chicheleys appear to have been poſſeſſed of Goldinghams, in Arrington, as early as the year 1559; they had Overhall and Netherhall before the year 1500[e]. The great tithes which were appropriated to the priory of Iklington, are now veſted in the maſter and ſcholars of Trinity college in Cambridge, who are patrons of the vicarage.

ASHLEY is a ſmall village, on the borders of Suffolk, three miles ſouth-eaſt of Newmarket; it is ſituated in the hundred of Cheveley, and deanery of Fordham, (being within the dioceſe of Norwich).

The manor ſeems to have been given by ſome of the Vere family, (who poſſeſſed it as early as the time of the Norman ſurvey,) to the Knights-Hoſpitallers; it was granted in 1540, as late parcel of their poſſeſſions, to ſir Edward North[f], whoſe deſcendant, the earl of Guildford, is the preſent proprietor. The patronage of the rectory, which continued in the Veres, was purchaſed by ſir Edward North, of John Vere earl of Oxford[g], and has deſcended with the manor: the church has been many years dilapidated. The rectory is united to the neighbouring vicarage of Silverley, which was in ancient times deemed a diſtinct pariſh, but is now in every reſpect conſolidated with Aſhley. There is only one houſe in Silverley; the church, of which the tower remains, has been long dilapidated; divine ſervice is performed in a chapel on Aſhley green. The manor of Silverley was held under the Veres, by the family of Arſick, in the reign of Edward I.[h]; it was granted with Aſhley to ſir Edward North, and is now the property of the earl of Guildford, who is impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the united benefice of Aſhley *cum* Silverley.

BABURHAM or BABRAHAM[i], in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies about four miles north-weſt of Linton, and about ſix ſouth-weſt of Cambridge. It had formerly a market on Mondays, granted in or about the year 1335, to John duke of Britanny, and not long afterwards confirmed to John of Gaunt. Babraham was one of the manors of Algar, earl of Mercia: when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, Alan earl of Britanny had the principal eſtate, his ſucceſſors in the title either as earls or dukes, long continued to poſſeſs the paramount manor: there were ſeveral ſubordinate manors. The family of Hamelyn had a manor which was

[e] Eſcheat Rolls. [f] Record in the Augmentation Office. [g] Cotton MSS. Nero, c. ix. No. 7.
[h] Hundred Roll. [i] Now moſt uſually written Babraham, in ancient records Badburgham & Badburham

curred, proceedings were from time to time inſtituted in the Court of Chancery. Truſtees were appointed, the arrears ordered to be laid out in ſtock, and the application of the dividends regulated by decrees and orders bearing date 1757, 1762, and 1793. The whole of the funds of the charity having amounted to 1352l. 16s. 4d. Old South-ſea Annuities; the maſter now receives a ſalary of 20l. per annum, which is as much, and the alms people 3s. a week each, which is rather more than Mrs. Bennet had provided for by her own legacy. The ſum of 25l. for apprenticing children remains unaltered. The preſent truſtees are Benjamin Keene eſq. R. G. Townley eſq. and the Rev. E. Fiſher.

The great tithes of this pariſh were formerly appropriated to Waltham Abbey, they are now the property of Mr. Adeane who is patron of the vicarage.

Two remarkable floods are recorded to have happened in this village (in 1655 and 1749)[q].

BALSHAM, in the hundred of Radfield and deanery of Camps, lies about three miles north of Linton, and about 10 miles eaſt of Cambridge. There was formerly a market at this place on Mondays, granted to the biſhop of Ely in or about the year 1244, together with a fair for three days at the feſtival of the Holy Trinity[r]. By a ſubſequent charter in the reign of Edward II. the market-day was altered to Wedneſday[s]; the market and fair have long been diſcontinued, but the annual feaſt or wake is kept for three ſucceſſive days, beginning on the 6th of July.

The manor of Balſham was given to the church of Ely by Leofleda, daughter of Duke Brithnoth and wife of Oſwy: after the foundation of the ſee of Ely, this was one of the manors aſſigned to the biſhop, and it continued annexed to the ſee till the year 1600, when having been alienated by biſhop Heton in an exchange with the Crown[t], it was procured by Mr. Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the charter-houſe, (who, for ſome years before, had been an inhabitant of this pariſh) and was by him, together with the advowſon of the rectory, made part of the endowment of his noble inſtitution, in the governors of which it ſtill continues to be veſted.

The manor of Oxcroft in this pariſh and Weſt-Wratting, was ſucceſſively during the 13th and 14th centuries in the families of Baſſet, Deſpencer, and Aſpale[u], at a later period in the families of Lawrence[v] and Heneage[x]. It is now the property of Lord Francis Oſborne who purchaſed it of earl Groſvenor.

[q] Carter, 119. [r] Cart. 29 Hen. III. [s] Cart. 12 Edward II. [t] Bentham's Ely, 196. [u] See Eſch. 56 Hen. III. and Eſch 5 and 29 Edw. III. It was granted to ſir John Aſpale on the attainder of Hugh le Deſpencer—Eſcheat roll. [v] Eſch. temp. Eliz. [x] Eſch. temp. Car. I.

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The pariſh church was rebuilt by John de Sleford, maſter of the wardrobe to king Edward III. and rector of Balſham, who died in 1401. The oak ſtalls which ſtill remain in the chancel, were erected alſo at his expence. Both his tomb and that of John Blodwell, a ſucceeding rector and dean of St. Aſaph, who died in 1462, are very richly ornamented with braſs plates [y]. The pariſh of Balſham has been incloſed purſuant to an act of Parliament paſſed in 1801, when an allotment of land was made to the rector in lieu of tithes.

Balſham is recorded in hiſtory as the place where the Danes committed great barbarities in the year 1010 [z]. Gogmagog hills, which are ſituated partly in this pariſh, are called by Henry of Huntingdon, the pleaſant hills of Balſham.

BARRINGTON, in the hundred of Wetherley and deanery of Barton, lies about ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of Cambridge, and about the ſame diſtance north of Royſton. I had formerly a market on Mondays, granted in the year 1335 to Thomas de Heſlarton [a], together with a fair for three days at the feſtival of St. Margaret. The ſurvey of Domeſday mentions only two manors in Barrington, one of which had belonged from old time to the abbeſs and convent of Chatteris; the other to Robert Gernon anceſtor of the Cavendiſhes. The former, which acquired the name of the manor of Chatteris, was afterwards augmented by a fourth part of the lay manor given by Robert Weſtbury. Soon after the conqueſt, this lay manor became veſted in the Montfichets, and formed part of the barony of that name; Richard de Montfichet, who died about the year 1268, left a ſon who died without iſſue, and two daughters, Margaret married to ſir Hugh de Bolebec, and Philippa, the wife of ſir Hugh de Playz. Sir Hugh de Bolebec left four daughters, co-heireſſes, the elder of whom married ſir Roger de Lancaſter. The whole of Bolebec's moiety, (the other co-heireſſes dying without iſſue) paſſed to ſir John Lancaſter, ſon of ſir Roger, excepting one fourth part, the ſhare of Matilda, the youngeſt daughter, which paſſed by ſucceſſive ſales to Robert Burnell, biſhop of Bath and Wells, and the Barringtons, and from them deſcended to the Heſlartons. In or about 1326, ſir John de Lancaſter and his wife Annora, gave their eſtate at Barrington, called the manor of Lancaſters, to Hervey de Stanton, who ſoon afterwards beſtowed it on his foundation of Michael Houſe. The moiety of Barrington's which paſſed in marriage with Margaret Montfichet to ſir Hugh de Playz, became ſubdivided between two co-heireſſes; one moiety of it came in marriage to the Veres; Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, conveyed it in 1332, to Warren de Barrington; this moiety and Matilda Bolebec's portion being both in the family of Barrington, deſcend-

[y] See p. 66, 67. [z] See p. 6. [a] Cart. 9 Edw. III.

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ed to Alice, the wife of ſir Thomas Heſlarton, who, in 1374, gave her eſtate, ſince called the manor of Heſlarton, to Michael Houſe. After the diſſolution, the manor of Chatteris was given by the crown to the ſame ſociety; thus did theſe manors and portions of manors become again united, and upon the ſubſequent incorporation of Michael Houſe into the ſplendid eſtabliſhment founded by that monarch, the above mentioned manors became veſted in the maſter and fellows of Trinity college, to whom they ſtill belong [b]. This college has a manor farm alſo, containing about 200 acres, called Spaldings, which belonged to Spalding abbey.

A manor or nominal manor of ſmall extent, now the property of Richard Bendyſhe eſq. has been for ſeveral centuries in that gentleman's family, from whom it had acquired the name of the manor of Bendyſhe, as early as the year 1493 [c]. In the church are ſome monuments of the Bendyſhe family, whoſe deſcendant, Richard Bendyſhe eſq. has a ſeat at Barrington, at preſent uninhabited.

The church of Barrington was appropriated to Michael Houſe in 1329, the rectory and advowſon were granted to Trinity college with the eſtates before mentioned.

This pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed in 1796, when a corn-rent was allotted in lieu of the rectorial tithes, and a rent of 80l. or 85l. per annum, in lieu of the vicarial tythes. There is no endowed ſchool at Barrington, but Trinity college allows 5l. per annum for teaching poor children.

Bartlow in the hundred of Chilford and deanery of Camps, lies two miles eaſt of Linton on the borders of Eſſex. In the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. the manor of Bartlow belonged to the family of Chiſhull [d]. In the year 1502, on the partition of the eſtates of John marquis of Montagu, among his co-heireſſes, this manor, which had been inherited from the Ingoldeſthorps, (and by them, it is probable, with their other Cambridgeſhire eſtates from the Tiptofts) was aſſigned to the lady Iſabella, and her huſband, William Huddleſton eſq. [e]; ſir Edmund Huddleſton died ſeiſed of it in 1612. It is now the property of Marmaduke Dayrell eſq. whoſe grandfather purchaſed it of the Rev. Mr. Mapletoft about the year 1755.

A conſiderable part of this pariſh is in the county of Eſſex, compriſing the whole hamlet of Steventon-end, in which is Walton's-park, a manor and ſeat of lord viſcount Maynard. In the church are ſome monuments of the Tyrells. The Rev. Joſeph Hall, the preſent incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

[b] The above account of the Barrington manors is principally taken from notices communicated by Mr. profeſſor Hailſtone from the college muniments. [c] The name of the Bendyſhe family occurs in the muniments of Trinity college about the middle of the 14th century. [d] Hundred roll of Cambridgeſhire, 8 Edward I. among the records in the Tower and Nomina Villarum, 9 Edward II.
[e] From a copy of the deed communicated by Ferdinand Huddleſton eſq. of Sawſton.

BARTON, which gives name to a deanery, lies in the hundred of Wetherley, about three miles weſt of Cambridge. Several manors in this pariſh are ſpoken of in ancient records, ſome of which we have not been able to trace to the preſent time; Lancaſter's manor, which had belonged before to ſir Robert de la Beche, was purchaſed of Henry duke of Lancaſter, in the year 1359, by Thomas Eltiſley, the firſt maſter of Benet college, and by him ſettled on that ſociety [f]. The manor of Burgherſt, which, at an earlier period, had been in the family of Lord, was ſo called from Bartholomew lord Burgherſt, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward III. [g]; it was afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Somer [h], Vere [i], Charlton [k], Ward [l], and Martin; in 1680, it was ſold by Devereux Martin eſq. to the univerſity of Cambridge. The vice chancellor for the time being has this eſtate: the manſion belonging to it, formerly the ſeat of the Martins, is occupied as a farm-houſe. A third manor held of the barony of Leydett, paſſed from the De la Vaches [m] by a female heir to the Greys of Wilton [n]. John, or Edmund lord Grey, ſold it to ſir Henry Colet, whoſe ſon, Dr. John Colet, gave it to the Mercers company, in truſt, for charitable purpoſes. Another manor held alſo of the barony of Leydett, was ſold by the Bretton family to Geffrey de Hatfield, who gave it to the priory of Barnwell, in or about the reign of Edward I. [o]. A manor diſtinct from either of the foregoing, and held of the barony of Kemeys, appears to have been in the family of Mauncell in the reign of Edward I. [p]. In the church are ſome memorials of the family of Martin. The impropriate tithes which had belonged to Merton abbey, were given by king Henry VIII. to King's college [q]. The biſhop of Ely is patron of the vicarage.

BASSINGBOURN, in the hundred of Armingford and deanery of Shengay, lies about three miles north-weſt of Royſton. It had formerly a market on Mondays, originally granted (together with a fair for eight days at the feſtival of St. Peter and St. Paul) by king Henry III. to Peter de Savoy [r], and confirmed by king Edward III. to John duke of Britanny [s], and afterwards to John of Gaunt [t]. The market has been diſcontinued beyond the memory of man; it was held at a place formerly called the Queen's Kyllands; a ſtatute fair for hiring ſervants is annually held at Baſſingbourn, and another at the hamlet of Kneeſworth.

[f] Maſter's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti (or Benet) College. [g] Eſch. 29 Edward III. [h] Eſch. 28 Henry VI. [i] Mr. Dayrell's MSS. [k] Eſch. 5 Edward IV. [l] Layer's MSS. [m] Matthew De la Vache was one of the lords of Barton, 9 Edward II. Nomina Villarum. [n] Layer's MSS. [o] Eſch. [p] Hundred roll. [q] Manning's Hiſtory of Surrey, vol. 1. p. 251. [r] Cart. 37 Henry III. [s] Cart. 9 Edward III. [t] Cart. 18 Edward III.

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The manor of Richmond's in this pariſh, was part of the large dower of queen Editha, conſort of king Edward the Confeſſor, the whole of which was given by William the Conqueror to Alan earl of Britanny and Richmond. This manor became annexed to the latter earldom, and was enjoyed with it by the immediate heirs of the earl of Britanny; by Peter de Savoy [u], by John de Dreux, duke of Britanny [v], by John of Gaunt [x], Ralph earl of Weſtmorland [y], John duke of Bedford [z], and Edmund de Hadham [a]; it was afterwards granted to George duke of Clarence, and, on his death, became veſted in the crown [b]; King Charles I. granted it to Edward Ditchfield and others, citizens of London: as early as the year 1682, it appears to have been in the Hatton family, in which it ſtill continues. The Hattons are alſo proprietors of the caſtle manor, to which Seymours and Rouſes, ſo called from the families who poſſeſſed them in the 13th century [c], have been long united. The caſtle manor belonged at a very early period to the baronial family of Baſſingbourn, one of whom was ſheriff for the county in 1169; his deſcendant Warine de Baſſingbourn, in 1265 had the royal licence for converting his manor-houſe into a caſtle [d]. We have not been able to aſcertain how long the family continued here, or whether the manor paſſed by female heirs or purchaſe; but it appears, that in the reign of Henry VI. it was the property of John Tiptoft, lord Powis [e], from whoſe family it paſſed by inheritance in the female line to the Ingoldeſthorpes and Nevilles [f]; from the latter it ſeems to have paſſed to the Lynnes, who were in poſſeſſion in 1557 [g], and reſided at Baſſingbourn for ſeveral generations [h].

The manor, or reputed manor of Frating hall in Baſſingbourn, was purchaſed of ſir Thomas Bendyſhe, by Martin Perſe, as executor of Dr. Stephen Perſe, and made part of the endowment of the grammar ſchool founded by him at Cambridge in the year 1615. The reputed manor of Goyſe or Guyſes, which, in the reign of Edward III. belonged to the family of Goys [i], has been for ſome time in the Nightingale family, and is now the property of ſir Charles Nightingale, bart. In the reign of Edward I. Matilda, daughter of William Taylor, held a manor in Baſſingbourn, of the honour of Bononia, as heir of Hugh Clopton, [k] but to which of the above mentioned manors this is to be appropriated we have not found.

[u] Cart. 25 and 46 Henry III. [v] Cart. 9 Edward III. [x] Cart. 18 Edward III. [y] Eſch. 5 Henry VI. [z] Dugdale's Baronage, II. 202. [a] Eſch. 35 Henry VI. [b] Eſch. 18 Edward IV. [c] Layer's MSS. and Eſch. Henry III. Seymour's continued ſeparate as late as 1563, when it was the property of Richard Caldecote eſq. ſee Eſch. 3 Edward IV. [d] Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. p. 680. [e] Eſch. 21 Henry VI. [f] Layer's MSS. [g] Cole's Eſcheats, Harleian MSS. [h] Cambridgeſhire Pedigrees in the Britiſh Muſeum. [i] Layer's MSS. [k] Hundred Roll.

In the parish church are some monuments of the Nightingales of Kneesworth, among which is that of the late sir Edward Nightingale bart. who died in 1804. There are some memorials also of the family of Turpin, who were many years settled at Bassingbourn[k]. At the west end of the North Aisle, is a parochial library, founded by Edward Nightingale esq. in 1717.

There is an antient book of churchwardens accounts in this parish, which contains many particulars worthy of notice: the earliest date is 1497. In that year several entries of church-ales occur, the profits of which are carried to the parish account. In the year 1511, "the playe of the holy martir Seynt George," appears to have been represented at Bassingbourn, with much celebrity, on St. Margaret's day; several neighbouring villages, both in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire, seem to have joined in the expences[l]; some individuals contributed labour[m], others gave provisions, as wheat, malt, and sheep; six sheep and three calves were purchased by the parish, besides chickens, "for the gentlemen:" the players and the musicians were hired for the occasion, the latter came from Cambridge. Hobard, a brotherhood priest, appears to have been the prompter[n]. On the first of March preceding, the sum of 3l. 8s. 3½d. was collected, towards the making of a new image of St. George.

The tithes of Bassingbourn, given by Stephen earl of Britanny to the monastery of St. Mary at York, became afterwards vested, probably by exchange, in the dean and canons of St. Martin le Grand in London, to whom they were appropriated in the year 1400[o]. The dean and chapter of Westminster, who, under charters of king Henry VII. and king Henry VIII. possess all the estates of that college, are now impropriators of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage. This parish in the inclosure act which passed in 1801, is stated to contain about 3500 acres: allotments of land were then given in lieu of tithes. The Pigotts of Abington were for many years lessees of the great tithes under the church of Westminster, and resided at the

[k] The dates on their tombs are from 1494 to 1683.

[l] The receipts are thus entered: "Received of the township of Royston, 12s. "of the township of Tharfield 6s. 8d. &c." 28 parishes or townships are enumerated as contributing various sums.

[m] John Bocher gave the painting of three falchions and four *tormentums*: John Good, carpenter and wheelwright, gave the workmanship of the falchions and *tormentums* beside some of the stuff.

[n] The sum of 2s. 8d. was paid to Hobard, a brotherhood priest, for *bearing* the play-book. A few other circumstances relative to this village drama are subjoined. "Payde for fetchinge the dragon and in expences besides the carriage, 9d.; to the garnement man for garnements and propyrtys and play-book 22d.; to Gyles Ashewelle for easement of his croste to play in, 12d."

[o] Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

rectory houſe until the year 1773, when the late Mr. Pigott removed to Bath, having ſold the leaſe to Mr. Bowdler, by whom it was alienated to the preſent leſſee, the Rev. William Cowling, who now reſides at the rectory.

Kneeſworth, a hamlet of this pariſh, has been for many years a ſeat of the Nightingales, now of ſir Charles Nightingale bart. whoſe father having proved his deſcent to the ſatisfaction of the college of arms in the year 1797, claimed and aſſumed the title, which, in 1628, had been granted to the Nightingales of New-Port-Pond in Eſſex, and had been ſuppoſed to be extinct by the death of ſir Robert Nightingale, the laſt heir-male of the elder branch of the family in 1722.

In 1720, Edward lord Harley conveyed a manor, with a houſe and lands in Kneeſworth, which had belonged to the Turpins, to Edward Nightingale eſq. in exchange for an eſtate in Whaddon.

When the act for the incloſure of Baſſingbourn paſſed, it was provided, that this hamlet ſhould not be incloſed, unleſs with the conſent of the late ſir Edward Nightingale, and the maſter and ſcholars of Corpus-Chriſti college, and in caſe of their refuſal, the allotment for the tithes of Kneeſworth, was to be deducted out of ſir John Hatton's allotment, and the tithes of the hamlet to be veſted for the future in ſir John and his heirs: Kneeſworth ſtill remains unincloſed; the tithes have been lately purchaſed by the earl of Hardwicke.

There was formerly a chapel of eaſe at Kneeſworth, long ago dilapidated; the door-way, being the only part remaining of the building, is now the entrance to ſir Charles Nightingale's home barn.

BOTTISHAM, in the hundred of Stane and deanery of Camps, is a large village lying on the road from Cambridge to Newmarket, ſeven miles from the former and ſix from the latter.

At Angleſey in this pariſh, was a ſmall priory of Auſtin canons, founded by king Henry I[p]. Its revenues were valued at 124l. 19s. per annum, when diſſolved in the reign of king Henry VIII. The ſite of the priory, and the manor of Angleſey[q], or Angleſey *cum* Bottiſham, which is the paramount manor, were granted by that monarch to John Hinde eſq.[r] from whom they paſſed ſoon afterwards to the family of Foulke. Thomas Hobſon, the carrier, who became poſſeſſed of them in 1627, conveyed them two years afterwards to the family of Parker,

[p] Henry Knighton, Dec. Scrip. 2384.

[q] The Hundred Roll for the county of Cambridge, (2 Edw. I.) ſtates, that the predeceſſors of Gilbert de Clare, then earl of Glouceſter, gave the whole of the manor of *Bodekeſham* in moieties to two religious houſes, Angleſey and Tonbridge; the latter moiety formed the manor of Tonbridge, ſee the next page.

[r] Tanner.

by

by whom they were poſſeſſed ſomewhat more than a century[a]. In 1736, Alexander Parker eſq. ſold the manor of Angleſey to ſir George Downing bart. the founder of Downing college; this ſale having taken place after the date of his will, (by which he bequeathed all his eſtates for the purpoſe of founding the college,) the fee of the manor of Angleſey became veſted in ſir Jacob Downing bart. the heir at-law. His widow and deviſee bequeathed it to her nephew, Jacob John Whittington eſq. of whom it was purchaſed in 1793 by the Rev. George Jenyns, the preſent proprietor. The ſite of the priory, which had been reſerved by Mr. Parker when he ſold the manor, was ſold by him in 1739 to Samuel Shepheard eſq. ſometime one of the repreſentatives of the county; of whoſe grand-daughters (being daughters and co-heirs of lord viſcount Irwin, who married his only daughter,) it was purchaſed in 1793 by the widow of the late Soame Jenyns eſq. and is now by her bequeſt the property of the Rev. G. L. Jenyns.

The ſite of the priory is occupied by a farm-houſe, in which are ſome remains of the conventual buildings[*].

The manor of Alingtons belonged to an ancient family of that name. The father of William Alington, ſucceſſively treaſurer of Ireland and Normandy, who died in 1446, is deſcribed as lord of Bottiſham: the treaſurer's ſon having married the heireſs of ſir John Argentine, acquired by that match the manor of Horſeheath in this county, which became the chief ſeat of the family. This manor, and the manor of Vaux's, which evidently took its name from the noble family of Vaux, which had large poſſeſſions in the county, were purchaſed by ſir Roger Jenyns, of the Alington family; and are now, purſuant to the bequeſt of the late Soame Jenyns eſq. the property of the Rev. G. L. Jenyns.

Bottiſham hall, the ſeat of Mr. Jenyns, was rebuilt a few years ago, on or near the ſite of a more ancient manſion, which was many years the reſidence of Mr. Soame Jenyns.

A manor called Tonbridge, now belonging to Downing college, was formerly parcel of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Tunbridge: it had been ſeveral years in the Downing family.

In the pariſh church is the tomb of Elias de Bekingham, juſticiar of England in the reign of K. Edward I. whoſe name has been tranſmitted with honor to poſterity, by the pen of the hiſtorian[b]; his uprightneſs and integrity having been clearly manifeſted, at a time when all his brethren, one only excepted, had been convicted of the moſt ſhameful corruption. There is a handſome monu-

[a] Court Rolls of the manor. [*] See p. 71. [b] Hollinſhed.

ment of white marble with whole length figures, in memory of ſir Roger Jenyns knt. who died in 1740, and the monument of Soame Jenyns eſq. by Bacon, with the following inſcription: "Near this place are interred the remains of Soame Jenyns, the only ſon of ſir Roger Jenyns knt. and dame Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of ſir Peter Soame, of Heydon in the county of Eſſex; he ſat in parliament 38 years, and as one of the lords commiſſioners of trade 25 years: he was twice married, firſt to Mary, the ſole daughter of colonel Soame, of Dereham in the county of Norfolk; afterwards to Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Grey eſq. of Hackney in the county of Middleſex: ſhe ſurvived him. He was born the 31ſt of December 1703, and died leaving no iſſue, the 18th of December 1787. His amiable and benevolent temper, the ſuperior powers of his underſtanding, accompanied with an uncommon brilliancy of the trueſt and chaſteſt wit, his exemplary moral character, his able defence of chriſtianity*, whoſe rules he uniformly practiſed, were all ſuch excellencies in him as will ſurvive with an affectionate and deep regret for his loſs in the remembrance of thoſe with whom he lived. When they are no more, poſterity will know from his writings the juſtneſs of the ſketch here drawn of his character. This memorial was erected by his afflicted widow, who, having paſſed her life in the exerciſe of thoſe virtues which render her ſex amiable, died July 25th, 1796, aged 94."

Sir Roger Jenyns abovementioned, founded a ſchool at Bottiſham, for the education of 20 children, and endowed it with 20l. per annum; the children and maſter are appointed by the proprietor of Bottiſham hall.

In the year 1621 Giles Breame eſq. deſcended in the female line from the Alingtons, founded an alms-houſe at Eaſtham, in the county of Eſſex, for ſix poor perſons, three of whom were to be pariſhioners of Bottiſham. The eſtate with which this alms-houſe was endowed, was let in 1795 at nearly 50l. per annum, a moiety of which was given to the poor of Bottiſham, beſides a ſmall rent for three of the apartments, it having been found inconvenient to fill up the vacancies with pariſhioners of Bottiſham at ſo great a diſtance. Various benefactions were in ancient times given for the maintenance of lights in "Lode-ſtreet, Long-meadow, and Bottiſham-ſtreet," which were of great uſe to direct travellers in the night.

The great tithes of Bottiſham, which had been appropriated to the priory of Angleſey, were in 1801 veſted in the maſter and ſcholars of Trinity college in Cambridge, under whom they were held on leaſe by the governors of St. Bar-

* Alluding to his celebrated work entitled "A View of the Internal Evidence of the Chriſtian Religion."

tholomew's

tholomew's hoſpital in London. When the pariſh was incloſed under an act of parliament paſſed in 1801, allotments of land were aſſigned in lieu of tithes, to the impropriators and to the vicar. The pariſh is ſtated in the act to contain upwards of 4000 acres.

A dreadful fire happened at Bottiſham in 1712, which conſumed 20 houſes, the damage was eſtimated at 3000l.

Bottiſham-Lode is a hamlet belonging to this pariſh.

BOURNE, which gives name to a deanery, lies in the hundred of Stow near Caxton, and about nine miles weſt of Cambridge. It was the ſeat of the barony of Picot de Cambridge, who had a caſtle at this place, of which the moat and other veſtiges remain. The caſtle is ſaid to have been burnt down in the barons' wars, during the reign of K. Henry III. by Ribald de Liſle [u]. Picot de Cambridge, who held this manor when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, had very large poſſeſſions in Cambridgeſhire, and was ſheriff of the county: on the rebellion of his ſon Robert, king Henry I. gave his forfeited eſtates to his couſin and neareſt relation Paganus, or Payne Peverell, one of whoſe co-heireſſes married Hamon Peche, ſheriff of Cambridgeſhire in the reign of K. Henry II. [x] Gilbert Peche (great-grandſon of Hamon,) received ſummons to parliament as a baron, and died in the reign of K. Edward I. having, diſinherited his own children, and made the king heir of his barony [y]. The manor of Bourne not long afterwards became the property of the Riggeſby family, and was called in later records the manor of Riggeſby's, otherwiſe the Caſtle manor [z]: it paſſed through the families of Hingreth and Ellis to the Hagars, who poſſeſſed it many years, and ſo lately as 1632 [a]. About the year 1733 it was purchaſed by Balthazzar Leyel eſq. And is now the property of the earl of Delaware, whoſe father married the only daughter and heir of Henry Leyell eſq. who died in 1803. The manor-houſe, formerly the ſeat of the Hagars, and ſince of the Leyells, ſtands on the ſite of the caſtle to the ſouth-weſt of the church.

Whilſt the Caſtle manor of Bourne was in the Hagar family, three other manors were united with it [b]; Sudbury, called afterwards Ragons and Dyves, having been ſucceſſively in thoſe three families [c]; Burwaſh, which from ſir John Burgh-

[u] So called by Camden; it is moſt probable that this was Robert de Liſle, who took part with the rebellious baron—See Dugdale's Baronage. The manor-houſe of the prior and convent of Barnwell at Bourne was deſtroyed at the ſame time. See Hiſtory of Barnwell in Bib. Top. Brit. p. 26.

[x] Dugdale's Baronage. [y] Ibid. [z] Layer's MSS. [a] *i. e.* at the date of Layer's Collections: it is probable that it continued longer in that family. [b] Layer.

[c] William de Suberis or Sutbury, had it temp. Edw. I. the Ragons temp. Hen. VI. the Dyves temp. Hen. VIII. Layer.

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erſt or Burwaſh paſſed by female heirs to the Chaucers and De la Poles became veſted in the crown by attainder, and was granted to the Hindes [d]; and the manor of St. Georges [e], which moſt probably belonged to the family of that name. A manor which had been given by Payne Peverell to Barnwell abbey, belongs now to Chriſt's college in Cambridge. Some records make mention of the manor of Myles, ſo called from a family which poſſeſſed it in the reign of Henry III [f]. It appears alſo, that the priory of St. Neots had a manor in Bourne, in the reign of king John, which in ancient records [g], is ſtated to have been part of the early poſſeſſions of that convent.

In the pariſh church, a ſpacious Gothic ſtructure with a large ſquare tower, are ſome monuments of the Hagar family, and that of the late Henry Leÿell eſq.

The church of Bourne, with the chapel of the caſtle, and the chapel of Caldecote were given by Picot de Cambridge to the monks of Barnwell [h]. The impropriation and advowſon are now veſted in the maſter and ſcholars of Chriſt college, having been given to that ſociety, by the Counteſs of Richmond their foundreſs.

A mineral water at Bourne, is ſaid to have been formerly in much repute, but for many years has been quite neglected [i].

Boxworth, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about eight miles north-weſt of Cambridge, and about the ſame diſtance S. E. of Huntingdon. It was according to Layer the ſeat of the Barony of Hobridge or Bokeſworth. The principal manor, which in the reign of K. Henry III. belonged to the Boxworth family, was called Overhall; it paſſed afterwards through the families of Lovett, Copley and Hutton. The laſt of the Hutton family bequeathed this manor to his wife, who join'd with her ſecond huſband ſir William Hinde, in the ſale of it to ſir John Cutts [k]: after the death of John Lord Cutts, which happened in 1706, it became the property of Thomas Sclater Bacon eſq. who was ſucceeded by his wife's half brother John Standley eſq. [l] The preſent proprietor is George Thornhill eſq. of Diddington in Huntingdonſhire, who purchaſed of Mr. Standley in the year 1785.

The manor of Huntingfields belonged to a family of that name, as early as the reign of K. Edward I [m]: after the death of ſir William de Huntingfield, in 1376, it paſſed to the Knevetts [n], in which family having continued till the year 1516: it was

[d] Layer's MSS. [e] Ibid. [f] Ibid. [g] Hundred Roll. [h] Dugdale's Monaſticon II. 29. [i] Bloomfield's Cambridgeſhire Collections. [k] Layer. [l] Carter, p. 129. [m] Eſch. 25 Edward I.

[n] It was conveyed to John de Hugh and others in the latter end of Edward III.'s reign, in truſt for John Knevett and Eleanor his wife, who it is probable was ſir William Huntingfield's daughter.

then

then purchaſed by the Huttons [o], and has ſince paſſed with the other manor. A third manor, which had belonged to Tiltey abbey, was united to this eſtate, by ſir John Cutts [p].

In the pariſh church is the monument of Dr. Nicholas Saunderſon F. R. S. the celebrated blind profeſſor of mathematics, in the univerſity of Cambridge, with his buſt. Mr. Cole in his MS. collections obſerves that he had often ſeen him riding up to the hills. Dr. Saunderſon died April 19th, 1759, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. Thornhill is patron of the rectory.

BRINKLEY, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies five miles ſouth of Newmarket, and ſeven north-eaſt of Linton. It had formerly a market on Wedneſdays, granted to William de Mohun, in or about the year 1252 [q], with a fair for three days at Michaelmas: a few years afterwards, the market-day was altered to Tueſday [r]. We have not found any traces of the early hiſtory of the manor; but it may be preſumed that it was in the family of Mohun, from the circumſtance of the grant of the market. As early as the middle of the 15th century, it appears to have belonged to the family of Stoteville [s] or Stutevile, which had a ſeat called Brinkley hall: of this family it was purchaſed by John Godfrey eſq. [t], whoſe grandſon ſold it to Mr. William Ford the preſent proprietor. Brinkley hall is now occupied as a farm-houſe.

The advowſon of the rectory was given by biſhop Watſon to St. John's college in Cambridge.

This pariſh has a fifth ſhare of an eſtate, bequeathed in 1729, by Mrs. Elizabeth March, for the education of poor children, now producing about 100l. per annum.

BURGH, or BURROUGH-GREEN, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about four miles ſouth of Newmarket, and about eight miles north of Linton. It contains only one tithing, divided into two hamlets, Burrough-end and Paddle-hole-end; of the latter only one cottage remains. Before the Norman conqueſt the manor of Burgh belonged to queen Editha, conſort of Edward the Confeſſor, who had large poſſeſſions in this county, and as this is the only one of her manors, where a deer park is deſcribed in the ſurvey of Domeſday, it is

[o] Layer's MSS. [p] Ibid. [q] Pat. Vaſcon. 37 and 38 Henry III. [r] Cart. 45 Hen. III. [s] Eſcheat Rolls. [t] Mr. Godfrey was ſheriff of the county in 1746.

moſt probable, that ſhe had a palace here for her occaſional reſidence [a]. The Conqueror gave this manor, and the whole of queen Editha's property in Cambridgeſhire to Alan earl of Britanny. We next find it in the family of De Burgh [x], from which it paſſed by a female heir to the Ingoldeſthorps, Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of John Nevill Marquis Montagu, by Iſabella daughter and ſole heir of ſir Edmund Ingoldeſthorp, married to Thomas lord Scrope of Upſal, who died about the year 1491 [y]. having bequeathed the manor of Burgh, or Burrough-Green to his neice Lucy, daughter of ſir Anthony Browne [z]. In 1521, we find it in the poſſeſſion of ſir John Cutts [a]; it was afterwards in the families of Cage [b], and Slingſby. Early in the laſt century it became the property of Edward Ruſſell earl of Orford, who dying without iſſue in 1727, this manor appears to have been purchaſed of his repreſentatives by Charles Duke of Somerſet; it is now the property of the earl of Aylesford, whoſe father the late earl acquired it in marriage with the Duke's younger daughter. The ſtyle of the manor is Burrough-Green *cum* Brettons. What remains of the manor-houſe (an ancient brick manſion) is now occupied by a farmer; the Slingſby's were the laſt family which inhabited it [c].

An eſtate called Ravenſhold, which had been given by William Bateman and others to the monks of Barnwell in the year 1392 [d]. was granted to ſir Edward North in 1540 [e]: it now forms part of the endowment of Downing college.

In the pariſh church are mutilated monuments, ſuppoſed to be thoſe of ſir Thomas, and ſir John de Burgh, ſir Thomas Ingoldeſthorp who married the heireſs of Burgh, and ſir Edmund Ingoldeſthorp who married the daughter and heir of John Tiptoft, earl of Worceſter: theſe in Layer's time were all to be diſtinguiſhed by the arms on the ſhields, now obliterated: there are ſome memorials alſo for the family of Cage. The earl of Aylesford is patron of the rectory.

[a] Near the village and near to a wood ſtill called Park Wood, within the Demeſnes of the manor, is a moat about 12 feet deep and 30 feet in breadth, incloſing ſomewhat more than an acre of ground; without the moat are the remains of a keep, and other traces of buildings: there can be little doubt that this was the ancient ſite of the manor. [x] In 1330 ſir Thomas de Burgh had the king's licence to impark his woods at Burgh. Pat. 4 Edward III. [y] Dugdale. [z] Layer's MSS. [a] Cole's Eſcheats. [b] Cole's MSS. Sir Anthony Cage the younger, was living as lately as the year 1634, as appears by a grave-ſtone in the church commemorating a ſervant of the family. [c] From the information of the Rev. C. Wedge, the rector, who informs us alſo, that ſome cloſes in which is the ſite of a moated building, are called Bretton's cloſes, the reſidence no doubt of an ancient family of that name, from which the manor of Brettons was ſo called.
[d] Eſcheat Roll [e] Record in the Augmentation Office.

Dr. Samuel Knight, rector of this parish, founded a charity-school here in the year 1734, and endowed it with an estate partly freehold, and partly held on lease under Pembroke Hall, now let at 54l. 12s. *per annum*, the whole of which, after providing for repairs, renewals of the lease, and other necessary deductions, (besides a rent charge of 10s. for bread on Easter-day) is paid to the master, who is to be appointed by the rector, preference being given to the curate, if resident, and willing to accept of the appointment: the children of the poorest inhabitants: and such others as shall be nominated by the rector or curate, to be taught free of expence.

BURWELL, in the hundred of Staplehoe[g], lies about four miles N. W. of Newmarket; it is situated within the diocese of Norwich and deanery of Fordham.

The abbot and convent of Ramsey had a large estate and manor in this parish given by King Edgar and Elflure de Langyath; upon the dissolution of monasteries it was granted to Sir Edward North[h], who, after possessing it about five years, surrendered it again to the crown[i], under which it has ever since been held on lease, except during the protectorate of Cromwell, when the manor was sold to Richard Ashfield, and others, and the manor house to Justinian Povey[k]. A lease from the crown, which is nearly expired, is vested in the representatives of the late lessee, the Rev. William Affleck.

Burwell Castle, of which the moat and other considerable vestiges remain, was besieged in the reign of King Stephen by Geffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, who lost his life by a wound from an arrow before its walls[l]. The castle appears to have belonged to the abbey of Ramsey. The remains of it, consisting of a piece of ruined wall and extensive earthworks, are situated in a close, a little to the west of the church within the manor of Ramsey.

The manor of Tiptofts takes its name from the baronial family of Tibetot or Tiptoft, who possessed it as early as the year 1277[m], before which time it had belonged to the family of Camois[n]. John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, died seised of this manor, and another manor in this parish called Dullinghams, in 1470[o]. From the Earl of Worcester, the manor of Tiptofts passed by descent to Sir Thomas Lovell, who possessed it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth[p]. In 1632, Tiptofts was in the family of Marshe, Dullinghams in the Cromwells: they now both belong to the Earl of Aylesford, whose father acquired them in marriage with the younger daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset. A third manor, called the manor of St. Omer, which, in 1632, belonged to the Goodwin family[q], has since been in that

[g] A *balk* in Burwell field is called Staploe *balk*. [h] Records in the Augmentation Office. [i] Ibid. [k] Ibid. [l] See p. 9. [m] See Cart. 6. Edw. I. [n] Esch. 5. Edw. I. [o] Esch. 10. Edw. IV. [p] Escheat Roll. [q] Layer's MSS.

of Iſaacſon [r], and is now the property of Mr. William Sandiver, ſurgeon, of Newmarket.

There were formerly two churches in Burwell; that of Burwell St. Andrew has been dilapidated nearly 200 years [s]. Burwell St. Mary is a very handſome gothic building, which appears to have been erected ſoon after the middle of the fifteenth century; the wall between the nave and the chancel, and the roof of the nave, were completed in 1464, at the expence of the Bennet family, as appears by an inſcription ſtill remaining in the church, where are memorials for the families of Cotton, Gerard, and Ruſſell [t]. An eſtate, conſiſting of a hundred acres of arable land, given in ancient times by certain perſons for the repair of this elegant gothic ſtructure, was recovered by the exertions of Mr. Turner, the preſent vicar; under whoſe ſuperintendence it was put, and by whom it has been ſince kept in a ſtate of complete repair. When Sir Edward North ſurrendered the Burwell eſtate to King Henry VIII., he prevailed on that monarch to give the rectory and rectory-manor of Burwell St. Mary to the univerſity of Cambridge; a vicarage was then endowed, with a ſtipend of 20l. *per annum*, payable out of the tithes. Sir Edward North ſtipulated that his heirs ſhould appoint to the vicarage one of two perſons nominated by the univerſity; and as a farther compenſation for his good offices, he is ſaid to have received of the univerſity the ſum of 700l., for which tranſaction Dr. Lever, maſter of St. John's College, in a ſermon preached before King Edward VI., gives him the appellation of a Judas. Purſuant to a covenant in the deed of conveyance to the univerſity, a ſermon is annually preached in this church on Midlent Sunday, by the vice-chancellor, or his deputy [u]. The dilapidated rectory of St. Andrew belongs alſo to the univerſity, having been purchaſed at a ſubſequent period.

A memorable and moſt melancholy accident happened at Burwell in the year 1727, when 79 perſons, being ſpectators at a puppet-ſhow, exhibited in a barn, loſt their lives in conſequence of a fire which deſtroyed the building. It is thus recorded in the pariſh regiſter.

"1727, September 8, N. B. About nine o'clock in the evening a moſt diſmal fire broke out in a barn, in which a great number of perſons were met together to ſee a puppet-ſhow; in the barn there were a great many loads of new light ſtraw; the barn was thatched with ſtraw, which was very dry, and the inner roof of the barn was covered with old dry cob-webs, ſo that the fire like lightning flew round the barn in an inſtant; and there was but one ſmall door belonging to the barn, which was cloſe nailed up, and could not eaſily be broke open; and when it was opened, the paſſage was ſo narrow, and every body

[r] From the information of the Reverend H. Turner, Vicar of Burwell. [s] There are now no remains of it, the ruins of the weſt end have been removed ſince the year 1770. [t] Sir William Ruſſell, bart. 1663, and Lady Ruſſell, 1717. [u] From the information of the Reverend H. Turner.

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ſo impatient to eſcape, that the door was preſently blocked up; and moſt of thoſe who did eſcape, which were but very few, were forced to crawl over the heads and bodies of thoſe that lay on a heap at the door, and the reſt, in number ſeventy-ſix, periſhed inſtantly, and two more died of their wounds within two days. The fire was occaſioned by the negligence of a ſervant, who ſet a candle and lanthorn to, or near, the heap of ſtraw which was in the barn. The ſervant's name was Richard Whitaker, of the pariſh of Hadſtock in Eſſex, near Linton, in Cambridgeſhire, who was tried for the fact at the Aſſizes held at Cambridge, March 27, 1728, but was acquitted." The names of the ſufferers are ſubjoined in the regiſter [x].

Reach, formerly a market town, is partly in this pariſh, and partly in the pariſh of Swaffham-Prior [y]. It is probable that the market originated in the grant to Robert Tibetot of a market within his manor of Burwell on Wedneſdays, and a fair for 15 days, to begin on Whit-Monday [z]; the market at Reach has been long wholly diſcontinued. There is a great fair for horſes held annually on Rogation Monday, the tolls of which belong to the corporation of Cambridge. There was anciently a chapel at Reach, now dilapidated; the ſite is in the pariſh of Burwell. The manor of Eaſt-Reach, in Burwell, was in the family of Chapman in the reign of James I. [a] it does not appear to be now known.

A navigable draining cut, comes up to Reach, and another to Burwell.

CALDECOT, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourn, lies about eight miles weſt of Cambridge, and about nine miles north of Royſton. The manor of Caldecot having been the property of Sir Robert Belknap, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, was granted, on his attainder in 1391, to John de Burton Clerk [b]. It was afterwards in the Kymbell family; and, at a later period, in the families of Aſhfield and Stamford, deſcended from two daughters of Joan Kymbell, widow, who died in the reign of Edward IV [c]. Sir Robert Peyton was poſſeſſed of it in 1518, Sir John Hinde in 1550 [d]. From the Hindes it paſſed, by ſucceſſive purchaſes, to the families of Peck and Thorowgood; in 1632 it belonged to the Frekes [e]. The preſent proprietor is Mr. Butler, who purchaſed it about the year 1780 of the family of Tawney.

The impropriate tithes to which a manor is annexed, having been given by Picot de Cambridge to the monks of Barnwell, are now veſted in the maſters and fellows

[x] An account of this fire was publiſhed in 1769 by Thomas Gibbons, D.D. [y] Separated by the Devil's ditch, which runs through it. Moſt of the houſes are in the pariſh of Swaffham-Prior, though the ſite of the chapel is in Burwell. [z] Cart. 6. Edw. I. 1274. The pariſh feaſt is ſtill held on Whit-Monday. [a] Eſcheat Roll. [b] Pat. 15. Ric. II. [c] See Eſcheat Rolls, Edw. IV. and Hen. VII. [d] Layer. [e] Ibid.

ward: the lecturer in mineralogy, who has a handſome ſalary, given alſo by Dr. Woodward, has the care of this collection. The whole of the upper ſtory of this building, a great part of which was formerly divided into ſchools for different ſciences, is now occupied by the univerſity library, which, in its infancy, was depoſited only in the upper apartment of the eaſt ſide, and afterwards extended over the north ſide alſo. In 1648, the ſum of 2000l. was voted by Parliament for repairing the library at Cambridge. The principal acquiſition to this library was in the early part of the laſt century, when King George I. having purchaſed a very large collection of books, of the executors of Dr. Moore Biſhop of Ely, amounting to upwards of 30,000 volumes, for the ſum of 6000 guineas, gave them to the univerſity of Cambridge, and contributed the ſum of 2000l. towards fitting up rooms for their reception; the Prince gave 1000l.; the Duke of Somerſet, the Duke of Chandos, the Archbiſhop of York, and the Earl of Angleſey, 500l. each for the ſame purpoſe, and ſmaller benefactions were given by others [g]. The north and weſt ſides were then fitted up. Before this time there had been but one librarian, who was called Keeper of the Univerſity Library. The place of principal librarian, then newly created, was given to the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, on account, as it is ſaid, of his having, when at Rome, ſucceſsfully maintained the honour and dignity of the univerſity. The library is ſuppoſed to contain at preſent about 96,000 volumes. Among the books moſt rare and worthy of notice in this extenſive library, are a MS. copy of the Goſpels and Acts of the Apoſtles, a fac-ſimile of which was printed under the care of Dr. Kipling, and a large collection of the earlieſt printed books by Caxton, and from the foreign preſſes. The upper part of a mutilated coloſſal ſtatue from the temple of Ceres at Eleuſis [h], being the gift of Meſſrs. Clarke and Cripps of Jeſus College, by whom it was brought to England, has lately been placed in the veſtibule of the library. Among other portraits, in the ſeveral rooms, are thoſe of Dr. Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Conyers Middleton, and Roger Gale, the antiquary, which do not occur elſewhere in the univerſity. All members of the ſenate, and all the bachelors of law and phyſic in the univerſity, are entitled to have books at any time to their own apartments, not exceeding 10 volumes, unleſs by a particular diſpenſation: under-graduates are allowed alſo to have books on the recommendation of a privileged perſon.

The Senate Houſe, in which degrees are conferred, and other public buſineſs of the univerſity tranſacted, ſtands at right angles to the eaſt ſide of the ſchools, and to St. Mary's church, forming the north ſide of an intended grand quadrangle. It was

[g] Commemoration Book of the univerſity. [h] This is ſuppoſed to be a fragment of the celebrated Ceres of Eleuſis: a pamphlet was publiſhed in 1803, containing teſtimonies of different authors on this ſubject, with an account of its removal from Eleuſis in 1801.

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executed from a deſign of Sir James Burrough by Mr. Gibbs, at the expence of the univerſity, aided by ſubſcriptions: the foundation was laid June 22, 1722; and about the year 1730, it was ſo far finiſhed as to have been fitted up for its intended uſe, but it was not till the year 1766 that the weſt end was entirely completed. The building is of Portland ſtone of the Corinthian order; the inſide, which is fitted up in the Doric ſtyle, is 101 feet by 42, and 32 feet in height; the galleries, on great public occaſions, are ſuppoſed to be capable of holding 1000 perſons. Near the centre of the area are two ſtatues; that of King George I. by Ryſbrack, and King George II. by Wilton; at the eaſt end are a ſtatue of Charles Duke of Somerſet by Ryſbrack, and the figure of Glory, executed by John Baratta of Florence in 1715.

The Botanic Garden was founded by Dr. Richard Walker, vice-maſter of Trinity College, who purchaſed the ſite of the Auguſtine friars for that purpoſe, at the expence of 1600*l.*; a large green-houſe was built by ſubſcription[1]: a new building has lately been erected as a lecture room for the profeſſor of Botany, and the reader in Chemiſtry. The garden is under the care of the vice-chancellor, the heads of King's, Trinity, and St. John's Colleges, and the Regius Profeſſor of Phyſic: A catalogue of the plants has been publiſhed by Mr. Donn, the preſent curator.

The firſt endowed college at Cambridge was *Peter-Houſe*, founded in 1257 by Hugh de Balſham, then ſub-prior, afterwards Biſhop of Ely, who having purchaſed two hoſtels belonging to the jeſuits, and the friars of Penance, united them, and appropriated the building for the reſidence of ſtudents; but it was not till 1280, after his promotion to the ſee, that he endowed the college with revenues for the ſupport of a maſter, 14 fellows, two bible-clerks, and eight poor ſcholars. After his death, a new college was built on the ſite of the new hoſtels, for which purpoſe the biſhop gave, by will, the ſum of 300 marks; he gave them alſo the church of St. Peter. Among the principal benefactors in ſubſequent times were Simon Langham, Biſhop of Ely, who gave the rectory of Cherry-Hinton; biſhop Montacute, who appropriated the church of Triplow, and gave the manor of Chewell in Haddenham; Margaret Lady Ramſay, who founded two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips, and gave two advowſons; and Dr. Hale, one of the maſters, who gave the ſum of 7000*l.*, and two rectories. There are now fourteen fellowſhips on the old foundation; ſeven of the fellows muſt be from the northern, and ſeven from the ſouthern, part of the kingdom, and only two from

[1] A benefaction of 2000*l.* 3 *per cents.* red. was given by the Rev. Edward Betham, late fellow of King's College; and another of 500*l.*, which has accumulated to 2000*l.*, in the ſame ſtock, was bequeathed by the late Charles Lord Viſcount Maynard.

any county, excepting Cambridge and Middleſex, from each of which four natives are eligible. Beſides theſe, there are eight fellowſhips, called bye-fellowſhips, the election to which is open, but the fellows have no vote, nor are they entitled to any office or preferment in the ſociety. The preſent number of ſcholars is 48; the ſtipends are ſmall; a few of them are in the patronage of Lord Melbourne, a preference being given to perſons educated at Hertford ſchool. There are 10 livings in the gift of this ſociety, two of which are in Cambridgeſhire, one in Huntingdonſhire, one in Leiceſterſhire, one in Rutlandſhire, one in Somerſetſhire, and four in Suffolk, beſides the rectory of Knapton in Norfolk, of which the maſter has the alternate preſentation: Triplow, which was given by Biſhop Montacute, and is enumerated by Fuller amongſt the livings in the gift of this college, is now in the patronage of the Biſhop of Ely, who is viſitor.

Among the eminent perſons who have been members or maſters of this ſociety, are Cardinal Beaufort, Archbiſhop Whitgift, Andrew Perne Dean of Ely, Moryſon the traveller, Craſhawe the poet, Bryan Walton editor of the Polyglot Bible, Dr. Sherlock Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Samuel Garth, the learned Jeremiah Markland, and Gray the poet.

This college, which ſtands on the weſt ſide of Trumpington ſtreet, conſiſts of two courts; the larger of which, being 144 feet by 84, has been caſed with ſtone; the north ſide of the leſſer court has a modern front: the chapel, which ſtands in this court was built by ſubſcription in the year 1632; in the eaſt window is a painting on glaſs of the crucifixion[k]. On the north wall is the monument of Dr. Joſeph Beaumont, maſter of the college, a learned divine, who died in 1699; on the oppoſite ſide that of Samuel Horne, a fellow, who died in 1634. On the floor are memorials for Dr. Bernard Hale, maſter, who died in 1663; Dr. Thomas Richardſon, maſter, 1733; Dr. John Whalley, maſter, 1748; and Charles Beaumont, fellow, a great benefactor to the buildings, who died in 1726. The maſter's lodge is a detached building, on the oppoſite ſide of Trumpington ſtreet.

Clare Hall was originally founded in 1326 by Dr. Richard Badew, (afterwards chancellor of the univerſity) by the name of Univerſity Hall. Having been burnt to the ground about the year 1342 by an accidental fire, it was rebuilt, through the intereſt of Dr. Badew, by Elizabeth de Burgh, one of the ſiſters and co-heirs of Gilbert Earl of Clare, who munificently endowed it with lands for the maintenance

[k] It is compoſed of two different deſigns, one of them by Rubens, painted for the high altar of the Recollect's church at Antwerp; the other by Lambert Lombard, from which the groups on the ſides are taken.

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of a maſter, ten fellows, and ten ſcholars, and gave it the name of Clare Hall. Beſides the fellowſhips on the old foundation, which are called the ſenior fellowſhips, there are three others founded by the Earl of Exeter in 1612, and two by John Freeman, Eſq. in 1622, and two by Joſeph Diggons, Eſq. in 1658: the ſeven laſt-mentioned have nearly the ſame privileges annexed to them as the fellowſhips on the old foundation: there are alſo three bye-followſhips, two for natives of Kent, founded by Mr. Phillpot in 1717, and the other founded in 1637, by Mr. Borage, for his own name and kindred, or, in default, for a Norfolk man. There cannot be more than two of the ſenior fellows of the ſame county, and the majority muſt be of counties ſouth of Trent; the other fellowſhips are open. The principal benefactors to this college, ſince the founder, has been Dr. Samuel Blythe, one of the maſters, who gave 6cool. to purchaſe advowſons and books. There are ſeventeen livings in the gift of this college; two in Cambridgeſhire; one in Hertfordſhire; three in Huntingdonſhire; one in Lincolnſhire; one in Norfolk; four in Suffolk; two in Surrey; one in Wiltſhire; and two in Yorkſhire. Among eminent perſons, who have been members of this ſociety, may be reckoned Thomas Philipot, the herald and antiquary; Archbiſhop Tillotſon; Dr. Burnet, author of the Theory of the Earth; and John Parkhurſt, author of the Hebrew and Greek Lexicons; Dr. Cudworth, author of the Intellectual Syſtem, (afterwards of Chriſt's college); William Whiſton; Martin Folkes; Dr. Langhorne; Whitehead, the poet-laureat; Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle; and the late Marquis Cornwallis. Clare Hall was rebuilt, in its preſent ſtate, of Ketton ſtone, in the year 1638; it conſiſts of one court, 150 feet by 111, and has a handſome front towards the fields, with pilaſters of the Tuſcan and Ionic orders. This college had no chapel till the year 1535, before which time it is ſuppoſed that the members attended divine ſervice in the ſouth aiſle of St. Edward's church, which belongs to the college, and in which ſeveral of the maſters and fellows are interred. The preſent chapel, which projects from the other buildings of the college at the north-eaſt corner, was begun in the year 1763, and conſecrated in 1769. Sir James Burrough gave the deſigns, which was executed by Mr. Eſſex. Over the altar is a picture of the Salutation by Cipriani: in the ante-chapel are monuments of Dr. Blythe, who died in 1713, and Dr. Wilcox, 1762, both maſters of the college, and great benefactors: the hall is 69 feet by 21. This college has a bridge over the Cam, leading to a ſpacious ſhady walk, much frequented in the ſummer.

Pembroke Hall was founded in the year 1343 by Mary de St. Paul, third wife of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who procured a charter for an eſtabliſhment of 24 fellowſhips, and ſix ſcholarſhips, but her intentions were only partially carried

into execution; in 1347, ſhe endowed it with eſtates for the maintenance of a maſter, ſix fellows, and two ſcholars. King Henry VI. is ſaid to have trebled the revenues of the college, by beſtowing on it the priory of Linton, with its appurtenances, and the rectory and manor of Soham; the preſent number of fellowſhips is fourteen, beſides two bye-fellowſhips: they are open to all counties, with this reſtriction, that there ſhall be no more than a fourth part of the fellows from any one county. Beſides ſeveral other ſcholarſhips of inferior value, there are ſix of 30l. *per annum* each, founded by the Reverend Charles Parker; five of theſe are for ſuperannuated ſcholars from Merchant Taylors' ſchool, the other for a ſcholar from the free ſchool at Bowes in Yorkſhire; there is another ſcholarſhip (36l. *per annum*) for a ſuperannuated ſcholar of Merchant Taylors' ſchool; and two, now 28l. *per annum* each, founded by Serjeant Moſes, for ſcholars of Chriſt's Hoſpital. There are ten livings in the gift of this college, of which one is in Cambridgeſhire; one in Eſſex; two in Huntingdonſhire; four in Norfolk[l]; and two in Suffolk. From the great number of prelates who have received their education at Pembroke Hall, it has been called *Collegium Epiſcopale*. Amongſt its more eminent members may be reckoned the Archbiſhops Grindall and Whitgift[m]; biſhop Fox, biſhop Ridley, and biſhop Andrews; Spencer, Gray, and Maſon, the poets; Dr. Long[n], the late maſter, an eminent aſtronomer; Stanley, editor of Œſchylus; and Mr. Pitt.

Pembroke Hall is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Trumpington Street, nearly oppoſite Peter Houſe; it conſiſts of two courts of nearly the ſame dimenſions, about 95 feet by 55. The hall, which divides the two courts, is about 42 feet by 27. On the eaſt ſide of the inner court is a ſmall detached building, erected for the purpoſe of containing a large hollow ſphere, 18 feet in diameter, invented by Dr. Long; the inſide is ſo contrived as to make an excellent room for aſtronomical lectures, and is capable of containing conveniently about 30 perſons. On the inſide of the ſphere, which is made to turn round with much eaſe, are repreſented the Conſtellations, &c. It has lately been repaired and newly painted. The keeper has a ſalary of 6l. *per annum*, bequeathed by Dr. Long. Among the college plate, is preſerved a curious antient cup of ſilver gilt, the gift of their foundreſs in the reign of King Edward III.

The chapel was built by Matthew Wren, biſhop of Ely, after a deſign of his nephew, Sir Chriſtopher: it was dedicated in 1665 by the biſhop, who gave the ma-

[l] Two of theſe, viz. Sall and Cawſton, are held in truſt to be preſented to ſuch of the deſcendants of Eraſmus Earle as have been educated at Pembroke Hall, and taken a degree therein. [m] He was alſo of Peter Houſe, as was Mr. Gray. [n] There is an original portrait of him in the Combination room, which has been engraved.

nor

nor of Hardwick, in this county, to keep it in repair. Over the altar is "the Burial of Chriſt," by Baroccio, of which there is an engraving by G. Sadler. In the College Lodge is a Feaſt of the Gods, a large picture of the ſchool of Rubens. The Lord Chancellor is viſitor of Pembroke Hall.

Corpus Chriſti, or Bene't college, is uſually ranked the fourth in ſeniority, the building having been begun in 1344, although the foundation was not fully completed till about the year 1353[o], for which reaſon it is ſometimes placed after Trinity Hall and Caius college, which were founded in the intermediate period. The founders of this college were the brethren of the two gilds of Corpus Chriſti and the Virgin Mary, by which joint name the college was originally called; but ſoon after its foundation it acquired the name of Bene't college, (by which it has ever ſince been uſually diſtinguiſhed) from the adjoining church of St. Benedict, the advowſon of which was purchaſed for the college of Sir John Argentine and Sir John Maltravers[p]. Henry, Duke of Lancaſter, who was alderman of the above-mentioned gilds, procured from the king a charter for ratifying the endowment of the college. The number of fellowſhips varied originally according to the revenues of the college; it is now twelve, two of which are appropriated to the city of Norwich, and four others to the county of Norfolk; the remainder are open. Archbiſhop Parker, when maſter, by his exertions in ſupporting the rights of the college, and improving their eſtates, enabled them to add two fellowſhips to the number then exiſting, (which was eight) and gave certain rent-charges to the college, for the purpoſe of founding two other fellowſhips, and eleven ſcholarſhips. The archbiſhop was a great benefactor to the college alſo, by donations of money, plate, books, and a very valuable collection of MSS[q]. One of the fellowſhips, and a ſcholarſhip, were founded by Elizabeth, Ducheſs of Norfolk, wife of Thomas Mowbray, the firſt Duke. There are ſixty-two ſcholarſhips[r] and exhibitions belonging to this ſociety,

[o] Maſters ſays that it was not finally and fully eſtabliſhed and confirmed till the year 1356. Hiſtory of the College, p. 16. [p] Maſters's Hiſtory of the College. [q] This valuable collection has been ſecured from injury or diſperſion with more than ordinary care. The archbiſhop appointed the maſters of Trinity Hall and Caius College, viſitors, to inſpect the library annually on the 6th of Auguſt; and ordained, that if at any time a certain number of books ſhould be miſſing, and not recovered within ſix months, the whole collection ſhould devolve to Trinity Hall, in which caſe the maſter of Bene't College ſhould become a viſitor; and if the like neglect ſhould again happen, the collection ſhould go to Caius College; and if it ſhould occur whilſt in poſſeſſion of that ſociety, it ſhould revert to Bene't College. The archbiſhop's regulations have proved ſo effectual, that the collection has never yet been forfeited.

[r] Seventeen have been added ſince Mr. Maſters publiſhed the Hiſtory of this College.

eleven of theſe were founded as before-mentioned, by Archbiſhop Parker, moſtly for natives of Norfolk; ſix by Sir Nicholas Bacon, the preference to be given to ſtudents from Redgrave ſchool; and twelve by biſhop Mawſon, to be given to ſuch ſtudents as ſhall excel in the annual examinations. The ſtipends of the ſcholarſhips are various; more than two-thirds of them are under 20l. *per annum.* There are twelve livings in the gift of this college; five of which are in Cambridgeſhire; one in Dorſetſhire; two in Eſſex (given by Dr. Tooke); two in London, conſolidated; and two in Norfolk, always held together. Among the eminent perſons who have been members of this college, may be reckoned Archbiſhop Parker, already mentioned; biſhop Latimer; Sir Nicholas Bacon; Robert, Earl of Lindſey; Archbiſhop Teniſon; Philip, the ſecond Earl of Hardwicke; and his brother, the Right Honourable Charles Yorke; Robert Browne (founder of the ſect of the Browniſts); John Fletcher, the dramatic poet; Stephen Hales, the natural philoſopher; Nathaniel Salmon, the topographer; Dr. Stukeley; and the late Robert Maſters, who publiſhed a hiſtory of the college.

The vice-chancellor, and the two ſenior Doctors in Divinity, are viſitors of Bene't College; but, in extraordinary caſes, the king.

Bene't College, which adjoins St. Bene't's church, a little to the eaſt of Trumpington ſtreet, conſiſts principally of a court about 115 feet by 90. On the ſouth ſide, are the maſter's lodge and the hall, an ancient room, in the windows of which are ſeveral coats of arms, removed from the chapel, which was built principally by the benefaction of Sir Nicholas Bacon; the date over the door is 1578; but Mr. Maſters obſerves, that the building was not begun before 1579. The only monument in the chapel, is that of John Spencer, D. D. maſter of the college, author of a learned treatiſe "De Legibus Hebræorum," who died in 1693. There are grave-ſtones in memory of Dr. John Barnardiſton, maſter, who died in 1778, and Dr. William Coleman, maſter, 1794.

Among the college plate, is an ancient drinking horn, which belonged to the gild of Corpus Chriſti. It is figured in the third volume of the Archæologia, *Plate* IV.

Trinity Hall was founded in 1347[1] by William Bateman, biſhop of Norwich, who, with that intent, had purchaſed a hoſtel, which had long been the reſidence of ſtudents, and, for a few years preceding, had been occupied by ſome monks of Ely. The biſhop intended it for a maſter and twenty fellows, of which ſeven at leaſt were to be Canoniſts or Preſbyters, and ten at leaſt Civilians, and three ſcho-

[1] Parker's Χειλιετὸς Cantabrigienſis. Some writers make 1350 the date of the foundation, being the year in which the firſt licence of appropriation, which appears on record, was granted.

lars; but his endowment was found to ſuffice only for the maintenance of a maſter, three fellows, and two ſcholars. There are now twelve fellowſhips; two of which were founded by Simon de Dalling, maſter; three by Richard Nix, biſhop of Norwich; one for a Preſbyter by Dr. Huke, and one by Dr. Mowſe, both maſters; and one by Robert Goodknape, for a Preſbyter. It has been the modern uſage, that all the fellowſhips, excepting thoſe founded by Dr. Huke and Dr. Goodknape, ſhould be held by laymen; none of the fellowſhips are reſtricted to counties. The ſcholarſhips are eighteen in number, they have ſmall ſtipends, and were founded by various benefactors. Biſhop Bateman not being known to have any exiſting heirs, the king is viſitor. There are ten livings in the gift of this college; one in the town of Cambridge; four in Huntingdonſhire; two in Norfolk; two in Suffolk; and one in Eſſex.

Among eminent perſons who have been members of this ſociety, may be reckoned Stephen Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter; William Barlow, biſhop of Lincoln; Dr. Hallifax, and Dr. Horſley, of late ſucceſſive biſhops of St. Aſaph; Thomas Tuſſer, author of the Points of Good Huſbandry; Sir Peter Wyche, the traveller; Dr. Walter Haddon, maſter of the Requeſts to Queen Elizabeth; Sir Robert Naunton, Secretary of State to King James I. Philip Earl of Cheſterfield; Sir William de Grey, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; and ſeveral other eminent lawyers who have of late filled, or now fill, diſtinguiſhed ſituations in their profeſſion.

This college, which is ſituated near the river, between Clare Hall and Gerrard-hoſtel lane, conſiſts of a ſmall neat court, faced with ſtone. In the hall is a buſt of the late Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, in white marble; on the north wall of the chapel, is the monument of Dr. Thomas Eden, maſter, 1645. On the ſouth wall, that of Dr. John Andrew, dean of the arches and chancellor of the dioceſe of London, 1746: within the rails of the altar, is the tomb of Dr. Thomas Preſton, maſter of the college, who died in 1598, with his effigies on a braſs plate: Dr. Preſton being then fellow of King's College, diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in the academical exerciſes, when Queen Elizabeth viſited the univerſity in 1564, that ſhe called him her own ſcholar, a circumſtance which is alluded to in his epitaph [t]. There are memorials alſo in the chapel, and ante-chapel, for Walter Huke, maſter, 1510; Laurence Mopted, maſter, 1557; Dr. John Cowell, maſter, author of the Law Interpreter, 1611; Dr. Robert King, maſter; 1676; and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, ſometime maſter, 1741.

[t] "Conderis hoc tumulo Thomas Preſtone, ſcholarem,
"Quem dixit Princeps Elizabetha ſuum."

Genville

Gonville and Caius College, now generally known only by the latter name, was founded in the year 1348, by the name of Gonville Hall: its original ſite was near Bene't College, where is now the fellows garden belonging to that ſociety. The founder, Edmund Gonville, rector of Terrington and Ruſhworth, in the county of Norfolk, maintained during his life-time a maſter and four fellows; his intention was to found 20 ſcholarſhips; but having left the foundation incomplete, he entruſted the accompliſhment of it to biſhop Bateman, to whom he bequeathed a large ſum of money for that purpoſe. The biſhop having by an exchange procured two buildings in St. Michael's pariſh, removed thither the ſite of the hall, as being near to Trinity Hall, of which he himſelf had been the founder: one of theſe buildings had been the manſion of Sir John de Cambridge, a juſtice of the common pleas [u]; the other was ſpoken of in old writings as having been the ſite of the ancient ſchools of philoſophy. The endowment at firſt ſufficed only for the maintenance of three fellows; this number, by the munificence of ſeveral benefactors, had been increaſed to nine before the year 1557, when Dr. Caius, phyſician to Queen Mary, and afterwards maſter of the ſociety, procured a charter for enlarging and newly modelling the foundation, which, from that time, was called Gonville and Caius College. Among the principal benefactors, before this ſecond foundation, is reckoned William Phiſwick, or Fyſwicke, Eſquire-bedel of the univerſity, who gave his dwelling-houſe to be a hoſtel for ſtudents, ſubordinate to this college: this hoſtel, which was called after the donor's name, was afterwards incorporated into Trinity College by King Henry VIII. Dr. Caius, who, by Queen Mary's charter, is deemed co-founder of the college, gave, for the increaſe of its endowment, ſome manors in Norfolk, Dorſetſhire, Hertfordſhire, and Bedfordſhire, which had belonged to diſſolved monaſteries, and built the ſouth court, ſtill called after his name, at his own expence. There are now twenty fellowſhips belonging to this college, beſides ſeven bye-fellowſhips; three of the fellowſhips are of Gonville's foundation, open to all counties, and to laymen; three founded by Dr. Caius for natives of Norfolk; and ſix by various benefactors in the intermediate period; two of theſe are confined to the dioceſe of Norwich; the others are open to all counties and dioceſes, (but with a preference to the dioceſe of Norwich,) and one of them is open to laymen. The other eight fellowſhips are in every reſpect open, excepting one, which is for a prieſt, who muſt be a native of the dioceſe of Norwich; ſix of theſe fellowſhips were founded by Joyce Frankland, widow; one by Dr. Wendy; and one by Matthew Stokys, fellow of the college; ſix of the bye-fellowſhips were founded by Stephen Perſe, M. D. in 1615; and three by Mr. Wortley in 1749.

[u] Appointed to that office in 1331.

Dr.

Dr. Perſe's fellowſhips are open to all counties, and to laymen, with a preference to perſons educated at the grammar-ſchool founded by him in Cambridge; one of Mr. Wortley's fellowſhips is for a native of Devonſhire; another for a native of Norfolk; the third is open. The number of ſcholarſhips is 77; ten of theſe are for natives of the city of Norwich; 26 for natives of the dioceſe; three for natives of London; two for natives of Cambridge; two for natives of Hertfordſhire; one for a native of Bedfordſhire; one for a native of Canterbury; and one for a perſon educated at ſome ſchool in London or Weſtminſter; the remaining 31 are in every reſpect open. There are likewiſe 14 exhibitions of different value, given in augmentation of the ſcholarſhips. Chriſtopher Tancred, Eſq. who died in the year 1754, founded four medical ſtudentſhips in this college, at preſent worth above 100l. *per annum* each, the electors to which are the maſters of Caius and Chriſt's Colleges, Cambridge; the maſter of the Charter-houſe; the preſident of the College of Phyſicians; the governors of Greenwich and Chelſea Hoſpitals; and the treaſurer of Lincoln's Inn[x]. Caius College has been a celebrated nurſery for the profeſſors of Medicine and Anatomy ever ſince the time of its ſecond founder, Dr. Caius. That learned phyſician[y], among other benefactions, gave an annual ſum, for the diſſection of two bodies of malefactors, for which he obtained a licence from Queen Elizabeth; he appointed alſo, as before mentioned, that two of the fellows on his foundation ſhould be graduates in medicine; Archbiſhop Parker founded a ſcholarſhip in the ſame faculty. Among thoſe who have moſt eminently done honour to their ſociety in this profeſſion, are Dr. Francis Gliſſon; Sir Charles Scarborough; and Dr. William Harvey; all eminent anatomiſts; particularly the latter, whoſe diſcovery of the circulation of the blood will ever immortalize his name. Among other diſtinguiſhed characters who have been members of this ſociety, may be reckoned Dr. Branthwaite, maſter of the college, and one of the tranſlators of the Bible; Sir Thomas Greſham; Sir Peter Le Neve, the herald and antiquary; Richard Parker, author of the Σκελετὸς Cantabrigienſis; Dr. Brady, the hiſtorian; Henry Wharton, author of the Anglia Sacra; Sir Henry Chauncy, and Francis Blomefield[z], the hiſtorians of Hertfordſhire and Norfolk; the celebrated biſhop Taylor; Jeremy Collier; the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke; Shadwell, the poet; and Lord Thurlow.

There are 22 livings in the gift of this college; one of which is in Devonſhire; two in Dorſetſhire; one in Eſſex; ſixteen in Norfolk; and two in Suffolk.

[x] They were appointed by Mr. Tancred truſtees of his various charities, which were firſt ſettled by him, ſubject to ſeveral contingencies, by deed in 1721; further increaſed by his will in 1746; and, after his death, confirmed and regulated, and the truſtees incorporated by act of Parliament.

[y] Dr. Caius diſtinguiſhed himſelf not only in his own profeſſion, but as an antiquary, particularly by his Treatiſe on the Antiquity of the Univerſity of Cambridge. [z] Mr. Blomefield publiſhed alſo ſome Collections relating to the univerſity, town, and county of Cambridge.

The maſter of Bene't College, the maſter of Trinity Hall, and the ſenior Doctor of Phyſic, are viſitors of this college.

Caius College is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Trumpington ſtreet, having Trinity College on the north, Trinity Hall on the weſt, and the Senate Houſe on the ſouth: it conſiſts of three courts. The court, built as above-mentioned by Dr. Caius, is ſuppoſed to have been deſigned by John de Padua, architect to King Henry VIII.; the gate leading into the firſt court, is inſcribed "*Humilitatis*;" that which forms the communication between the firſt and ſecond court has on one ſide the word "*Virtutis*;" and on the other ſide "*Jo. Caius poſuit Supientiæ*;" the third gate, which is ornamented with pillars of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, leads to the public ſchools, and is inſcribed with the word "*Honoris*[a]." On the north wall of the chapel, is the monument of Dr. Caius, whoſe body lies in a ſarcophagus, under a canopy, ſupported by Ionic columns, with the following laconic epitaph, "*Fui Caius*,"—"*Vivit poſt* "*funera virtus*, 1573, Ætat. 73." This monument was removed from the eaſt end, when the chapel was rebuilt, about the beginning of the laſt century; at which time the body of the deceaſed is ſaid to have been ſeen in an uncorrupted ſtate: on the ſame wall is the monument of Stephen Perſe, M. D. a great benefactor to this college, and to the univerſity, who died in 1615: on the ſouth wall, are the monuments of Dr. Thomas Legge, a dramatic writer, and maſter of the college, 1607; Dr. Goſtlin, preſident, 1704; and Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. biſhop of Ely, and maſter of the college, 1754. In the ante-chapel, are grave-ſtones in memory of Sir James Burrough, knight, maſter, an ingenious architect, who deſigned the Senate Houſe, and other public buildings in Cambridge (1774), and Dr. Smith, maſter, 1795.

King's College was originally founded by King Henry VI. in the year 1441, on the ſites of Auguſtine's Hoſtel, a hoſtel called God's houſe, and the church of St. Nicholas, and was then intended only for a rector and ten ſcholars. The following year William Bingham founded a hoſtel contiguous to the King's for a proctor and 25 ſcholars. In 1443 Bingham having ſurrendered his hoſtel to the King, the pious monarch founded his college upon a more ample ſcale, including within its ſite the church of St. John Zachary, on which the hall now ſtands. The church of St. John belonged to Trinity Hall, to which ſociety the Church of St. Edward was given in exchange. The new foundation conſiſted, as it now does, of a provoſt and 70 fellows and ſcholars, beſides conducts, choriſters, and inferior officers: the ſcholars are ſupplied by a regular ſucceſſion from

[a] It appears from the college archives, that the *Portus Sapientiæ* was built in the year 1565, and the *Portus Honoris* in 1573.

Eton

Eton college, founded by the ſame monarch, the Eton ſcholars being annually elected to ſucceed to ſcholarſhips at King's, their numbers varying [b] according as vacancies occur: in three years after ſucceeding to ſcholarſhips, they become actual fellows.

This college poſſeſſes ſome remarkable privileges and exemptions: the power of the provoſt is almoſt abſolute, within the precincts of his own college, the proctor having no authority within its walls, nor are the under-graduates ſubject to any examination, but by their own provoſt and the fellows. The biſhop of Lincoln is viſitor.

There are 28 livings in the gift of this college; of which two are in Cambridgeſhire; two in Devonſhire; one in Dorſetſhire; one in Eſſex; three in Hampſhire; two in Hertfordſhire; one in Lancaſhire; one in Lincolnſhire; one in Leiceſterſhire; one in Middleſex; four in Norfolk; one in Northamptonſhire; four in Suffolk; two in Surrey; one in Warwickſhire; and one in Wiltſhire. King's College ſeems to have nearly as good a claim as Pembroke Hall to be called *Collegium Epiſcopale*, above thirty prelates, who had been members of this Society before the year 1740, being enumerated in Carter's hiſtory of the univerſity of Cambridge.

Among the more eminent prelates, who have been members of this college, may be reckoned Biſhops Fox, Weſt, Aldrich, Cox, Gueſt, and Wickham, in the 16th century; Biſhops Montague and Pearſon in the 17th; and Biſhops Fleetwood, Hare, and Weſton in the 18th century: among ſtateſmen, Sir Jo. Cheke, Dr. Thomas Wilſon, Sir Francis Walſingham, Walter Haddon, Sir Albert Moreton, Sir Robert Walpole, Horatio Lord Walpole, and the late Earl Camden: among thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in various branches of literature, Edward Hall, the hiſtorian; William Oughtred, the mathematician; Dr. Cowell, the civilian, afterwards maſter of Trinity Hall; Dr. Caſtell, author of the Heptaglott Lexicon; Waller, the poet; Dean Stanhope; Chriſtopher Anſtey; Jacob Bryant, and Horace Earl of Orford. All theſe, excepting Walſingham, Waller, and Anſtey, were on the Foundation.

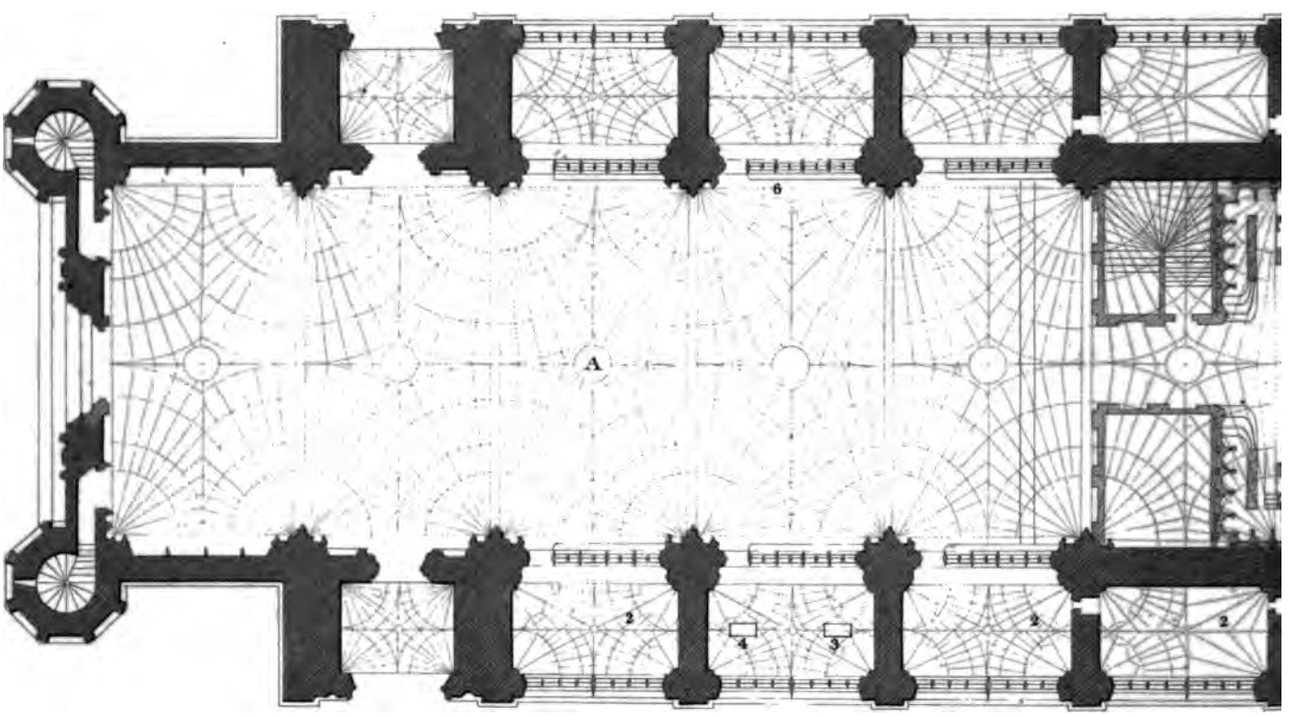
King's College is ſituated on the weſt ſide, and nearly in the centre of Trumpington ſtreet; it conſiſts of ſeveral detached buildings: the old Court, which is ſituated between Clare Hall and the Schools, appears to be of the age of the Foundation, and retains its original form; it is a ſtone building, about 120 feet by 90: a little to the ſouth of this court ſtands the Chapel, deſervedly eſteemed the chief ornament of Cambridge; and one of the moſt beautiful ſpecimens of the en-

[b] Nine in two years is rather below the average: the election takes place about the end of July.

riched ſtyle of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. This ſplendid ſtructure, which has been already deſcribed more at large [c], was begun by King Henry VI. who gave the college a quarry, called Theſdale quarry, in the Lordſhip of Heſelwode, in Yorkſhire, with the ſtone of which, a great part of the chapel is ſuppoſed to have been built; and left very particular directions in his will, as to the deſign and dimenſions of every part of it [d]: the unhappy termination of this monarch's reign, put a ſtop to this great work, which was not reſumed with much effect [e] till about the year 1479, when, through the intereſt of his chaplain, Dr. Field, Warden of Wincheſter Collge, King Edward IV. became a benefactor to the building, which, after experiencing various interruptions, was finiſhed in the year 1515, with money bequeathed for that purpoſe by King Henry VII., who began to patronize the work the year before his death, till which time it had been wholly ſuſpended ſince the year 1484, when King Richard III. contributed 700 l. towards the expences of the building. It is not certain to whom the honour of deſigning this magnificent ſtructure is to be attributed, but it is generally given to Nicholas Cloos, one of the firſt fellows of the college, and afterwards Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry; who was appointed Overſeer of the works at the commencement of the building by King Henry VI. the ſucceeding overſeers whoſe names have been collected from records, are Dr. Field, warden of Wincheſter, appointed by King Edward IV.; Thomas Cliffe, appointed by King Richard III.; and Thomas Larke, who was overſeer in the reign of K. Henry VIII. The beautiful painted glaſs in the windows, which repreſents various ſubjects from ſcripture hiſtory [f]; was put up in the early part of King Henry the Eighth's reign, part of his predeceſſor's bountiful legacy having been expended, as is ſuppoſed, on this diſtinguiſhed ornament of the chapel. Some have doubted whether the weſt window was ever filled with ſtained glaſs: others have ſuppoſed that it was deſtroyed by the ſoldiers, who were quartered in the church during the civil war: the preſervation of the reſt, ſome have attributed to the influence of Dr. Whichcote, then provoſt, with the ruling powers: others have ſuppoſed that the glaſs was taken down and buried. With reſpect to the weſt window, it is certain that by an agreement ſtill exiſting among the college archives, it was to be fitted up with painted glaſs. When Dowſing, having been commiſſioned by Parliament to deſtroy all veſtiges of ſuperſtition, viſited Cam-

[c] See p. 56. [d] The part which was built in the reign of Henry VI. is ſtill to be diſtinguiſhed by the colour of the ſtone. [e] It appears nevertheleſs that ſome progreſs was making in the buildings at leaſt three years before, for in an indenture which is preſerved among the archives of Caius College, John Wulrich is deſcribed as maſter maſon of the works at King's College, in the 16th year of King Edward IV. and John Bell as maſon-warden. [f] See farther mention of it, p. 59.

bridge

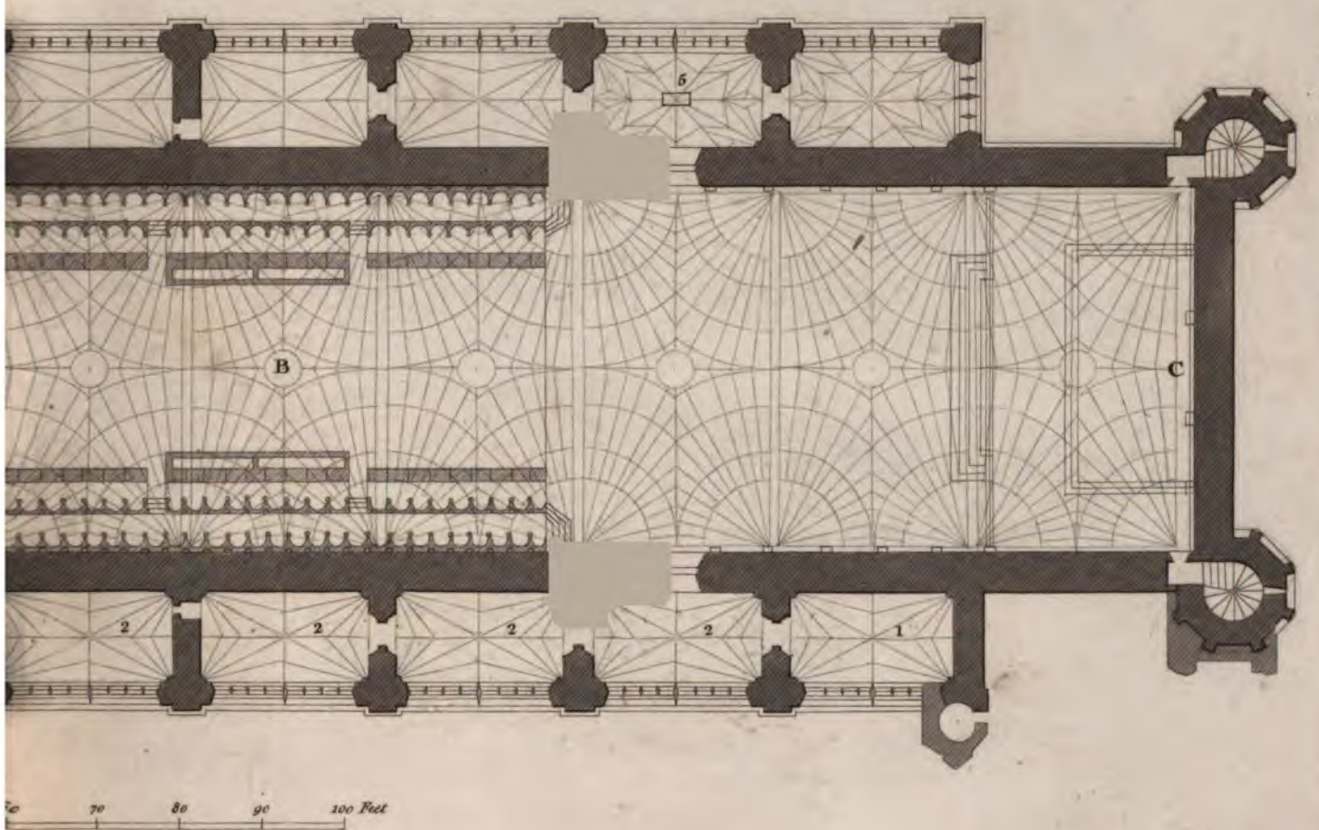


A....*The Nave.*
B....*The Choir.*
C....*The Altar.*
1....*The Muniment room.*
2.2..*&c. the College Library.*
3....*Monument of the Marquis of Blandford.*
4....*Gravestone of Provost Hacombleyn.—see page 70.*
5....*——— of Walter Towne 1496.*
6....*The part of which the Section is given at p. 56.*

5 10 20 30 40 50

Drawn from actual Measurement by J. Elmes.

PLAN OF KING'S COLLEGE



Engraved by J. Storer

CHAPEL IN CAMBRIDGE.

Published by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Feb. 1. 1808.

bridge in 1643, the ſtained glaſs remained in the windows; for "the thouſand ſuperſtitions" mentioned in his Journal, as being in King's College chapel, could refer to nothing elſe: theſe pictures, he ordered to be taken down; and it is very probable that the provoſt, after executing literally the mandates of Parliament, cauſed the glaſs to be carefully laid by, in ſuch order that it might be replaced without much difficulty. The weſt window, perhaps, had not been ſecured before the arrival of the ſoldiers, who can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to have ſhewn more forbearance here, than in other parts of the kingdom, which abound with teſtimonies of their fanatical zeal.

Over the altar is a picture of The Deſcent from the Croſs, ſaid to have been painted by Daniel de Volterza, but is believed to be rather by his ſcholar, Giacomo da Puntormo, given by the preſent Earl of Carliſle, who was a member of the college: the altar-ſcreen, deſigned by Mr. James Eſſex, was put up about the year 1770.

On each ſide of the chapel, between the buttreſſes, are nine ſmall chapels, or, as they are called in the founder's will, cloſets. In the firſt chapel from the weſt, on the ſouth ſide, is the monument of Martin Freeman, a fellow, with his buſt, 1630, and that of Dr. John Sumner, provoſt, 1772. In the ſecond chapel is the graveſtone of the learned provoſt, Robert Hacombleyn, in whoſe time the roof of the chapel was built, and the windows glazed: he died in 1518. In the ſame chapel are the monuments of Dr. Samuel Collins, the ejected provoſt, 1651; John Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, ſon of the celebrated duke of Marlborough, who died a ſtudent of this college in the 16th year of his age[s] (1702); and the late Robert Glynn Clobery, M.D. a much reſpected member of the college, who died in 1800, having bequeathed a large ſum of money towards the intended improvement of the buildings. On the floor is a graveſtone of Dr. John Coppleſtone, provoſt, 1689. In the window is a portrait, ſuppoſed to be that of the founder, in ſtained glaſs. In the third chapel are the graveſtone of Dr. Robert Braſſey, provoſt, 1558; Dr. Charles Roderick, provoſt, and Dean of Ely, 1712, and the monument of Dr. William Cooke, late provoſt of the college, and Dean of Ely, who died in 1797. This and the remainder of the chapels on the ſouth ſide, in which are no monumental inſcriptions, have been fitted up for the college library, which has lately received a valuable addition, the late learned Mr. Bryant having bequeathed his collection to the college. The chapels on the north ſide contain but few monuments; in the fifth chapel from the weſt is that of Sir Thomas Page, provoſt, 1681; in the next chapel the graveſtone of William

[s] On this monument is a Latin epitaph written by Biſhop Hare.

George, provoſt, and Dean of Lincoln, 1756, and in the eighth that of Walter Towne, fellow, who died in 1496, with his effigies engraved on braſs. Carter mentions ſome other monumental inſcriptions, chiefly for provoſts and fellows of the college, which have been either obliterated or removed. In the antechapel near the ſouth door is a tablet for John Stokys, who died in 1559, put up by Matthew Stokys, Eſquire-bedel of the univerſity, and fellow of this college. It was the founder's intention, to have built a cloiſter at the weſt end of the chapel, 200 feet by 175, and in the centre of the weſt ſide, a tower 120 feet in height to the corbel table. No part of this deſign ever took effect; but a lofty wooden tower was erected near the weſt end of the chapel, for the reception of the bells, which are ſaid to have been preſented to the founder by Pope Calixtus III. This tower being much decayed was taken down about the year 1740. There is an original drawing of the King's intended tower in the Britiſh Muſeum, from which the annexed plate is engraved. The founder had intended that the chapel ſhould form the north ſide of a large court, or, as it is termed in the founder's will, a quadrant: at the eaſt end of the ſouth ſide was to have been the provoſt's lodge; the weſt building, which was to have been 230 feet in length, was intended to contain a hall 100 feet in length, and a library of 110 feet; the building on the eaſt ſide, of correſponding dimenſions with that on the weſt, was to have contained chambers for members of the college, and, in the middle, a tower for a gatehouſe 30 feet by 25, and 40 feet high. No attempt appears to have been made towards completing the founder's original intention till the reign of King George I.; when, what is called the new building, being an edifice of Portland ſtone, 236 feet in length, was erected from a deſign of Mr. Gibbs, being intended to form the weſt ſide of the great court projected by the founder: the firſt ſtone was laid on the 24th of March 1724. Mr. Gibbs gave deſigns alſo for the north and ſouth ſides, and publiſhed engravings of the whole; but no farther progreſs was made in the work. Gibbs's building, though handſome as a diſtinct ſtructure, unfortunately does not at all harmonize with the chapel: and, among other plans for the improvement of the college, it was recommended by Mr. James Wyatt, either to alter its external appearance, or to remove it entirely, ſubſtituting in its place a building more in uniſon with that venerable edifice, and to complete the whole with magnificent buildings in a correſponding ſtyle. Mr. Wyatt's deſigns are at the provoſt's lodge, but nothing has been determined either as to the plan of the building or the time of its commencement.

The

The Provoſt's Lodge, which is ſituated near the eaſt end of the chapel, is an ancient building, but the apartments are large and commodious. When Queen Elizabeth viſited the univerſity in 1564, ſhe took up her abode at this lodge, the hall of which was her guard-chamber; the dining-room over it, her preſence chamber; the gallery, and the adjoining rooms, her private apartments: an ancient chair, ſtill in the gallery, is ſaid to have been uſed as her chair of ſtate.

The lawn, to the weſt of the college, communicates by means of a ſtone bridge, with the ſhady walks on the other ſide of the Cam.

The foundation of *Queen's College* was begun by Margaret of Anjou, Henry the Sixth's Queen, in 1448, and completed by Elizabeth, the conſort of his rival, in 1465. In this college are 19 fellowſhips, one bye-fellowſhip, 19 ſcholarſhips of 8 l. *per annum* each, and eight ſmall exhibitions. The fellowſhips, under certain reſtrictions, are open to all counties; 12 of the fellows at leaſt muſt be in prieſt's orders: the King is viſitor. King Richard III. intended a great benefaction to this college, by conferring on it all the forfeited eſtates of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, but it was rendered null and void on the acceſſion of King Henry VII. who reſtored the whole to the Earl. The greateſt benefactors in modern times, have been Ferdinando Smythes, a fellow, who gave the ſum of 1500 l. for the uſe of three Bachelors of Arts, till the time of taking their Maſter's degree, and Mr. Hughes, late vice-preſident, who bequeathed the reſidue of his property, amounting to about 2000 l., to the college.

There are ten livings in the gift of this college; three in Cambridgeſhire; one in Eſſex; one in Leiceſterſhire; three in Norfolk; one in Nottinghamſhire; and one in Wiltſhire. Among the eminent perſons, who have been educated at this ſociety, may be reckoned Sir Thomas Smith, afterwards provoſt of Eton; Thomas Brightman, author of a celebrated Treatiſe on the Revelations; John Weever, author of the Funeral Monuments; Dr. Thomas Fuller, author of the Worthies of England, and other well known works; Biſhop Patrick; and Dr. John Wallis, the mathematician. Eraſmus, who is ſaid to have ſtudied alſo at St. Mary Hall in Oxford, was ſometime a ſtudent of this college.

Queen's College, which is ſituated to the weſt of Catherine Hall, on the banks of the river, conſiſts of two courts. In the chapel, which has been modernized, are memorials for Dr. John Stokes, maſter, who died in 1568; Dr. Henry James, maſter, 1716; Dr. John Davies, 1731; and Dr. William Sedgwick, 1750.

In the Maſter's Lodge are ſeveral pictures; the moſt remarkable are, a curious antient altar-piece, in three pannels, of Judas betraying our Saviour, the Reſurrection, and Chriſt appearing to the Apoſtles after the Reſurrection, much in the ſtyle

ſtyle of Martin Schoen, and in high preſervation. Some authentic portraits of the foundreſs, Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.; and a good one of Eraſmus on wood; there is alſo a very good picture of Daniel Wray by Dance.

The Gardens, on the other ſide of the river, are connected with the college by a wooden bridge of one arch, (built in 1746,) which has been much admired for the ingenuity of its conſtruction.

Catherine Hall was founded in 1475 by Robert Woodlark, third provoſt of King's College, and chancellor of the univerſity, who endowed it for a maſter and three fellows. In the reign of K. Edward VI. the number of fellowſhips was increaſed to ſix; beſides which there are eight bye-fellowſhips; one of which was founded by Mr. Frankland, for a perſon educated at Coventry ſchool; one by Mr. Holway, called the conduct-fellowſhip; and ſix for natives of Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire, by Mrs. Ramſden. The ſenior fellowſhips are open, but there muſt not be more than two fellows of any county at the ſame time. Mrs. Ramſden founded alſo 10 ſcholarſhips of 20l. *per annum* each, for natives of Lincolnſhire and Yorkſhire; and there are 16 other ſcholarſhips of ſmaller value. An act of Parliament was procured by the college in 1756, to enable them to purchaſe a ſite, and erect buildings for the reception of Mrs. Ramſden's fellows and ſcholars. Queen Anne annexed a prebend of Norwich to the maſterſhip of this college. The Lord Chancellor is viſitor. There are only four livings in the gift of this ſociety; one in Cambridgeſhire; one in Eſſex; and two in Norfolk.

Among the eminent perſons educated at Catherine Hall, may be reckoned Archbiſhop Sandys; John Strype, the antiquary; Ray, the naturaliſt; Dr. Lightfoot, the orientaliſt; Biſhop Blackall; Biſhop Hoadley; and Biſhop Sherlock. The laſt mentioned prelate bequeathed his valuable library to the college, and gave a ſalary of 20l. *per annum* to a librarian.

Catherine Hall is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Trumpington ſtreet; the buildings occupy three ſides of a court, the eaſt ſide being open to the ſtreet. The chapel was conſecrated in the year 1704; in the antechapel is a monument for the lady of Sir William Dawes, Bart. maſter of the Hall, and afterwards Archbiſhop of York; that of Dr. John Eachard, a great benefactor to this college, of which he was maſter, and author of a well-known work, entitled, "Reaſons for the Contempt of the Clergy," who died in 1697; and the tomb of Dr. John Addenbrooke, fellow of the college, and founder of the hoſpital which bears his name, who died in 1719.

Jeſus College was founded in 1496 by John Alcock, Biſhop of Ely, who had obtained from King Henry VII. a grant of the nunnery of St. Radegund, then lately uppreſſed; all the lands which had been given to that monaſtery, were given as an

endowment, and the buildings were converted into a college. The original number of fellows was only ſix; they have ſince been increaſed to ſixteen by the donations of ſeveral benefactors: eight of the fellows muſt be of the northern, and eight of the ſouthern counties, and ſix out of the whole muſt be in prieſt's orders. Contrary to the cuſtom of other colleges, the election of fellows is not veſted wholly in the ſociety, but the Biſhop of Ely ſelects one out of two candidates, nominated by the college, and he has the ſole appointment to one fellowſhip, founded by Biſhop Stanley: the maſterſhip is alſo in the biſhop's appointment, and he is viſitor of the college. Tobias Ruſtat, yeoman of the robes to King Charles II., founded eleven ſcholarſhips, of 15 l. *per annum*, at this college, (open to all counties) for clergymens' orphans, raiſed ſince to above 30 l. *per annum*, according to the merit of the ſcholar, at the diſcretion of the ſociety; and there are two ſcholarſhips, one of 20 l. the other of 15 l. *per annum*, for ſons of living clergymen. There are ſeveral other ſcholarſhips, with various ſtipends.

There are 16 livings in the gift of this college; nine of which are in Cambridgeſhire; one in Eſſex; one in Glouceſterſhire; one in Hertfordſhire; and four in Suffolk.

Among eminent perſons who have been educated at Jeſus College, may be reckoned Archbiſhop Cranmer; Archbiſhop Bancroft; Biſhop Bale, the biographer; Dr. John Nalſon, the hiſtorian; Roger North, the biographer; John Flamſted, the aſtronomer; Fenton, the poet; Dr. Jortin; and Gilbert Wakefield.

Jeſus College, which is ſituated at the extremity of the town, towards the Newmarket road, conſiſts of a ſmall court, ſurrounded by a cloiſter, and another principal court, about 140 feet by 120, of which only three ſides are occupied by buildings. The chapel, which was the conventual church, exhibits, particularly in the chancel and tower, conſiderable remains of the original ſtructure. Over the altar is a picture of the Preſentation in the Temple, by Jouvenet. In the ſouth tranſept of what is now the antechapel, are the tombs of Berta Roſata, one of the nuns[x]; and of Prior John de Pykenham; the latter is ſuppoſed to have been removed from the neighbouring convent of Franciſcans: in the north tranſept, is the monument (with a medallion of the deceaſed in a flowing peruke) of Tobias Ruſtat, yeoman of the robes to King Charles II. a benefactor to the college, remarkable for his great wealth and extenſive charities, diſpenſed both in his lifetime and by bequeſt: he died a bachelor in 1693, at the age of 87. There are memorials alſo for ſeveral of the maſters and preſidents of the college; Dr. Sherman, preſi-

[x] See p. 63.

dent,

dent, who died in 1671; Dr. Boldero, maſter, 1679; Dr. Cook, preſident, 1707; Dr. Aſhton, maſter, 1752; and Dr. Caryl, maſter, 1781. In the combination room is a very curious whole length portrait of the founder.

Although *Chriſt's College* was originally founded in the reign of King Henry VI. by the name of God's Houſe, yet its foundation is generally dated from its ſecond and more ample eſtabliſhment, by Margaret Counteſs of Richmond, in 1505. King Henry having occaſion to remove the college of God's Houſe, which had been founded by William Bingham, rector of St. John Zachary in London, for a provoſt and four fellows, for the purpoſe of enlarging the ſite of his newly founded college, gave them a houſe without Barnwell gate, which had belonged to the monks of Tiltey and Denny. It was the King's intention, on account of his having removed the ſite, to have increaſed the revenues of this college, but his deſign was prevented by the fatal termination of the civil wars in which he was ſoon afterwards engaged. The Counteſs of Richmond having altered its name to Chriſt's College, endowed it with lands for the ſupport of a maſter, 12 fellows, and 47 ſcholars; another fellowſhip was founded by King Edward VI.; and two others by Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baynes. Founders' heirs have a preference in the election to the latter; they are open to all counties, as is the fellowſhip founded by King Edward; the 12 ſenior fellowſhips are open alſo, but there muſt not be more than one fellow of any county at the ſame time, nor more than ſix born ſouth of Trent. The ſenior fellows are obliged to take prieſt's orders; the other fellowſhips are open to laymen. The Lady Margaret's ſcholarſhips are 18 l. 4 s. *per annum*; there are 14 other ſcholarſhips of various value, ſix of which are appropriated to ſtudents from Giggleſwick ſchool, and ſome ſmall exhibitions. Chriſtopher Tancred, Eſq.[i] founded four ſtudentſhips in divinity in this college, to be held for eight years; they are nearly 80 l. *per annum* each. The vice-chancellor[k], and the two ſenior doctors are viſitors of the college.

There are 17 livings in the gift of Chriſt's College; four of which are in Cambridgeſhire; one in Eſſex; one in Hertfordſhire; one in Leiceſterſhire[l]; two in Lincolnſhire; four in Norfolk; two in Northamptonſhire; one in Pembrokeſhire; and one in Suffolk.

Among the eminent perſons who have been members of this ſociety, may be enumerated John Leland, the antiquary; Biſhop Latimer[m]; Milton; Hugh Broughton, and Dr. Lightfoot[n], the orientaliſts; John Cleland, and Francis Quarles,

[i] See Note, p. 111. [k] If the vice-chancellor ſhould happen to be of this college, the provoſt of King's ſupplies his place as one of the viſitors. [l] To this living the Earl of Berkeley muſt preſent one of two fellows nominated by the college. [m] Biſhop Tanner makes him of Bene't College. [n] He was afterwards maſter of Catherine Hall.

poets; Dr. Joſeph Mede, an eminent divine; Archbiſhop Sharp; Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the Theory of the Earth; Dr. Laurence Echard, the hiſtorian; Dr. Saunderſon, the mathematician; Biſhop Law; and Archdeacon Paley.

Chriſt's College is ſituated in St. Andrew's ſtreet, near the church of that Saint: the ancient building conſiſts of a court, which is 138 feet by 120, caſed with ſtone; a more modern building, fronting the garden and the fields, extends about 150 feet in length.

On the north ſide of the chapel, near the altar, is a monument by Joſeph Catterns, in memory of Sir John Finch, who died at Conſtantinople, where he was then reſident as ambaſſador from our court, in 1680; and his friend and companion in his travels, Sir Thomas Baynes, who died in 1682. Within the rails of the altar is the graveſtone of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, author of the Intellectual Syſtem, and maſter of this college, who died in 1688. In the antechapel are memorials for Dr. John Covell, maſter, 1722; and Hugh Thomas, Dean of Ely, and maſter of the college, 1780. In the eaſt window of the chapel, are portraits of King Henry VII. and ſome others of the family of the foundreſs.

The foundation of *St. John's College* was projected and begun by Margaret Counteſs of Richmond a ſhort time before her death, which happened in 1509. It was completed by her executors, under the authority of a papal bull, and the royal mandates of her ſon and grandſon King Henry VII. and Henry VIII., which gave them the power of ſuppreſſing a decayed hoſpital, dedicated to St. John, then exiſting on the ſame ſite. The college, then conſiſting only of the preſent firſt court, was four years in building; the fabrick is ſaid to have coſt between four and five thouſand pounds. The number of fellowſhips on the old foundation is 32; one of them is in the appointment of the Biſhop of Ely: they are open to all counties, with this reſtriction, that there muſt not be more than two fellows (belonging to that foundation) of any county at the ſame time. Twenty-one fellowſhips have ſince been founded by ſeveral benefactors; they are all appropriated to particular ſchools, diſtricts, counties, families, or choirs. In 1637, William Platt, Eſq. founded four fellowſhips, ſince increaſed by the college to nine: the ſtipends of the fellows, who are called after the name of their founder, are ſmall, and they are not entitled to the ſame privileges as the other fellows.

The number of ſcholarſhips in this college is 114. Four, which were founded by Mr. Platt, have been increaſed to nine; nine founded by the Ducheſs of Somerſet, are appropriated to the ſchools of Hereford, Marlborough, and Mancheſter: the remainder were founded by various benefactors. There are a conſiderable number of exhibitions of different value. The Biſhop of Ely is viſitor.

There are 36 livings in the gift of this college; three of which are in Bedfordſhire; two in Berkſhire; three in Cambridgeſhire; one in Carnarvonſhire; one in

Devonſhire; five in Eſſex; one in the Iſle of Wight; two in Hertfordſhire; three in Kent; two in Leiceſterſhire; one in Lincolnſhire; two in Norfolk; one in Northamptonſhire; two in Oxfordſhire; one in Pembrokeſhire; three in Suffolk; and three in Yorkſhire. The college has two preſentations out of three to the vicarage of Great Hormead in Hertfordſhire; and the alternate preſentation (with Brazen-Noſe College in Oxfordſhire) to Wotton-Rivers in Wiltſhire. Beſides the above patronage, there are five livings in Norfolk in the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk, which muſt be given to the foundation fellows of St. John's College.

Among eminent perſons who have been members of St. John's College, may be reckoned Roger Aſcham; Sir John Cheke (afterwards provoſt of King's); Sir Thomas Wyat; Lord Treaſurer Burleigh; Lord Keeper Williams; Dr. John Dee; Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; Lord Falkland; Dr. William Whitaker; Dr. William Cave; Biſhop Stillingfleet; Biſhop Beveridge; Dr. Jenkins, maſter of the college, who wrote on the reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity; Dr. Powell, maſter of the college; Dr. Balguy; Dr. Ogden; Thomas Stackhouſe, author of the Hiſtory of the Bible; Dr. William Wotton [o], and Dr. Bentley [p], celebrated critics; Benjamin Jonſon; John Cleland [q]; Ambroſe Phillips, Prior, Otway, Broome, Hammond, and Maſon, poets; Martin Liſter, the naturaliſt; Francis Peck, and Thomas Baker, antiquaries; and the late Dr. Heberden.

St. John's is ſituated to the north of Trinity College, and occupies the whole ſpace between Trumpington ſtreet and the river, conſiſting of three courts: the dimenſions of the firſt, which is the moſt ancient, are about 228 feet by 216; it is entered from the ſtreet by a handſome turretted gate-way coëval with the foundation of the college: the ſecond court, which is chiefly occupied by the apartments of the fellows, is very handſome; its dimenſions are about 270 feet by 240; it was built by the benefaction of Mary Counteſs of Shrewſbury: the inner court, next the river, is of ſmaller dimenſions than the others. The north ſide of the firſt court is occupied by the chapel; that of the ſecond by the maſter's lodge; and that of the third by the library, extending altogether the whole length of the college, from eaſt to weſt, about 480 feet.

Over the altar, in the chapel, is a painting of St. John in the Wilderneſs, by Mr. Ker Porter: on the floor is a braſs-plate, with the figure of an eccleſiaſtic, and the arms of Zouch, one of the maſters probably of the ſuppreſſed hoſpital. There are memorials alſo of Dr. Humphrey Gower, maſter, and Margaret-profeſſor of Divinity, 1711; Dr. John Newcome, Dean of Rocheſter, Margaret-profeſſor and maſter of St. John's, 1765; and Dr. Powell, maſter, 1775.

[o] He had been before of Catherine Hall. [p] Afterwards maſter of Trinity College. [q] Before of Chriſt's College

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In the antechapel are the monuments of Hugh Aſhton [r], one of the executors of the foundreſs, and a great benefactor to the college, who died in 1522; Dr. Metcalfe, maſter, 1537; Dr. John Smith, who, at the time of his death in 1715, was engaged in publiſhing an edition of the works of the venerable Bede; and William Wilſon [s], a late fellow, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a treatiſe on the Divinity of our Saviour. On the floor is the graveſtone of Thomas Baker [t], the antiquary, ſometime fellow of St. John's, who was ejected for non-conformity in 1716. He wrote a hiſtory of his own college, the manuſcript of which is among his collections in the Britiſh Muſeum. At the entrance of the chapel, near the ſteps leading to the maſter's lodge, is a tablet in memory of the learned Dr. Whitaker, maſter, who died in 1595.

The Library, built by Archbiſhop Williams, is a ſpacious room, and contains one of the moſt valuable and extenſive collections of books in the univerſity, among which are thoſe given to the college by Matthew Prior, Eſq. conſiſting chiefly of the French hiſtorians. In the maſter's lodge is a ſpacious ancient gallery, nearly 155 feet in length, with a richly ornamented ceiling, now divided into a ſuite of rooms, containing many portraits of benefactors and members of the college, among which are an ancient whole length of the foundreſs, a picture of her time, much ornamented with gilding; a portrait, ſaid to be of Fiſher, Biſhop of Rocheſter, by Holbein; and a whole length of Prior, painted in France. The Hall, which, with its offices, divides the firſt and ſecond courts, is a ſpacious Gothic room, and is ornamented with ſeveral portraits, among which are whole lengths of the foundreſs, Sir Ralph Hare, and Archbiſhop Williams.

The ſpacious gardens and walks belonging to this college, lie on the weſt ſide of the river, over which is a ſtone-bridge, of three arches, leading from the inner court.

Magdalen College was built by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the year 1519, by the name of Buckingham Houſe, on the ſite of an ancient hoſtel belonging to the Abbeys of Ely, Ramſey, and Walden, in which ſome of the monks of thoſe monaſteries reſided from time to time. At a much more remote period, it is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the original ſite of Barnwell Priory. The Duke of Buckingham not having completed the building, at the time of his

[r] See p. 70. [s] The Epitaph is as follows:—"Gulielmo Wilſon, S.T.B. ſocio hujuſce collegii, integro, benevolo, pio; qui poſtquam eternum illud Chriſtum eſſe Deum, ſcriptis feliciter illuſtraverat, obiit anno ſalutis 1800, Ætatis ſuæ 38. Amici mœrentes poſuerunt."

[t] The Epitaph is as follows:—"H.S.E. Thomas Baker, S.T.B. collegii hujus olim ſocius qui ex ſenatus-conſulto, A.D. 1716 ejectus, in his ædibus hoſpes poſtea, conſenuit: pius, modeſtus, doctus, antiquitatis peritiſſimus. Obiit Julii 2°, 1740; Ætatis 84."

 attainder,

attainder, the college reverted to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Lord Audley, Lord High Chancellor of England, who, in 1542, endowed it for a maſter and four fellows. The foundation fellowſhips are open to all counties; there are 13 bye-fellowſhips, which are alſo open excepting two, one being appropriated to Shrewſbury ſchool, and another a travelling fellowſhip, with a ſtipend of upwards of 100 l. *per annum*, founded by the Rev. Drue Drury, and held for a limited term, being appropriated to the county of Norfolk. The other bye-fellowſhips were founded by Hugh Dennis, Eſq. Mr. Spenloffe, Dr. Goche, and Mr. Smith. There are 38 ſcholarſhips belonging to this college of different value, founded by ſeveral benefactors; four of theſe, being 20 l. *per annum* each, were founded by Dr. Millington for natives of Shropſhire; and three of the ſame value, founded by Mr. Milner, are appropriated to the ſchools of Leeds, Halifax, and Heverſham. There are two exhibitions of 40 l. *per annum*, founded by Mr. Holmes.

The poſſeſſor of Audley-End, (heretofore the ſeat of the founder), now Lord Braybroke, is viſitor of the college, and appoints the maſter.

There are ſix livings in the gift of this college; one in Cambridgeſhire; two in Lincolnſhire; one in Middleſex; one in Suſſex; and one in Wiltſhire.

Among eminent perſons who have been members of Magdalen College, may be reckoned Lord Keeper Bridgman; Biſhop Walton [a], editor of the Polyglot Bible; Biſhop Rainbow; Dr. Howell, the hiſtorian; Biſhop Cumberland; Dr. Waterland; and the late Profeſſor Waring, the celebrated mathematician.

This college, which ſtands on the north ſide of the river, conſiſts of two ſmall courts: the larger of which is about 110 feet by 78. In the maſter's lodge are ſix portraits of perſons of the Ferrar family, ſaid to be by C. Janſen, and an authentic one of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, the original founder, which has been engraved by Houbraken, by miſtake for his father Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. On the north ſide of the ſecond court is a ſtone building, the body of which is appropriated to the reception of the Pepyſian library, and in the wings are the apartments of the fellows. The library was given to the college by Samuel Pepys, Eſq. Secretary of the Admiralty, in the reign of King Charles II. and King James II. In this repoſitory, among other valuable curioſities, are preſerved many very rare portraits, and other engravings, a large collection of old ballads, many of which are not elſewhere to be found; and the original narrative of the eſcape of King Charles II., after the battle of Worceſter, communicated by that monarch to Mr. Pepys, and taken in ſhort-hand from his own

[a] He had been alſo of Peter-Houſe.

own mouth; but what may be conſidered as the moſt valuable part of the library, is a collection of papers relating to the maritime affairs of this kingdom, which was made by Mr. Pepys, with a view to compoſing a naval hiſtory of Great Britain, which ill health prevented him from executing.

On the ſite of *Trinity College*, there were formerly ſeven hoſtels, one of which, Phiſwick's or Fyſwycke's hoſtel, was attached, as before-mentioned, to Gonville Hall, and two colleges, Michael-Houſe and King's Hall. Michael-Houſe, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, was founded in 1324, by Harvey de Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Edward II. King's Hall was founded by King Edward III. in 1337, for a maſter and 32 ſcholars; and is ſaid to have been ſo magnificent a ſtructure, as to have been capable of accommodating King Richard II. and his court, when he held a parliament at Cambridge in 1381. Among other perſons eminent in their day, Biſhop Fiſher was educated at Michael Houſe; Biſhop Tonſtall at King's Hall. Both theſe colleges were ſuppreſſed in 1546, having been reſigned into the King's hands by their reſpective maſters, previouſly to the foundation of Trinity College, which took place the ſame year [x]. The King having made the lands of the ſuppreſſed colleges a part of the new endowment, appointed his college to conſiſt of a maſter and 60 fellows: and Queen Mary added to the endowment the rectories of Everſham, Kendal, and Kirkby-Lonſdale, in Weſtmoreland, and of Sedbergh and Ayſgarth, in Yorkſhire, then producing a revenue of 338 l. [y] *per annum*, for the maintenance of 20 ſcholars, 10 choiriſters, and their maſter, four chaplains, 13 poor ſcholars, and two ſizars. Some other ſcholarſhips have ſince been added: the preſent number is 69. The fellows are choſen from the ſcholars, who become ſuperannuated when of ſufficient ſtanding to take their maſter's degree; both fellowſhips and ſcholarſhips are open to all counties, except one ſcholarſhip of 37 l. *per annum*, founded by Mr. Newman, which is to be given alternately to natives of Cambridgeſhire and Kent. Laymen and clergymen are equally eligible to the fellowſhips; but if a fellow be not admitted to prieſt's orders within ſeven years after taking his degree of Maſter of Arts, he loſes his fellowſhip. There are two fellowſhips, one intended for a ſtudent of law, the other for a ſtudent of phyſic, exempt from this obligation. The privilege of retaining a fellowſhip, without going into orders, may be conferred by the maſter. A few of the ſcholarſhips are appropriated to Weſtminſter ſchool. There are 14 exhibitions, moſt of which are under 10 l. *per annum*, given by ſeveral benefactors. The maſter is appointed by the King, who is viſitor of the college, excepting with reſpect to the maſter, to whom the Biſhop of Ely is viſitor.

[x] The foundation charter is printed in Rymer, vol. xv. p. 106, from Pat. 38. Hen. VIII. p'. 7.

[y] Or, as Fuller ſays, 376 l.

There

There are 59 livings in the gift of Trinity College; eight of which are in Bedfordſhire; two in Buckinghamſhire; twelve in Cambridgeſhire; one in Durham; two in Eſſex; four in Hertfordſhire; one in Leiceſterſhire; three in Lincolnſhire; one in Middleſex; ſix in Nottinghamſhire; three in Norfolk; one in Northamptonſhire; one in Staffordſhire; one in Suffolk; one in Warwickſhire; three in Weſtmoreland; one in the Iſle of Wight; and eight in Yorkſhire. The college has one preſentation in three to the rectory of Guiſeley in Yorkſhire. Three of the advowſons, now veſted in this college, belonged to Michael-Houſe, and five to King's Hall.

Among the many eminent perſons who have been educated at Trinity College, may be reckoned Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex; Lord Chancellor Bacon; Sir Edward Coke; Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke; Charles, Earl of Halifax; Sir Iſaac Newton; William Outram[z]; Roger Cotes; Dr. William Whitaker[a]; Biſhop Hacket; Abraham Cowley; John Dryden; Dr. Donne; Nathaniel Lee; George Herbert; Richard Duke; Lord Lanſdowne; Sir Robert Cotton; Sir Henry Spelman; Dr. Gale; John Le Neve; Francis Willoughby; Philemon Holland; Andrew Marvell; Robert Nelſon; Dr. Samuel Knight; and Dr. Conyers Middleton.

Archbiſhop Whitgift, Biſhop Wilkins, Biſhop Pearſon, Dr. Iſaac Barrow, and Dr. Bentley, were maſters of this college. Ray, the naturaliſt, who had been educated at Catherine Hall, was a fellow.

Trinity College is ſituated between St. John's and Caius College, occupying the ſpace beween Trumpington ſtreet and the river: it conſiſts of two large courts of unequal dimenſions. The larger court forms a moſt magnificent aſſemblage of buildings, being about 630 yards in circuit: the weſt ſide, which is the longeſt, is about 174 yards; the eaſt ſide about 163 yards; the north 145; the ſouth about 141. This court is entered from Trumpington ſtreet by a turretted gate-way, ſaid to have been formerly the entrance to King's Hall. An aſtronomical obſervatory was fitted up on its ſummit for the uſe of Roger Cotes, the Plumian Profeſſor, in the early part of Dr. Bentley's maſterſhip; it was taken down a few years ago: on the north ſide of this court is the chapel; on the weſt, the hall and maſter's lodge. The inner court is called Neville's, from Thomas Neville, maſter of the college, and Dean of Canterbury, by whoſe benefaction the principal part of it was built: the library, which now forms the weſt ſide, is of later date, the building having been projected by Dr. Barrow. The library, and the cloiſters of this court, which extend along the north, ſouth, and weſt ſides, were deſigned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

[z] Afterwards fellow of St. John's. [a] Afterwards maſter of St. John's.

The

The Chapel, which was begun by Queen Mary, and finiſhed by Queen Elizabeth, is above 200 feet in length. Over the altar-piece is a painting of St. Michael binding Satan, by Weſt; the gift of Biſhop Hinchliffe, the late maſter. On the north wall is the monument of Thomas Sekford, (ſon of Sir Henry Sekford, Bart.) who died a ſtudent of this college in 1624: on the ſouth wall, that of George Chare, 1696. There are memorials alſo for Sir Thomas Sclater, Bart. 1684, and for ſome of the fellows and other members of the college. In the antechapel is a ſtatue of Sir Iſaac Newton, in white marble, by Roubiliac, preſented to the ſociety by Dr. Smith, who ſucceeded Dr. Bentley as maſter. On the weſt wall are the monuments of Daniel Lock, 1754, and Francis Hooper, 1769, two fellows of this college, with their buſts, by Roubiliac and Read; and a large tablet, in memory of Roger Cotes [b], Plumian Profeſſor, an eminent mathematician, who died in 1716: on the north wall is a tablet in memory of Iſaac Hawkins Browne, Eſq. author of a celebrated poem on the Immortality of the Soul, and other works, who died in 1762 [c]. The Hall, which is about 100 feet in length, is a very handſome room, in the mixt ſtyle of architecture which began in the reign of Henry VIII.; it has a large bow-window at each end of the high table. The maſter's lodge, which contains ſeveral ſpacious apartments, has always, ſince the time of Queen Elizabeth, (who was herſelf lodged at King's College,) been the reſidence of the Sovereign, when the univerſity has been honoured with a royal viſit, and the Judges always lodge there during the aſſizes. Among the portraits in this lodge, the moſt remarkable are a whole length of Henry VIII. larger than life, by Lucas de Heere, after Holbein; and a half length of the Earl of Eſſex, by Mark Garrard.

[b] On the tablet is the following Epitaph from the pen of Dr. Bentley: "H.S.E. Rogerus Roberti filius Cotes, Collegii hujus S. Trinitatis ſocius, Aſtronomiæ et experimentalis Philoſophiæ Profeſſor Plumianus, qui immaturâ præreptus morte pauca quidem ingenii ſui pignora reliquit, ſed egregia et admiranda, ex inacceſſis Matheſeos penetralibus felici ſolertiâ tum primùm eruta; poſt magnum illum Newtonum ſocietatis hujus ſpes altera et decus gemellum; cui ad ſummam doctrinæ laudem omnes morum, virtutumque dotes in eumulum acceſſerunt; eo magis ſpectabiles amabileſque quod in formoſo corpore gratiores venirent; Natus Burbagii in agro Leiceſtrienſi, Jul. 10. 1682, Obiit Jun. 5. 1716."

[c] The Epitaph is as follows: "M.S. Iſaaci Hawkins Browne, A.M. Gulielmo Browne nati, hujuſce collegii, cujus et Pater ſocius fuerat, alumni; Poetæ venuſti, ſublimis; ſenatoris ſpectati, gravis; viri excellenti animo ac virtuti præditi: immortalitate quam Chriſtianus præſentaverat, vates illuſtraverat; frui cœpit A. D. 1762. Æt. 55. Ut ædes quas vivus colebat, defunctum ne ſilerent, hoc marmor patri optimo, filius unicus, L.H.B. P.C."

The Library, a magnificent room 200 feet in length, was built with the amount of a ſubſcription, procured chiefly by the exertions of Dr. Barrow. The collection of books is large and valuable. Among the MSS. is a ſmall folio, containing ſome of Milton's works in his own hand-writing. At each end are two pedeſtals, ſupporting the buſts of Newton and Bacon, Ray, and Willoughby, in white marble, by Roubiliac: at the ſouth end is a ſtatue of Charles, Duke of Somerſet, chancellor of the univerſity, by Ryſbrack. Among the portraits, are whole lengths of Dr. Iſaac Barrow, and Dr. Thomas Neville, maſters of the college. The ſouth window is filled with a painting on glaſs, by Peckett, from a deſign of Cipriani, purſuant to the will of Dr. Smith, who bequeathed a ſum of money for that purpoſe. The ſubject is imaginary, being the preſentation of Sir Iſaac Newton to King George III., with Sir Francis Bacon ſitting at the bottom in his Chancellor's robes. At the foot of the ſtair-caſe are ſome Roman inſcriptions, and other antiquities; which had been collected by Sir Robert Cotton, and depoſited at his ſeat at Connington in Huntingdonſhire, whence they were removed, and given to this college by Sir John Cotton of Stratton in 1753: there is a Roman mile-ſtone alſo, found near Water-Newton in Huntingdonſhire, given by Richard Gough, Eſq.; and the celebrated Sigean inſcription, given by Edward Wortley Montagu, whoſe buſt, by Scheemaker, was preſented to the college by his daughter, the Counteſs of Bute. There are alſo two Greek inſcriptions, preſented by John Hawkins, Eſq. who brought them from Greece.

Emanuel College was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay, on the ſite of the monaſtery of the Black Friars, which he had purchaſed of Mr. Sherwood. The original foundation was only for a maſter, three fellows, and four ſcholars. There are now twelve, which are called foundation fellowſhips, beſides one founded by Mr. Gillingham, which enjoys nearly the ſame privileges as the others; theſe fellowſhips are open to all counties, but there muſt not be two fellows of any county at the ſame time. Sir Wolſtan Dixie, ſometime Lord Mayor of London, a contemporary of the founder, gave lands for the ſupport of two fellows and two ſcholars, diſtinct from thoſe of the foundation. Theſe fellows have no vote in the ſociety, nor have they any claim to college livings: the fellowſhips are in the gift of Sir Wolſtan Dixie's heirs, and the candidates muſt be founders' kin, or have received their education at Market-Boſworth ſchool. Moſt of the ſcholarſhips are open: there are five exhibitions of 14 l. *per annum*, and ſeveral others of 10 l., or under. The viſitors of this college are in ſome caſes the vice-chancellor, and the two ſenior doctors; in others, the vice-chancellor and the maſter of Chriſt's College.

There are 15 livings in the gift of Emanuel College, one of which is in Hampſhire; one in Hertfordſhire; three in Huntingdonſhire; two in Leiceſterſhire; one in Norfolk; one in Rutlandſhire; four in Somerſetſhire; and two in Suffolk; one

one of theſe, Freſſenfield *cum* Witherſdale, in Suffolk, is in the gift of the maſter.

Among eminent perſons who have been members of Emanuel College, may be reckoned Biſhop Hall; Matthew Poole, author of the Synopſis Criticorum; Joſhua Barnes; Dr. Wallis [d], the mathematician; Sir Robert Twiſden, the antiquary; John Morton, the hiſtorian of Northamptonſhire; Sir Francis Pemberton; Sir William Temple; and Anthony Blackwall, author of "the Sacred Claſſics defended and illuſtrated."

This college, which is ſituated in St. Andrew's ſtreet, conſiſts chiefly of one court. The preſent chapel, which was deſigned by Archbiſhop Sancroft, was completed in 1677: the principal benefactor to the building was Sir Robert Gayer, K. B. who contributed 1040 l. Over the altar is a painting of the return of the Prodigal Son, by Amiconi. At the entrance of the chapel is a memorial for Laurence Chaderton, the firſt maſter of the college, and one of the tranſlators of the Bible; who died in 1640, at the great age of 103: his bones were removed from the old chapel, where they had been originally interred. In the cloiſter, near the chapel-door, is a tablet in memory of Dr. Farmer, the late maſter, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a commentator on Shakeſpeare [e].

The old chapel has been fitted up as a library, to which Archbiſhop Sancroft gave his own collection. Among numerous portraits in the picture gallery, a whole length of Sir Anthony Mildmay, Knt. and a half length of Mr. Francis Aſh, have conſiderable merit.

Sidney-Suſſex College was founded in 1596, on the ſite of the monaſtery of the Grey-Friars, purſuant to the will of Frances Sidney, Counteſs of Suſſex, who died in 1589. It was intended for the maintenance of a maſter, 10 fellows, and 20 ſcholars; but the eſtates being found inſufficient for the purpoſe, after defraying the expences of building, the number of fellows was by her executors reduced to ſeven: two others were added by Sir John Hart, citizen of London [f]. Beſides

[d] He was afterwards of Queen's College.

[e] On the tablet is the following inſcription:

A. Ω.

"Ricardus Farmer, S.T.P. magiſter hujus collegii, vir facetus et dulcis, feſtivique ſermonis, Græce et Latine doctus, in explicandâ veterum Anglorum poeſi ſubtilis atque elegans; Academiæ Cantabrigienſis ſtabiliendæ et amplificandæ ſtudioſus; Regis et patriæ amantiſſimus; vixit ann. LXII. mens. III. dies XIIII., deceſſit ſexto Id. Septemb. Anno domini MDCCLXXXXVII. et conditus eſt juxta aram vicini Sacelli in ſepulchro quòd ſibi vivus nuncupaverat."

[f] There was another fellowſhip founded by John Freſton, Eſq.; and four by Sir Francis Clerke; but theſe being of ſmall value, have merged into the others, and are not now diſtinguiſhable.

the nine foundation fellowſhips, there are two founded by Mr. Peter Blundell, appropriated to Tiverton ſchool, which are tenable for 10 years only: and one by Mr. Smith, in the nomination of the Fiſhmongers' Company of London. The fellowſhips and ſcholarſhips of this college are open to all counties. Sir John Brereton, King's Serjeant, who built the ſecond court, gave the ſum of 3000 l. to the college. There are two exhibitions of 40 l. *per annum* each, founded by Mr. Lovett, for clergymens' ſons or orphans: the preference to be given to thoſe educated at Oakham or Grantham ſchools: Mr. Bearcroft founded two exhibitions for clergymens' ſons. Mr. Taylor founded a mathematical lectureſhip in this college, of 120 l. *per annum*, which is not tenable with a fellowſhip.

There are ſix livings in the gift of Sidney-Suſſex College; one in each of the counties of Cornwall, Kent, Northampton, Nottingham, Suſſex, and York: the Nottinghamſhire living is in the gift of the maſter ſolely.

Among eminent perſons who have been members of this college, may be reckoned Oliver Cromwell; Biſhop Seth Ward[g], maſter; Thomas Fuller[h], the hiſtorian; Archbiſhop Bramhall; Lord Chief Baron Atkins; Sir Roger L'Eſtrange; Gatacre, the critic; Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham; Thomas Woolſton, who wrote againſt miracles; and William Wollaſton, author of the Religion of Nature delineated. Cromwell's admiſſion to the college is thus entered in the regiſter, "*Aprilis* 23, 1616. 14 *J.* 1. *Oliverus Cromwell Huntingdonienſis admiſſus ad commeatum ſociorum Aprilis viceſimo tertio* 1616, *tutore Mro. Ricardo Howlet.*" To this has been ſubjoined in a later hand: "*Hic fuit grandis ille impoſtor, carnifex perditiſſimus, qui pientiſſimo, rege Carolo I^mo^ nefariâ cæde ſublato, ipſum uſurpavit thronum, et tria regna per quinque fermé annorum ſpatium ſub Protectoris nomine indomitâ tyrannide vexavit.*"

Sidney-Suſſex College ſtands on the eaſt ſide of Bridge ſtreet, near the end of Jeſus College Lane, and conſiſts of two courts. The chapel and library were rebuilt about the year 1780, under the direction of Dr. Elliſton, the late maſter. In the former, over the altar, is a picture of the Repoſe after the flight into Egypt, by Franceſco Pittoni. In the antechapel is the tomb of Dr. Paris, maſter, who died in 1760. In the maſter's lodge, among other portraits, are thoſe of Mr. Wollaſton; the learned Dr. Hey, lately Norriſian Profeſſor of Divinity; and of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper, in crayons.

John Shelley Sidney, Eſq. of Penſhurſt, in Suſſex, is viſitor, as repreſentative of the foundreſs.

[g] He was before of Chriſt's College. [h] He was before of Queen's College.

The

The foundation of *Downing College*, not yet built, received the ſanction of the royal charter, in the year 1800, after many years litigation with the heirs at law of the founder, Sir George Downing, Bart. who, by his will, bearing date 1717, bequeathed all his valuable eſtates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, in truſt for that purpoſe, provided that ſuch of his relations as he had left the reverſion of them to, in ſucceſſion, ſhould die without iſſue. Sir Jacob Garratt Downing, the laſt of his relations, who had any claim under his will, died without iſſue in 1764. The college is intended to conſiſt of a maſter, two profeſſors, one of law, the other of medicine, and 16 fellows. The maſter, profeſſors, and three fellows only, were appointed by the charter: the other fellowſhips are to be filled up by the King's ſign manual, after the college ſhall be built. The future maſters are to be elected by the two Archbiſhops and the maſters of St. John's College and Clare Hall, out of thoſe who ſhall be, or have been, profeſſors or fellows of the college. The profeſſors are to be elected by the ſame perſons, together with the maſter of Downing College. The annual ſalary of the maſter is 600 l.; that of the profeſſors 200 l. each; and of the fellows 100 l. each. The fellowſhips are to be held only for 12 years, unleſs by particular diſpenſation.

A ſpot of ground had been for ſome time fixed on and marked out for the ſite of the college, in the fields called the Leas, oppoſite the beaſt-market, and ſome plantations made: the firſt ſtone of the building was laid with much ſolemnity on the 18th of May 1807; and the work is now proceeding from the deſigns, and under the direction, of Mr. Wilkins, junior.

The moſt ancient religious houſe, which we read of as founded in Cambridge, was that of the Auſtin Canons, eſtabliſhed in 1092 by Picot, the ſheriff, at the inſtance of his wife Hugolina, for a prior and ſix canons[j]: its original ſite was near the caſtle. The foundation having been left incomplete at Picot's death, and his ſon having been attainted for rebellion, the new monaſtery partook of its patron's misfortune, and fell into great poverty[k]: Payne Peverell (ſtandard-bearer to Robert Duke of Normandy) to whom the King had given the forfeited Barony of Bourn, pitying its impoveriſhed ſtate, begged of the King a ſpot of ground in the ſuburbs of Cambridge, where was a ſpring called Bairnwell, (as it is ſaid,) from its being the reſort of children, who performed certain childiſh ceremonies there on the eves of the Nativity, and of St. John the Baptiſt: on this ſite, where there had been a hermitage and an oratory dedicated to St.

[j] Tanner. [k] Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 437.

Andrew, he built a new monaſtery, on a larger ſcale, dedicating it to St. Giles and St. Andrew; hither he removed the canons from their ſmall cell near the caſtle, of which ſome ruins were viſible in Leland's time, and intended to increaſe their number to 30, but died before he had made a ſufficient endowment. The Pecches, who inherited the Barony of Bourn, were great benefactors to this convent: in 1284, Sir Gilbert Pecche gave the patronage to King Edward I. In 1287, a part of the convent was deſtroyed by fire[1]: at the diſſolution its revenues were rated at 256 l. 10 s. 11½ d. clear yearly value. The ſite was granted ſucceſſively to Sir Anthony Browne, Edward Lord Clinton, and Thomas Wendy, M.D. John Wendy (ſon of Thomas) was ſeiſed of it in 1559. It was afterwards in the Chicheley family: in the year 1659, Sir Thomas Chicheley having conveyed the ſite of Barnwell priory, and the eſtate annexed, to Neville Alexander Butler, Eſq. in exchange for the manor of Orwell, it became the ſeat of the Butler family: after the death of the late Jacob Butler, Eſq. which happened in 1765, the eſtate was ſold to Thomas Panton, Eſq. father of Mr. Panton, the preſent proprietor. There are ſome remains of the conventual buildings, now converted into a barn, &c. the manſion is occupied by the tenant of the farm.

The Benedictine Nunnery of St. Radegund is ſaid to have exiſted ſoon after the Norman conqueſt[m], but it ſeems probable that it was not eſtabliſhed till about the year 1130. Biſhop Nigell's charter[n], which is the earlieſt now extant, is without date: it is moſt probable that it was granted ſoon after his promotion to the ſee in 1133, ſince it ſpeaks of the nunnery as a little cell then lately eſtabliſhed in the ſuburbs of Cambridge; and it appears from Parker's Σκελετος Cantabrigienſis, that Pope Honorius II. confirmed the appropriation of the church of St. Clement to theſe nuns, in the ſecond year of his pontificate, which was A.D. 1133, the very year in which Nigell became biſhop of Ely. This convent was originally dedicated to St. Mary; and it was not until the time of Malcolm IV., King of Scotland, who has by ſome writers been deemed the founder, that it acquired the name of St. Radegund, to which ſaint that monarch dedicated the monaſtery, when he endowed it with more ample revenues, and built the conventual church about the year 1160. Part of this building ſtill remains as be-

[1] Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 449. [m] See Parker's Σκελετος Cantabrigienſis. [n] In the Archives of Jeſus College.—The next charter, in point of antiquity, is a grant of certain lands and a fiſhery near Cambridge, which, from circumſtances, muſt have been executed in 1152, by Conſtantia, widow of Euſtachius, ſon of King Stephen.

fore

fore deſcribed [s], forming the preſent chapel of Jeſus College. It has been aſſerted by moſt writers, that the monaſtery of St. Radegund was diſſolved by King Henry VII., on account of the notorious incontinency of the nuns; but the more correct ſtatement ſeems to be, that the buildings of the monaſtery being decayed, the eſtabliſhment involved in debt, and even the ornaments of the convent ſold; the nuns, moſt of whom (for the charge of incontinency appears to have been well founded) were in a ſtate of pregnancy, abandoned the monaſtery [t], which becoming thus an eſcheat to the crown, the ſite of the convent, with all the lands belonging to it, were granted by the king to biſhop Alcock, for the purpoſe of founding Jeſus College, as before-mentioned.

Wharton, in a note to the *Hiſtoria Elienſis* [u], ſpeaking of the acts of Nigellus, Biſhop of Ely, who died in 1169, mentions his having founded a hoſtel for canons regular to purſue their ſtudies, on the ſite of St. John's College; but Biſhop Tanner, from the authority of the Ely regiſters, and other records, deſcribes this houſe as a hoſpital for a maſter and brethren, founded by Henry Froſt, burgeſs of Cambridge, in the time of Biſhop Nigellus.

The Grey Friars, or Franciſcans, are ſuppoſed to have ſettled in Cambridge ſoon after the year 1224; the townſmen gave them for their habitation the Old Synagogue, now the gaol; but finding the ſituation inconvenient, they removed, not long afterwards, to the ſpot where Sidney-Suſſex College now ſtands. The buildings of this monaſtery were ſo ſpacious, that, as Aſcham obſerves in his epiſtles, "they were not only an ornament and grace, but had great conveniences for holding the aſſemblies, and doing all the buſineſs of the univerſity." The ſite of the friary was granted by King Henry VIII. to the maſter and fellows of Trinity College, of whom it was purchaſed by Frances Sidney, Counteſs of Suſſex, for the ſite of the college, then about to be founded, purſuant to the intentions of that celebrated Lady.

The Bethlemite Friars ſettled themſelves at Cambridge in 1257, in a houſe in Trumpington ſtreet, of which they had procured the grant.

The Friars de Sacco, or De Penitentiâ Jeſu Chriſti, ſettled in the ſame ſtreet in 1258, having purchaſed a capital meſſuage of John Le Roos, oppoſite St. Edmund's Chapel. This order was ſuppreſſed in 1307; the ſite is now annexed to Peter-Houſe.

[s] See p. 53. [t] Parker's Σκιαλίσις Cantabrigienſis. [u] Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 619.

The

The friars of St. Mary ſettled themſelves in the pariſh of All-Saints, near the caſtle, about the year 1274.

The Priory of the Black Friars was founded before the year 1275: after the diſſolution of monaſteries, it was granted to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalfe; it paſſed afterwards to the Sherwoods, and was purchaſed by Sir Walter Mildmay, founder of Emanuel College, which is built upon its ſite.

The Auſtin Friars are ſuppoſed to have ſettled at Cambridge about the year 1290. Their convent, which was in the pariſh of St. Edward, in or near the peaſe-market, was founded by Sir Geffrey Pitchford, and granted on the diſſolution to William Keynſham. When Mr. Gough publiſhed his edition of Camden's Britannia in 1789, the refectory of this convent was ſtanding, being then uſed as a lecture-room by the Profeſſor of Botany; it has ſince been pulled down, and there is now ſcarcely a trace of the conventual buildings remaining, except a ſmall arch with Gothic tracery, forming part of a cold bath in the gardens of John Mortlock, Eſq.

The White-Friars, or Carmelites, who had originally ſettled at Cheſterton, and afterwards, about the year 1249, removed to Newenham, in the ſuburbs of Cambridge, where a habitation was given them by William Malherbe, ſettled in this town in the year 1316, on a ſpot of ground 120 feet by 65, juſt within the walls, which was given them by King Edward II. having been reſerved by the King for the perambulation and defence of the town[r]. The ſite of this monaſtery, which is now occupied by the garden of the provoſt of King's College, was granted by King Henry VIII. to John Eyre.

A ſmall priory of Gilbertines was founded by Biſhop Fitzwalter in the year 1291; they occupied the old chapel of St. Edmund the King, oppoſite Peter Houſe. The revenues of this priory were eſtimated in the reign of King Henry VIII. at 14 l. 8 s. 8½ d. clear yearly value, when the ſite was granted to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalfe [s].

About the beginning of Edward the third's reign, John de Crauden, prior of Ely, bought a houſe in Cambridge, where he placed a few Benedictine monks for the convenience of purſuing their ſtudies in the univerſity: this eſtabliſhment was but of ſhort continuance.

In treating of the annals of Cambridge, with which will be blended the hiſtory of the Corporation, we ſhall begin with the firſt well authenticated fact, related by our hiſtorians, the burning of Cambridge by the Danes in 871. The deſo-

[r] Eſcheat Roll, Edward II. [s] Tanner.

lated ſite was choſen by the invaders as one of their principal ſtations: in 875 three of their generals wintered here with an army, and it appears that they occaſionally occupied this ſtation till the year 921. When the Daniſh army, quartered at Cambridge, ſubmitted to Edward the Elder, that monarch repaired the decayed buildings, and made it once more a ſeat of learning. In 1010, Cambridge was again deſtroyed by its old enemies the Danes. Whilſt the Iſle of Ely was held againſt William the Conqueror by the Engliſh nobility, that monarch built a caſtle at Cambridge, on the ſite, as is ſuppoſed, of the Daniſh fortreſs; but if ſo, it appears that it was on a more extended ſcale; for it is ſtated in the Survey of Domeſday, that 27 houſes were deſtroyed for this purpoſe. In 1088, Cambridge was again deſtined to feel the fatal effects of civil commotion, the town and county being laid waſte with fire and ſword by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewſbury, who was then in arms in ſupport of the cauſe of Robert Curthoſe. To compenſate the impoveriſhed town for this calamity, King Henry I. exempted the townſmen from the juriſdiction of the ſheriff, upon condition of their paying the ſum of 101 marks annually into the Exchequer, which was the rent which had been till that time paid by the ſheriff. It appears, nevertheleſs, that, in the ſucceeding reign, the burgeſſes gave the ſum of 300 marks, and one mark of gold, for a confirmation of this privilege [t].

In the year 1174, a great fire happened at Cambridge, which, among other extenſive damages, injured more or leſs moſt of the pariſh churches, and deſtroyed that which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity [u]. Upon the agreement made in 1101 between Earl John and the chancellor, William Longchamp, Biſhop of Ely, King Richard then being in Paleſtine, Cambridge caſtle was among thoſe, which the chancellor was allowed to retain in his own hands [x]. King John, in the firſt year of his reign, in conſideration of 250 marks, granted the townſmen of Cambridge the ſame privileges as the King's free and demeſne burgeſſes [y]. The following year he granted them a mercatorial gild, with extenſive privileges; and, in 1207, the liberty of being governed by a provoſt to be choſen annually by themſelves [z]. King Henry III. altered the ſtyle of their government, to that of a mayor and four bailiffs; and granted the town many valuable privileges [a].

In the year 1208, Fulk, ſon of Theobald, gave King John 120 marks, and three palfreys, for the farm of the caſtles of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and the cuſtody

[t] Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 274. [u] Fuller. [x] Ralph de Diceto inter Decem Scriptores, vol. I. p. 665. [y] Madox, p. 299. [z] See the charter printed in Blomefield's Collectanea. [a] See Blomefield.

of

of Cambridge caſtle [b]. King John was at Cambridge on the 16th of September 1216 [c], about a month before his death, on his departure he intruſted the defence of the caſtle to Falcaſius de Brent [d]; but it was ſoon after taken by the barons [e]. After the King's death, a council was held at Cambridge between Lewis the Dauphin, and the barons [f]. The diſcords between the townſmen and the ſcholars had arrived at ſuch a height, as to call for the aſſiſtance of the civil power in 1249: not many years afterwards, (in 1261,) diſſenſions aroſe in the univerſity between the northern and the ſouthern men, which were attended with ſuch ſerious conſequences, that great numbers of ſcholars withdrew themſelves from Cambridge, retiring for the purpoſe of purſuing their ſtudies without interruption, to Northampton, where an univerſity was for a ſhort time eſtabliſhed [g]. In 1265, the Iſle of Ely being then in rebellion, the King came to Cambridge, and took up his abode in the town; his brother, the King of the Romans, who accompanied him, was lodged in the adjoining priory of Barnwell. The King immediately on his arrival began to fortify the town, cauſing gates [h] to be erected, and a ditch to be dug round the walls with all ſpeed: during his ſtay, Walter Cottenham, who had been knighted by the rebellious barons, was taken at Hornſey, and executed at Cambridge. The King being ſuddenly called away, by the unwelcome news of the Earl of Glouceſter's ſucceſſes, left Cambridge without a garriſon; of which his enemies, in the Iſle of Ely, taking advantage, marched thither immediately, with Lord Haſtings at their head, burnt the gates which the King had ordered to be erected, and the houſe where he had lodged: the townſmen fled at their approach, leaving their houſes to be plundered and deſtroyed: the priory of Barnwell was ſaved from the flames by the interceſſion of the Pecches, who were patrons of that monaſtery, and then in arms with Lord Haſtings and his party [i].

A few years after, in 1270, Prince Edward came to Cambridge, and cauſed an agreement to be drawn up, by which certain perſons were appointed by the town and the univerſity, for keeping the peace between the ſtudents and the inhabitants. The ſame illuſtrious perſonage, in 1294, being then King, ſpent two days in Cambridge caſtle; and, it is obſerved by the annaliſt who records the fact, that it was the firſt time that it had been honoured with a royal viſit within the memory of man [k]. The ſame year a great fire happened at Cambridge which deſtroyed St. Mary's church, and many of the adjoining houſes. In 1381, the townſmen of Cam-

[b] Madox, p. 319. [c] Rot. Pat. 18. John. [d] Mathew Paris. [e] Ibid. [f] Holinſhed. [g] Fuller. [h] The ſouth gate is ſaid to have been near Pembroke Hall; the eaſt gate near Great St. Andrew's church. [i] Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 439. [k] Ibid. vol. I. pp. 443, 444.

bridge,

bridge, taking advantage of the temporary ſucceſs of the rebels of Eſſex and Kent; proceeded to acts of the greateſt violence, deſtroyed the charters of Bene't College, and thoſe belonging to the univerſity; obliging the chancellor, and all other members who fell into their hands, to renounce the privileges which they enjoyed by royal grants, and to promiſe ſubmiſſion to the uſurped juriſdiction of the burgeſſes [l]: Walſingham ſays, that the tumults extended into the county, and into the Iſle of Ely: the arrival of the Biſhop of Norwich with an armed force, put an effectual ſtop to theſe lawleſs proceedings [m]; and the King ſoon afterwards, as a puniſhment for their raſhneſs and preſumption, deprived the burgeſſes of their charter, and beſtowed all the privileges, with which they had been inveſted, on the univerſity [n]. Not long after this event, in 1388, a parliament was held at Cambridge by King Richard II. who, during his abode there, was lodged in the priory of Barnwell [o].

Nothing remarkable occurs in the hiſtory of Cambridge for nearly two centuries, except a royal viſit from King Henry VII. in 1505, and the reſtoration of their charter to the burgeſſes by King Henry VIII., with abridged privileges, by which they were rendered more ſubordinate to the univerſity, than they had been under their former charters. After the death of King Edward VI., the Duke of Northumberland, then chancellor of the univerſity, having determined to eſpouſe the cauſe of Lady Jane Grey, came to Cambridge with an army to ſeize the Lady Mary, who being at Sir John Huddleſton's houſe at Sauſton, and having intelligence of his deſign, eſcaped into Suffolk. The Duke advanced with his army towards Bury, but finding the country flocking in to the Lady Mary, and himſelf almoſt deſerted by his army, he returned with a ſmall party to Cambridge, and endeavoured to make his peace, by proclaiming Queen Mary in the market-place; he was, nevertheleſs, arreſted for high treaſon the ſame night in King's College; his ſubſequent fate is well known: Stephen Gardiner, the bigotted Biſhop of Wincheſter, ſucceeded him as chancellor of the univerſity. Queen Elizabeth honoured Cambridge with a viſit in 1564: ſhe made her public entry on the 5th of Auguſt, having been lodged the night before at Haſlingfield. The provoſt's lodge, at King's College, was fitted up for her reception, the hall was her guard-room, the dining-room over it her preſence-chamber, the gallery, with the adjoining rooms, her private apartments; the great Officers of State, and attendants of the court, were lodged in other col-

[l] See Fuller. [m] Fuller. [n] Ibid. [o] Leland's Collectanea, vol. II. p. 382.

leges. Her Majeſty was entertained, during her ſtay, which was prolonged to five days, with plays, orations, and academical exerciſes: a theatre for dramatic repreſentations had been conſtructed in the hall at King's College; but its dimenſions being found too ſmall, another, upon a larger ſcale, was erected in the nave of the chapel, where, on the Sunday, being the day after her arrival, ſhe was preſent at the repreſentation of the *Aulularia* of Plautus, which was ſucceeded on the Monday and Tueſday by the tragedy of Dido, and the ſacred drama of Ezechias: on the day before her departure, after the diſputations in St. Mary's Church, ſhe addreſſed the univerſity in a Latin ſpeech, wherein ſhe earneſtly recommended a cloſe application to ſtudy, and held out a promiſe that ſhe would either be a conſiderable benefactreſs to the univerſity in her life-time, or charge her executors to fulfil her intentions, if they ſhould be rendered abortive by her death [p]. On the 7th of March 1615, King James, with his ſon Henry, Prince of Wales, viſited the univerſity of Cambridge: the King and Prince were lodged at Trinity College, which has ever ſince, on occaſion of royal viſits, been the reſidence of the monarch: the Earl of Suffolk, who was chancellor of the univerſity, and Lord High Treaſurer, kept an open table at St. John's College, at the expence, as it was ſaid, of 1000 l. a-day; it is certain that 26 tons of wine were conſumed at this table in the five days that the King ſtaid in Cambridge. Public diſputations were held daily by the univerſity for his Majeſty's entertainment, and plays acted [q]; the celebrated comedy of *Ignoramus*, which was then firſt produced, diverted his Majeſty ſo much, that being at Newmarket for the purpoſe of hunting, about two months afterwards, he paid a ſecond viſit to Cambridge, (on the 13th of May) for the expreſs purpoſe of ſeeing it again repreſented: on this occaſion he ſtaid two nights at Trinity College [r]: it has been ſaid, that the celebrated Duke of Buckingham being then a ſtudent at Cambridge, firſt attracted the royal notice by his performance of one of the characters in this comedy [s]. King James paid another viſit to Cambridge a ſhort time before his death in 1625 [t]: King Charles I. and his Queen were there in 1632; on which occaſion the univerſity got up ſome comedies for their entertainment [u].

In the year 1630, the plague raged ſo violently at Cambridge, that the Summer Aſſizes were held at Royſton, the commencement was poſtponed to October, and there was no Sturbridge fair.

[p] See a copious account of this royal viſit in the firſt volume of Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes, publiſhed by Mr. Nicholls.
[q] See the Appendix to the third volume of Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes.
[r] Ibid.
[s] Coke's Detection, vol. I. p. 75. The dates in Coke are erroneous.
[t] Fuller.
[u] Ibid.

Upon

Upon the firſt ſymptoms of an approaching war between King Charles and his parliament, the univerſity of Cambridge ſtood forwards to demonſtrate their loyalty, by tendering the college plate to be melted down for their Sovereign's uſe. In the year 1643, Cromwell, who, before he had attained to any celebrity as a public character, had been ſome time an inhabitant of Cambridge, and had twice repreſented the borough, took poſſeſſion of the town for the parliament, and put in it a garriſon of 1000 men[x]. The ſame year the Earl of Mancheſter, then chancellor of the univerſity, being attached to the cauſe of the parliament, came to Cambridge, and after a general viſitation of the colleges, expelled all thoſe members who were known to be zealouſly attached to their royal maſter, and to the church diſcipline: among thoſe who ſuffered upon this occaſion, were Cowley, the poet, then fellow of Trinity College; Dr. Iſaac Barrow, then fellow of Peter Houſe; Sir Charles Scarborough; and Seth Ward, the mathematician, (afterwards Biſhop of Saliſbury,) then fellow of Sidney-Suſſex College. In the month of Auguſt 1645, the King appeared with his army before Cambridge; Heath ſays, that he departed without attacking it[y]; Whitlocke, on the contrary, tells us, that his troops plundered the town; if ſo, it muſt have been in a defenceleſs ſtate, as we have no account of any ſiege or aſſault. In the month of March 1647, Sir Thomas Fairfax, then General of the parliamentary army, viſited Cambridge, and was received with all the honours of royalty at Trinity College; a rich bible was preſented to him in the chapel, and a magnificent banquet prepared for him in the hall, where he was addreſſed in a Latin oration by one of the fellows, who had ſerved as a private in his regiment: the town alſo prepared a banquet upon the occaſion[z]: on the 11th of June the ſame year, the General kept a public faſt at Cambridge. King Charles II. honoured Cambridge with a viſit, October 14, 1671, and again September 27, 1681; King William, October 4, 1689; Queen Anne, and the Prince of Denmark, April 16, 1705[a]; George I. October 6, 1717; and George II. in April 1728: on all theſe occaſions, the royal gueſts were entertained by the univerſity, in the hall of Trinity College; and it was cuſtomary for the corporation to preſent them with 50 broad pieces of gold.

The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council men, four bailiffs, a high-ſteward, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor,

[x] Vicars. [y] Heath's Chronicle. [z] Whitlocke. [a] Howell's Hiſtory of England.

upon entering into office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and cuſtoms of the univerſity. The town of Cambridge has ſent members to parliament from the earlieſt period of our parliamentary records: Oliver Cromwell was choſen one of its repreſentatives in 1639, and again in the Long Parliament of 1640. The election is veſted in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes not receiving alms; the number of voters is now about 250.

When the Survey of Domeſday was taken, the borough of Cambridge contained 373 houſes, of which 47 were then in ruins, and 27 had been lately deſtroyed for the purpoſe of building the caſtle. In the year 1377, the number of perſons in Cambridge charged to a poll-tax, (from which the clergy, children under 14 years of age, and paupers, were exempted,) was 1722 [b]. The number of houſes, in 1749, was 1792, of which 156 were inns and public-houſes; the number of inhabitants 6131 [c]. According to the returns made to Parliament in 1801, purſuant to the act for aſcertaining the population of the kingdom, there were then 1691 inhabited, and 42 uninhabited houſes in Cambridge: the number of inhabitants, excluſively of the univerſity, was 9276. Although the town was ſo much ſmaller, when the Survey of Domeſday was taken, it was then divided into ten wards, whereas it now contains only four, Bridge Ward, High Ward, Preachers' Ward, and Market Ward; there are 14 pariſhes.

The caſtle, which was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, on the ſite of the Roman ſtation, afterwards occupied by a Daniſh fortreſs, was, at an early period, as hath been before obſerved, occaſionally the reſidence of our monarchs: after it ceaſed to be ſo occupied, the buildings which ſeem to have been extenſive, were ſuffered to go to decay. King Henry IV. gave the ſtately hall to the maſter and fellows of King's Hall, for the purpoſe of building their chapel. Queen Mary is ſaid to have given ſome of the ſtones of Cambridge caſtle to Sir John Huddleſton for rebuilding his houſe at Sauſton. In 1632, the ſite of the caſtle was granted in fee-farm to Henry Brown and John Cliffe, ſubject to a yearly rent of 16 s. 8 d. in truſt, as is ſuppoſed, for the county. It is certain that the county was in poſſeſſion of it, ſubject to the above rent, in 1660, and that the quarter-ſeſſions were regularly held in the caſtle from that time, till after the building of the ſhire-hall. During the civil war, the caſtle had been made a garriſon for the parliament, and ſome works had been thrown up adjoining the caſtle ditch. All that remains of the ancient building is a gate-houſe, which has been long uſed as a priſon: a new county-gaol, built in the form of a croſs,

[b] Archæologia, vol. VII. p. 340—347. [c] Carter.

with

with an octagonal building in the centre, has been lately erected within the ſite of the caſtle, from the deſigns of Mr. Byfield.

The ſhire-hall, in which the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions for the county are held, was built in 1747 [d], it contains two courts, and is about 80 feet by 35, and about 37 in height.

The town-hall was built in 1782; the principal room, in which concerts are occaſionally held, is about 70 feet by 28. Oppoſite the town-hall is a conduit, erected in 1614 by Thomas Hobſon, the carrier, who left lands for its repair: the water is conveyed to this conduit about half a mile in leaden pipes. James Montague, Biſhop of Wincheſter, about the ſame time, proved himſelf a great benefactor to Cambridge, by bringing a rivulet through the town and through the King's-ditch, which, till that time, had been a great nuiſance [e]. In 1788, an act of parliament paſſed for paving and lighting the town.

The great bridge over the Cam, which had been repaired by Robert de Leſtre, ſheriff of the county, about the year 1307 [f], was rebuilt in the year 1482, when the proprietors of the principal eſtates, in 20 neighbouring pariſhes, were taxed, to defray the expences, as it appears had been the cuſtomary mode, aided by a toll [g]. The preſent bridge was built by ſubſcription in 1754.

The market, which has been held from time immemorial, is on Saturday: it is a great mart for corn, and abundantly ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions, particularly freſh water fiſh from the Iſle of Ely. The butter, brought to Cambridge market, is made up in pounds, conſiſting of ſlender rolls a yard long, for the convenience of the college butlers, who divide them into ſmall lengths called ſizes; a great quantity of butter in firkins, is landed every week at the wharf, and forwarded in waggons to London.

A fair was held at Cambridge, from very ancient times, in Rogation week: it is recognized and confirmed by King John's charter, in the year 1200 [h]. Another, at the feſtival of the aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, was granted by King Henry VI. to the nuns of St. Radegund in 1438 [i]; this is ſtill held in Jeſus College Lane, by the name of Garlick Fair, though conſiſting only of a few ſtalls for toys, &c.

[d] The ſite was granted by the corporation to the county in 1746, on a leaſe of 999 years, at a peppercorn rent, ſtipulating for the uſe of the building at all times, when not wanted by the county, the corporation agreeing, on the other hand, to accommodate the county with the uſe of the town-hall at the aſſizes, and other public meetings. [e] Granger, vol. I. p. 346. [f] Hundred Roll. [g] Ibid.

[h] Cart. 2. Joh. The hundred roll temp. Edward I. ſpeaks of it as held "ex antiquo conſuetudine, ex conceſſione Regum Predeceſſorum D^ni Regis per Chartas." [i] Cart. 16. Hen. VI.

In

In the pariſh of Little St. Andrew, or Barnwell, are held Midſummer fair, and Sturbridge fair, which are annually proclaimed by the principal officers of the univerſity, with much ſolemnity.

Midſummer, or Pot fair, (which latter appellation it has acquired from the great quantity of earthenware there expoſed to ſale,) is held for a fortnight on a common called Midſummer-green. It has been ſuppoſed to have originated, from the reſort of a great concourſe of people, to ſee certain ſports and ceremonies, which were annually performed on St. John's eve by children, at a well from which the village is ſaid to have derived its name; and it has been aſſerted that King Henry III. conſtituted a chartered fair at this place, granting it to the prior and convent of Barnwell. The fact is, that King Henry III. in the 13th year of his reign, granted to the monks of Barnwell a fair at the feſtival of St. Etheldreda, to continue for four days [k]: the duration of this fair was prolonged by King Richard II. to 14 days [l]. As there is now no trace of the fair of St. Etheldreda, and as the time to which it was extended, is preciſely the duration of Midſummer fair, it ſeems very probable that the whole ſtory of the fair, originating from the childiſh plays on Midſummer eve, is a groundleſs tradition; and that the time of keeping this fair was long ago changed from October to Midſummer, as being more diſtant from Bartholomew tide, when the great mart of Sterebridge, or, as it is uſually ſpelt Sturbridge, fair, held in the ſame pariſh, commenced.

Sturbridge fair is ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity; and it ſeems probable that it was to this mart at Cambridge that the Iriſh merchants brought cloth, and other goods, in the reign of King Athelſtan, as may be collected from a paſſage in the ancient hiſtory of Ely [m]. The profits of this fair were granted by King John to the brethren of the hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen at Sterebridge [n]; the deſecrated chapel of which has long been uſed as a victualling-houſe during the fair. King Henry VIII., in the year 1539, in conſideration of the ſum of 1000 marks, granted the rights and profits of this fair to the corporation of Cambridge, and the charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in or about the year 1588 [o]. The ground for the fair is marked out by the mayor and aldermen in proceſſion on the 4th of September, by which day the grounds muſt be cleared of corn, to give time for the erection of booths,

[k] Hiſtory of Barnwell in Bib. Top. Brit. [l] Cart. 11, 12, 13, and Rich. II. [m] Hiſt. Angl. Scrip. III. 482. [n] See Gough's Camden II. 136, from Baker's MSS. taken from an inquiſition. [o] The booths and booth-grounds, with the liberty of building booths, and the profits thereto belonging, were granted to Thomas Willys, Eſq. in 1605: this ground now belongs to Mr. Panton.

and

and other preparations for the fair. On the 18th [p], the principal officers of the univerſity, attended by the corporation [q], repair to the ſpot and proclaim the fair, which then commences, continuing three weeks; the ground muſt be cleared of the booths by Michaelmas day, O. S. at noon. The whole extent of the fair occupies an area of nearly half a mile ſquare; the booths are built in the form of ſtreets, or rows, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the various deſcriptions of tradeſmen, by which they are occupied [r]; a ſpacious ſquare, formed by ſome of the largeſt booths, was formerly occupied by woollen-drapers, tailors, and others concerned in the cloth trade; it ſtill retains its ancient appellation of the Duddery; but the cloth trade is very much diminiſhed: the principal commodities now ſold at this fair are hops, leather, and cheeſe: on the 25th of September there is a great horſe-fair. Sturbridge fair was formerly one of thoſe great marts, at which the chief buſineſs between the wholeſale dealers and the country ſhopkeepers was tranſacted; and from its central ſituation it was ſo well adapted for this mode of intercourſe, that the trade carried on there is ſaid to have equalled, if not exceeded, that of any fair in the kingdom [s]. Carter, who publiſhed a ſhort account of Cambridgeſhire in 1753, after the trade of the fair had begun to decline, ſays, that 100,000 l. worth of woollen goods had been known to be ſold in a week's time in the Duddery; and a prodigious trade having been carried on by the tailors from London, it had been not unfrequent for a wholeſale man to carry back orders for 10,000 l. worth of goods, and that there was once a booth of Norwich ſtuffs, in which there were goods to the value of 20,000 l. that the returns for wool, at one fair, had amounted to 50,000 l. or 60,000 l. and for hops little leſs. The trade of this fair, as well as that of others of the ſame nature, has been for many years gradually declining, and is now of little importance; the buſineſs between whole-

[p] Being the Vigil of the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin Mary: it was originally proclaimed on the Vigil of Holyrood day, which, according to the old ſtyle, would be September 25, now the horſe-fair; and, it is obſervable, that this is the firſt day of the fair according to King John's charter. This fair was originally holden for two days only, as appears by the hundred roll for Cambridgeſhire, bearing date 8 Edward I. namely, on the eve and feſtival of the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs, commonly called Holyrood day: in Henry the Eighth's time, it continued from the morrow after St. Bartholomew's day to the 14th day after Holyrood day: that monarch's charter extended it from St. Bartholomew's day to Michaelmas day; St. Bartholemew's day, O. S. September 4, is now the day on which the fair is marked out; it does not commence until a fortnight afterwards. [q] They take precedence alternately. [r] Queen Elizabeth's charter deſcribes the different quarters of the fair, as then aſſigned for the ſale of various commodities. [s] Fuller ſays that it was in his time the largeſt fair in the kingdom: he tells a ſtory of its having originated in a clothier of Kendall having accidentally wetted his cloth in the river there, and expoſed it to ſale at a cheap rate.

ſale dealers and the ſhopkeepers, being now principally tranſacted through the medium of travellers. The mayor of Cambridge holds a court of Piepowder during the fair, and has eight conſtables in attendance, who, from their dreſs, are called red-coats: the univerſity have the regulation of weights and meaſures: the taxers are in conſtant attendance to hear and redreſs complaints on this ſubject; the proctors alſo attend to keep proper decorum among ſuch of the junior members of the univerſity as viſit the fair, which, beſides its former attraction of various ſhows and diverſions, has, for the laſt 14 or 15 years, been attended (with the permiſſion of the officers of the univerſity) by a regular ſet of comedians, the Norwich company [t], who have occupied a ſpacious booth, chiefly conſtructed of wood, which was erected on their firſt coming to the fair; it has been lately taken down, and preparations made for the erection of more ſubſtantial buildings in the pariſh of Barnwell, at a little diſtance from Sturbridge. On the two Sundays, during the fair, divine ſervice uſed to be performed twice a day, and a ſermon preached by the miniſter of Barnwell: a pulpit being placed in the open air. In the year 1710, the miniſter ſucceſsfully vindicated his claim againſt the mayor of Cambridge, who had appointed a preacher: ſome advertiſements, which were publiſhed on that ſubject by William Piers, miniſter of Barnwell, are printed in Carter's hiſtory of Cambridgeſhire: the ſermons have been many years diſuſed.

Ancient records mention ſeveral manors within the town and ſuburbs of Cambridge: the principal of theſe were the manor of Moothall, belonging to the corporation, the manor of Newenham, and two nameleſs manors belonging to the priories of Barnwell and St. Radegund. Beſides theſe, there were certain manors in the town which belonged to individuals; the Earl of Lancaſter had a manor; John Winſlow died ſeiſed of a manor, in the reign of Richard II.; the Cotton family, and Ivo de Harleſton, had manors in the reign of Henry IV.; the latter is deſcribed as in the pariſh of St. Clement [u]. The manor of Cotton-hall belongs to the maſter and fellows of Trinity Hall: the manor-houſe, an old brick manſion which ſtood oppoſite Pembroke Hall, has been pulled down.

[t] For ſome years before the fair was attended by the Norwich company, it had been viſited by ſtrolling companies of comedians; but, at an earlier period, plays were not allowed: they had however drolls, muſic-booths, and rope-dancing. Hiſtory of Barnwell in Bib. Top. Brit. [u] So the Record (Eſch. 5. Hen. IV.) The maſter and fellows of St. John's College claim a manor of this name in the pariſh of St. Giles. A capital meſſuage, called Harleſton, in the town of Cambridge, with lands appertenant to it, was purchaſed by the college of Sir John Mordaunt in the year 1534. It appears by the Record of 5 Hen. IV. that this manor then extended into Coton, Waterbeche, Fordham, &c.

The manor of Mortimer's, in Newenham, was conveyed in the year 1501 to the maſter and ſcholars of Gonville Hall, now Caius College; by the executors of their benefactreſs, the Lady Scrope, who was one of the co-heireſſes of Conſtantine Mortimer, the laſt heir-male of one branch of that ancient family; it is deſcribed as lying in the town and fields of Cambridge, and having ſome mills appertenant, called Zouche's mills [x].

The manor, which belonged to the priory of St. Radegund, paſſed, with the other eſtates of that monaſtery, to Jeſus College; it extends over a great part of the town. When the pariſh of St. Giles was incloſed, the maſter and fellows of Jeſus College, and the corporation, both claimed to be lords of the ſoil. The manor houſe of St. Radegund ſtands oppoſite Jeſus College: it was burnt down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and having been rebuilt by the maſter, Dr. Pierrepont, at his own expence, the college, out of gratitude, granted a leaſe of it, after his death, to his family for 99 years: the preſent leſſee and occupier is John Haggerſton, Eſq.

The manor, which belonged to Barnwell Priory, is now held, with the ſite of the priory, by Mr. Panton, who, in right thereof, claims to be lord of the waſte and ſoil in the pariſh of St Andrew the Leſs: this claim, which is conteſted by the corporation of Cambridge, is directed by the act of Parliament, paſſed this year (1807) for the incloſure of the ſaid pariſh, to be tried in or before Hilary term in the enſuing year.

The manor of Merton Hall, in the pariſh of St. Giles, was purchaſed in 1270 of the family of Dunning, whoſe anceſtors had poſſeſſed it from the time of the Conqueſt, by Walter de Merton [y]; and by him given, ſoon after its foundation, to the college at Oxford, which bears his name. In 1446, the warden and ſcholars of Merton College, in compliance with the wiſh of King Henry VI., gave it to that monarch in exchange for the manor of Stratton St. Margaret in Wiltſhire; but ſtipulated, that if they ſhould be diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of this manor, Merton Hall, and its appendages ſhould revert to them. The King wanted this eſtate for the purpoſe of beſtowing it on his newly founded college in Cambridge, in which it continued till the year 1463, when it was recovered under a legal proceſs, by its former owners, who had loſt the manor of Stratton by virtue of an act of reſumption [z]: ſince this tranſaction, it has been uninterruptedly in the poſſeſſion of Merton College. The old manſion of this eſtate has been long known by the name of Pythagoras's ſchool. Many conjectures have

[x] Cole's MSS. [y] Mr. Kilner's account of Pythagoras's ſchool. [z] Ibid.

been formed on the origin of this appellation, but nothing ſatisfactory has been advanced: the evidences of Merton College throw no light whatever upon it, nor does it appear by any document in the poſſeſſion of that college, that it was a public building or ever uſed for a ſchool. The deeds, which bear date previouſly to its being in the poſſeſſion of the college, ſpeak of it merely as a ſtone-houſe, which appears to have been the manſion of the Dunnings. The moſt remarkable part of the building is a large hall, 61 feet by 21 feet 8 inches; it had formerly an undercroft, with circular arches and plain pillars, apparently as ancient as the early part of the twelfth century, which has been removed for ſeveral years [a].

The 14 pariſh churches in Cambridge, are thoſe of All Saints; St. Andrew the Great; St. Andrew the Leſs, or Barnwell; St. Bene't; St. Botolph; St. Clement; St. Edward; St. Giles and St. Peter (united); St. Mary the Great; St. Mary the Leſs; St. Michael; St. Sepulchre; and Trinity: beſides theſe, there are ſaid to have been formerly the churches of St. John; St. Nicholas; St. Zachary; St. Peter, without Trumpington gate; All Saints, in the Jewry, which belonged to the nuns of St. Radegund; and the chapel of St. Edmund.

The church of All Saints, which belonged anciently to the abbey of St. Albans [b], and was afterwards appropriated to the nuns of St. Radegund, is a vicarage in the patronage of Jeſus College. In the church, which ſtands at the north end of Trumpington ſtreet, is the monument of Richard Baſſett, Eſq. the laſt heir-male of the ancient family of Baſſett of Fledborough, in Nottinghamſhire, who died in 1702: among many tombs, now defaced, was that of Iſaac Barrow, M.D. (great-uncle of the celebrated divine of that name), who died in 1616 [c]. Within the limits of this pariſh are three colleges, St. John's, Jeſus, and Sidney-Suſſex; and part of Trinity.

Great St. Andrew's church is at the north end of Preacher's or St. Andrew's ſtreet, near the ſpot where Barnwell-gate formerly ſtood. This church was, in 1228, annexed by Biſhop Geffrey de Burgh, to the office of Sacriſt in the church of Ely [d]; it is now a curacy in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. Archbiſhop Tenniſon was miniſter of this pariſh. The church was repaired, and, in great part, rebuilt in 1643, chiefly by the benefaction of Chriſtopher Roſe, Eſq. who died in 1664, and bequeathed an augmentation of 10 l. *per annum* to the miniſter. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Dr. John Edwards, ſome time

[a] A plan and elevation of this part of the building, were engraved at the expence of the Reverend R. Maſters, and a ſouth-weſt view of the whole building was publiſhed by Buck in 1730.

[b] Lives of the Abbots of St. Albans, annexed to M. Paris, p. 1002. [c] Blomefield.

[d] Wharton's Ang. Sac. vol. I. p. 635.

fellow

fellow of St. John's College, ſpoken of in his epitaph, as " a laborious and uſeful writer[e]," who died in 1716, at the age of 79. In the north tranſept, is a cenotaph in memory of Captain James Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, who was ſlain by the natives of Owyhee in 1779; the monument commemorates alſo his three ſons; Nathaniel, who was loſt with Captain Boyle Walſingham, on board the Thunderer, in 1780; Hugh, who died a ſtudent at Chriſt's College in 1793; and James, a Commander in the Navy, who loſt his life on board the Spitfire ſloop of war, in going from Poole to Spithead, in 1794. Chriſt's and Emanuel colleges are in this pariſh.

The church of Little St. Andrew, or Barnwell, lies half a mile eaſt of the town: it is a ſmall edifice, ſuppoſed to have been built out of the ruins of the priory. Among other monumental inſcriptions of leſs note, are ſeveral for the family of Butler, who were owners of the priory, and reſided there many years: the moſt remarkable is that of the late Jacob Butler, Eſq. the laſt heir-male of the family, who died in 1765, being a man of very ſingular character; he wrote his own epitaph, inſcribed on five large tablets, ſome of which were put up in his life time. They contain a brief hiſtory of his life, with an account of all his loſſes, quarrels, law-ſuits &c.

The patronage of the benefice, which is a perpetual curacy, is veſted in Mr. Panton, who has the ſmall tithes, and a portion of the great tithes of the pariſh, which were formerly appropriated to the prior and convent: the remainder are held in ſeveralties by the maſters and fellows of Jeſus and Bene't colleges, and Peter Houſe, the curate of Great St. Andrew, and the rector of St. Botolph: under the incloſure act, paſſed in 1807, land is to be allotted in lieu of tithes, except thoſe belonging to Jeſus College, and to be divided between the tithe proprietors. The village of Barnwell contains ſeveral houſes belonging to the pariſhes of St. Bene't and Trinity. It has ſeveral times ſuffered by fire; the laſt accident of this kind, and the moſt deſtructive, was on the 30th of November 1731, when the greater part of the village was conſumed. Mr. Butler, in his epitaph above mentioned, is ſaid to have loſt 4000 l. by the laſt mentioned fire, and one which happened in the year 1717.

St. Bene't's Church, ſituated on the north ſide of Bene't College, a little to the eaſt of Trumpington ſtreet, was the burial place of Thomas Hobſon, the celebrated Cambridge carrier. The church of St. Bene't, which had formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Albans[f], was appropriated, in the year 1578, to Corpus Chriſti, or,

[e] There is an engraved portrait of him perfixed to his " Divinity" in folio, and another to his Sermons in 8vo. [f] Lives of the Abbots, by M. Paris.

as it is more commonly called, Bene't College, and is ſaid to have been one of the laſt rectories ever appropriated; the benefice is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the above mentioned college; part of that college, and part of Catherine Hall, are in this pariſh.

The church of St. Botolph lies on the eaſt ſide of Trumpington ſtreet, oppoſite Silver ſtreet. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of the learned Thomas Playfere, Margaret-profeſſor of Divinity, who died in 1609, with a half-length effigies of the deceaſed under an arched canopy: on the eaſt wall is a tablet in memory of Mr. James Eſſex, an ingenious architect, who died in 1784. The benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of Queen's College, which is ſituated in this pariſh, as are part of Bene't College, and part of Catherine Hall.

In St. Clement's church, which is ſituated in Bridge ſtreet, a little to the ſouth of the great bridge, is the graveſtone of John de Helyſingham, mayor of Cambridge, who died in 1329, with an inſcription in Lombardic capitals. This church was appropriated to the nuns of St. Radegund, and now belongs to the maſter and fellows of Jeſus College, who appoint to the perpetual curacy.

St. Edward's church lies a little to the weſt of Trumpington ſtreet: at the eaſt end of the ſouth aiſle, which belongs to Clare Hall, is the monument of Dr. Samuel Blythe, maſter of that college, and a great benefactor, who died in 1713: on the floor are the tombs of Dr. Morgan, maſter of Clare Hall, 1736; Dr. Wilcox, maſter, 1762; and ſeveral fellows of that ſociety. In the regiſter of this pariſh is the following ſingular entry:

"1650. Elinor Gaſkin ſaid
She lived four-ſcore years a maid,
And twenty and two years a married wife,
And ten years a widow, and then ſhe left this life."

"This was Elinor Bowman, commonly called the widow Bowman, who died Auguſt 17th, and was buried decently in St. Edward's church-yard, Aug. 18.; her age 112 years."

The church of St. Edward was appropriated to Barnwell priory till the year 1445, when the prior and convent ſurrendered the advowſon with that of the adjoining pariſh of St. John Zachary to the King, who immediately granted the church of St. Edward to the maſter and fellows of Trinity Hall, to whom both the rectory and vicarage were appropriated. The church of St. John Zachary was pulled down the following

following year: the ſite being occupied by ſome of the buildings of King's College; the pariſhes were then united; the miniſter of St. Edward's is appointed by the maſter and fellows of Trinity Hall.

The church of St. Giles ſtands at the north end of the town: it contains nothing remarkable except the monument of the learned Nicholas Carre, Greek profeſſor, who died in 1569. This church is ſuppoſed to have been built on the original ſite of the monaſtery, founded by Picot the ſheriff, afterwards removed to Barnwell; the rectory was appropriated to the prior and convent of that place, now to Jeſus College; the Biſhop of Ely is patron of the vicarage. This pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1803, by which it appears that it contains 1200 acres of land without the town, and ſeveral manors: allotments of land were made under this act in lieu of tithes: part of Magdalen College is in this pariſh.

Oppoſite to St. Giles's church is that of St. Peter, which has been diſuſed many years; the benefice having been conſolidated with that of St. Giles: the pariſhes remain diſtinct.

The Church of Great St. Mary, ſituated near the centre of the town, was began to be rebuilt in 1478, and finiſhed in 1519, except the tower, which was not completed till the year 1608; its architect, John Warren, died the ſame year, as appears by a tablet, erected to his memory, againſt the eaſt wall of the chancel. This church was the burial-place of the celebrated reformer, Martin Bucer, whoſe body was taken up in the reign of Queen Mary, and burnt with that of Paul Phagius in the market-place: on the ſouth wall of the chancel is the monument of Dr. Butler, an eminent phyſician[s], a fellow of Clare Hall, and a great benefactor to that college, who died in 1617: there is a half length effigy of the deceaſed under an arch, with one hand on a ſkull, the other holding a book; the head is executed with much ſpirit: adjoining to Dr. Butler's monument is that of John Crane, Eſq. who bequeathed large ſums to various public charities, and died in 1652; his epitaph calls him "*Medicus et Pharmacopeus*," and ſpeaks of him as having enjoyed almoſt equal celebrity with his predeceſſor Dr. Butler: in the north aiſle is the graveſtone of Ruſſel Plumptree, M.D. 1793; and in various parts of the church are memorials for aldermen of the corporation. Academical exerciſes were formerly performed, and public orations ſpoken in this church; Queen Elizabeth, when at Cambridge in 1564, attended the diſputations here. The univerſity ſermons are ſtill preached in St. Mary's, except on a few particular occaſions. The vice-chancellor, heads of colleges,

[s] There is an engraved portrait of him by Paſs.

noblemen,

noblemen, and doctors, ſit in a gallery, which occupies the place of the Rood-loft; the maſters of arts, and fellow commoners, have ſeats in the area of the nave; and there are galleries in the aiſles for the batchelors and under-graduates. William Worts, Eſq. who died in 1709, left the ſum of 1500l. to accumulate for the purpoſe of building theſe galleries, which was performed purſuant to the directions in his will, and 20l. *per annum* for keeping them in repair. The benefice of St. Mary the Great is a curacy in the gift of Trinity College. The market-place, town-hall, and ſhire-hall, are in this pariſh: the church-wardens of which were made a body corporate by King Henry VIII. in 1535.

The Church of St. Mary the Leſs, St. Mary *de Gratiâ*, or St. Mary without Trumpington gate, was built in 1327, on the ſite of an old church, dedicated to St. Peter, which gave name to the adjoining college of Peter Houſe in this pariſh. This church is the burial-place of Dr. Matthew Wren, Biſhop of Ely, who died in 1667; a ſermon, in commemoration of Dr. Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely, a great benefactor to the univerſity, and particularly to Peter Houſe, is preached here annually by a fellow of that college, before the univerſity, on the Sunday before May-day. St. Mary the Leſs is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the maſter and fellows of Peter Houſe, who have the impropriation of the great and ſmall tithes.

St. Michael's Church ſtands on the eaſt ſide of Trumpington ſtreet, oppoſite Caius College. The ſouth aiſle of this church was anciently a chapel for Michael Houſe, founded by Harvey de Stanton, who died in 1327, and is ſuppoſed to have been buried under an ancient ſtone arch in the ſouth wall: the north aiſle was the chapel of Gonville Hall; and, after the foundation of Trinity College, that ſociety, to whom the church of St. Michael is appropriated, attended divine ſervice in the chancel for many years, until their chapel was completed. The Biſhop's viſitations and confirmations are held in the ſpacious chancel, which is ſurrounded by ſtalls ſuppoſed to have been taken from Trinity College. In the year 1556, this church was interdicted as having been the burial-place of Paul Fagius, or Phagius[h], then eſteemed an arch-heretic; his body, and that of Martin Bucer, another eminent pillar of the reformed religion, who was buried at St. Mary's, were taken out of their graves, and publicly burnt, together with their

[h] The following entry, in the ancient pariſh regiſter, aſcertains the date of his burial: "Paulus Phagius buried Nov. 24, 1549."

writings,

writings, at the market-croſs: the church was then reconſecrated by the Biſhop of Cheſter, acting as the deputy of Cardinal Pole[i]. In the ſouth aiſle of this church is the graveſtone of the learned Dr. Conyers Middleton, principal librarian to the univerſity, who died in 1750. The perpetual curacy of this pariſh is in the patronage of Trinity College.

St. Sepulchre's Church, or the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, ſometimes, from the peculiar form of its ſtructure, of which an account is elſewhere given[k], called the Round Church, ſtands on the eaſt ſide of Bridge ſtreet. It contains no monuments of note, except a tablet in memory of Dr. Ogden, an eminent preacher and divine, who died in 1778. The pariſh regiſter records the extraordinary circumſtance of the baptiſm of four children of Henry Coe, a ſhoemaker, two male and two female, which were born at one birth, in the month of November 1766[l]. A Cambridge newſpaper of that date ſays, that the proceſſion to the church, conſiſting of 16 ſponſors, the father, nurſes, &c. was attended by a great concourſe of people; the mother is there ſtated to have been in a fair way of recovery; and it appears by inquiry that ſhe did recover. One of the children died at the age of two months, another at 15 months, a third at 20 months, the other, Sarah, grew up, and is ſtill living.

In the regiſter of burials is the following ſingular entry:

"July 10, 1804, buried John, ſon of John and Mary Nouriſh. N. B. It was quite a *Luſus Naturæ*, having no arms at all, and the feet, legs, and thighs, cruſhed into the body." This child lived ſeven weeks.

The church of St. Sepulchre was formerly appropriated to the priory of Barnwell; the vicar is now appointed by the church-wardens, and principal inhabitants of the pariſh.

Trinity Church is ſituated at the ſouth end of Bridge ſtreet: it was wholly deſtroyed by fire in the year 1174; and rebuilt, but no part of the preſent ſtructure

[i] Fox's Martyrs. [k] See p. 50.

[l] Their baptiſm is thus entered in the pariſh regiſter:

1766.

"Nov. 5th,

William, Henry, } Sons
Elizabeth, Sarah, } Daughters
} of Henry and Mary Coe.

Theſe four children were all born at one birth, in the night between the 6th and 7th of October laſt."

appears to be of that age. The moſt remarkable monuments in this church are thoſe of Francis Percy, alderman of Cambridge, (1711) deſcended from the Percys of Alnwick Caſtle; and his two ſons Algernon and Henry; and that of Sir Robert Tabor, an eminent phyſician, who died in 1681: he is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt who adminiſtered the bark with ſucceſs in intermittent fevers; it is ſaid that having cured the Dauphin, the King of France bought the ſecret of him, and communicated it to the world. This practice, now ſo univerſally eſtabliſhed, was treated as empiriciſm by ſome of his contemporaries, particularly in a book called the Conclave of Phyſicians, by Dr. Gideon Harvey, who denies Tabor the merit of the diſcovery, aſſerting that the virtues of the Jeſuit's powder for ſtopping of quartan agues, had been experienced above a hundred years before. Sir Robert Talbor, or Tabor, is thus deſcribed in his epitaph: "*Medicus ſingularis, unicus Febrium malleus, Carolo II. ac Ludovico XIV. illi M. Britanniæ, huic Galliæ ſereniſſimis Regibus, Ludovicæ et Mariæ Hiſpanarum ac Indiarum Reginæ, ſereniſſimo Galliarum Delphino, plurimiſque Principibus nec non minorum Gentium Ducibus ac Dominis, probatiſſimus.*" Trinity Church was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Weſt-Dereham in Norfolk, now to the Biſhop of Ely, who appoints the perpetual curate.

The learned Sir John Cheke, tutor to King Edward VI. Jeremy Taylor, Biſhop of Down and Connor, and William Whitehead, poet-laureat, are the only eminent perſons who have occurred to us as natives of Cambridge; the pariſhes in which they were born are not known.

In ſpeaking of the charitable foundations at Cambridge, notice ſhould be taken of thoſe ancient hoſpitals, which, if they ſo long exiſted, were ſuppreſſed at the reformation, as connected with the ſuperſtitions of the Roman Catholic church. Theſe were the hoſpital of St. John the Evangeliſt, founded in the 12th century by Henry Froſt, burgeſs of Cambridge, for a maſter and brethren, ſuppreſſed in 1509, for the purpoſe of founding St. John's College; the hoſpital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius for lepers, brethren and ſiſters, exiſting in the 14th century; the hoſpital of Lazars, near St. Anne's Hermitage, founded before the year 1397, by Henry Tangmer, burgeſs of Cambridge, and the ancient hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen, for lepers at Sterebridge. The patronage of the laſt mentioned hoſpital was originally in the burgeſſes of Cambridge, afterwards in the Biſhops of Ely. It is ſtated in a record of the reign of Edward I. that the houſe of lepers at Sterebridge had been unjuſtly ſeized about 30 years before by Hugh Northwold, Biſhop of Ely, whoſe ſucceſſor retained it, having placed in it certain chaplains, to the excluſion of the lepers, who ought and uſed to be there ſupported; that this uſurpation was to the

diſinheritance of the King, and the detriment of the burgeſſes of the town of Cambridge, who held the town of the King in fee-farm; that complaint had been made on this ſubject to the King and his council, but that no redreſs had been obtained [m]. The free chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, called Sterebridge Chapel, was granted by King Henry VIII. on leaſe to the corporation of Cambridge: in 1605, King James I. granted this chapel, and the lands thereto belonging; the booths, and booth-grounds belonging to the fair, with the liberty of building booths, and the profits thereto belonging, to Thomas Willys, Eſq. The chapel is now the property of Mr. Gillam; the booth-grounds belong to Mr. Panton.

The moſt ancient hoſpital, or alms-houſe, in Cambridge, is that annexed to King's College, which was founded by Margaret, wife of Roger Fawkener, in the reign of Edward IV. in or about the year 1472, and was conveyed to the college, with a tenement called the ſchool-houſe, for the purpoſe of fulfilling the founder's intention, in the year 1504 [n]; it formerly ſtood near St. Mary's Church, on the ſite occupied by the ſenate-houſe. This alms-houſe is occupied by four poor women, who have their maintenance from the college table, are allowed fuel, and ten ſhillings a quarter; one of them receives two guineas *per annum*, as organ-blower at the chapel.

Nearly of the ſame date is Jakenett's alms-houſe, founded in 1473 by Thomas Jakenett, burgeſs of Cambridge, for four poor perſons: over the alms-houſe, which was on the ground floor, was a ſecond ſtory, or, as it is called in the deed of foundation, "a high chamber," which was to be let, and the rent applied to keeping the houſe in repair, and celebrating the anniverſary of the founder and his wife: it had no other endowment. This chamber had for many years previouſly to 1788, been divided, and occupied alſo by poor perſons, (four poor widows) put in by the pariſh: in the above-mentioned year, under the powers of the act for paving and lighting the town of Cambridge, Jakenett's alms-houſe, which was ſituated near Great St. Mary's Church, was taken down, and partly at the expence of the pariſh, but principally by benefactions, rebuilt, at the end of Wall's lane. In the year 1805, Mr. Joſeph Merrill, of Cambridge, bookſeller, bequeathed the ſum of 1667 l. bank ſtock, to the truſtees of Story's alms-houſe, for the purpoſe of paying, by half yearly payments, the ſum of 6 l. each to the eight poor perſons of Jakenett's alms-houſe; the remainder of the intereſt to be appropriated to the defraying of incidental expences.

Queen's-College alms-houſe, is alſo of very ancient date: it is ſituated in Silver ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Botolph, and inhabited by eight poor widows, nominated

[m] Hundred Roll.

[n] Deeds among the archives of King's College.

by the preſident of that college; they receive 2 s. a-week each, a ſmall allowance of meat, a chaldron of coals yearly, 20s. at Sturbridge fair, and 2 s. 6 d. on Chriſtmas-eve: we can learn nothing further of its early hiſtory, than that it was purchaſed of Bene't College about the year 1560.

In Wall's lane, in the pariſh of Trinity, is an alms-houſe for ſix poor women, founded in 1585, by Matthew Stokys, Eſquire-bedle of the univerſity, commonly called the vice-chancellor's alms-houſe, from the circumſtance of his having the appointment of the penſioners, who received only 10 s. *per annum* each, until the year 1796, when a grace paſſed the ſenate, at the inſtance of Mr. Tyrwhitt of Jeſus College, for increaſing their allowances to 2 l. 10 s. In the year 1615, Stephen Perſe, M. D. ſenior fellow of Caius College, founded an alms-houſe at the corner of Free-ſchool lane, in the pariſh of St. Edward, for ſix poor ſingle perſons, not under 40 years of age, of the pariſhes of St. Edward, St. Michael, and St. Bene't; the preference to be given to the two former: the penſioners, who receive 4 l. *per annum* each, are appointed by Caius College. Henry Wray, in 1628, founded an alms-houſe, in Wall's lane in the pariſh of Trinity, for widows and widowers, and endowed it with his eſtates in that lane; there are now ſeven widows and two widowers in the houſe, who receive an allowance of 2 s. 6 d. a-week each. Thomas Hobſon, the carrier, who died in 1630, founded an alms-houſe, in the pariſh of St. Bene't, for ſix poor widows, who receive a weekly allowance of 2 s. 6 d. each, and are entitled to a gown every other year. Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, of Denny-Abbey, founded (in the year 1647) an alms-houſe for ſix old maids: this alms-houſe is under the management of the corporation; the lands with which it is endowed produce now about 30 l. *per annum*. In the pariſh of St. Giles is an alms-houſe, founded by Captain Edward Story, in 1692, for four clergymens' widows, two other widows, and four old maids, three of the old maids are to be of Trinity pariſh; the remainder of the penſioners of this pariſh; it was endowed with eſtates worth about 200l. *per annum*, which have been but little increaſed; the endowment conſiſting chiefly of houſes, and ſubject to conſiderable deduction for repairs, renewals, &c. The allowance to the penſioners is 10 l. *per annum* each, beſides gowns, to which has of late years been added an allowance of coals. Dr. Goddard left a legacy to augment the ſtipend of the clergymens' widows, with which the truſtees purchaſed 410 l. 4 *per cents*.

At the ſouth end of the town is a general hoſpital, or infirmary, called Addenbroke's Hoſpital, from Dr. John Addenbroke, its original founder, who left the

* Univerſity Calendar.

ſum

ſum of 4000 l. for its building and endowment, to become due at the death of his widow, which happened in 1720. The building was begun in or before 1753, and finiſhed and opened for the reception of patients in 1766, when the ſum left, after defraying the expences of the building, being found inſufficient for its ſupport, an act of Parliament was obtained to make it a general hoſpital: it has ſince been ſupported by benefactions which have more than trebled the capital (about 1800 l.) which remained in 1766, voluntary contributions, the profits of muſic-meetings, &c. the number of patients annually cured or relieved is, upon an average, 700. The maſter and fellows of Catherine Hall, of which Dr. Addenbroke was a member, were truſtees under his will: under the act of Parliament, the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and the repreſentatives of the univerſity, the Biſhop of Ely, the lord-lieutenant of the county, the county members, and the High Sheriff, the members for the town, the High Steward, and the Mayor, are perpetual governors. Subſcribers of two guineas are governors; and benefactors of ten guineas, governors for life: the Earl of Hardwicke is preſident.

Dr. Stephen Perſe, before mentioned, by his will, bearing date 1615, bequeathed funds for erecting and ſupporting a free grammar-ſchool, in the town of Cambridge, for 100 ſcholars to be taught gratis: the maſter to be a maſter of arts in the univerſity, and to have a ſalary of 40 l. *per annum*; the uſher, who muſt have taken a bachelor's degree, to have a ſalary of 20 l.; the ſcholars to be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Cheſterton, or Trumpington: on a vacancy of the place of maſter or uſher, ſuch candidates as have themſelves received their education at the ſchool to be preferred, if properly qualified: ſcholars from this ſchool are to ſucceed, in preference to others, to the fellowſhips founded by Dr. Perſe at Caius College: the maſter's ſalary has been augmented by a benefaction of 3 l. *per annum*, and the uſhers by half that ſum, bequeathed by Mr. Griffith.

The charity-ſchools at Cambridge were firſt inſtituted in 1703 by the celebrated William Whiſton, then Lucaſian profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity. There are eleven ſchools; nine of which are kept by miſtreſſes, who teach the younger boys to read, and the girls to work; and two by maſters, who teach ſuch children as have made the beſt progreſs in the dames' ſchools, writing and arithmetic. There are now 288 children educated in theſe ſchools; the number has been larger[p], but was diminiſhed on account of the inſufficiency of the funds, which ariſe principally from an annuity of thirty pounds *per annum*, bequeathed by William Worts, Eſq.

[p] In 1753, there were 300: in 1796, they were reduced from 418 to the former number. See Carter's hiſtory of Cambridgeſhire, and the Univerſity Calendar.

ſted [z] and Skrene [a]; it now belongs to the maſter and fellows of Queen's College in Cambridge.

The rectory was in ancient times given by the Vere family to the monks of Abington; the governors of the charter-houſe are now patrons. Dr. Nicholas Grey, the firſt maſter of the charter-houſe, who died in the year 1660, was rector of Caſtle-Camps.

SHUDY-CAMPS, in ancient records, called Shudee-Camps, and Schode-Camps, adjoins to Caſtle-Camps, being 14 miles ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge, and about 13 ſouth of Newmarket: it was ſometimes called Parva-Camps; and appears to have acquired its preſent name from the family of Shudee, who, in ancient times, poſſeſſed the manor, and gave the hamlet of Northoe to the monks of Ely [b].

The manor of Shudy-Camps was held by the family of Hanchet, in the reigns of King Edward I. and King Edward II. of the family of Playz, as heirs of the Montfichets: at a later period, it was ſucceſſively in the families of Cholmeley [c] and Bentley [d]: it is now the property of Marmaduke Dayrell, Eſq. in whoſe family it has been ever ſince about the middle of the ſeventeenth century. The manor-houſe, now the ſeat of Mr. Dayrell, was built by his grandfather, Sir Marmaduke.

The manor of Shardelowes was conveyed in the reign of Edward III. by the abbot and convent of Waltham Holy-Croſs, to John Shardelowe, Joan his wife, and Thomas his brother, in exchange for manors in Eſſex [e]; it is probably the ſame that was given (by the name of the Manor of Shudy-Camps,) by John Methwold, and others, to the maſter and chaplains of a chantry at Thomeſton [f], now Thompſon, in Norfolk. Subſequently to this, there have been two manors called Shardelowes Mynotts, and Shardelowes Alingtons; the former was for many years in the family of Bridge, from which it paſſed by marriage to Huſſey, and after an intermediate alienation, was purchaſed in 1801 by Mr. Dayrell. Shardelowes Alingtons, which it is probable belonged to Lord Alington's family, has paſſed by inheritance, with other Cambridgeſhire eſtates, from Charles Duke of Somerſet to the Earl of Aylesford.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Thomas Higham, Eſq. had a manor in this pariſh called Jaques, and a capital meſſuage called Maſcalls [g].

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[z] Hundred Roll for Cambridgeſhire, 8 Edward I. and Eſch. 5 Edward II. [a] Eſch. 5 and 14 Edward IV. [b] Hundred Roll. [c] Roger Cholmeley poſſeſſed it 14 Henry VIII. it was then held under the Biſhop of Ely. Eſcheat Roll. [d] George Bentley was ſeiſed of this manor 19 Jac. it having been then lately purchaſed of Sir Richard Cholmeley. Eſcheat Roll. [e] Eſch. Roll. [f] Pat. 16. Rich. II. p'. [g] Eſch. Roll.

The manor of Noſterfield-Priors, which was given about the year 1230 to the priory of Hatfield-Regis, in Eſſex, by Robert Earl of Oxford, is now the property of Mr. Dayrell, having been purchaſed by his father of Lord Leigh. *Noſterfield* and *Northoe* are two ſmall hamlets belonging to Shudy-Camps: Northoe is held by Lord Aylesford under the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

In the pariſh church are ſome monuments of the Dayrell family. The rectory, which had been appropriated to Waltham Abbey by Julian, daughter of Jeffrey de Sude-camps, is now veſted in the maſter and fellows of Trinity College in Cambridge, who are patrons of the vicarage.

CARLTON, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about ſix miles ſouth of Newmarket, and about ſeven miles nearly north of Linton. The church and rectory-houſe are ſituated on very high ground, and command an extenſive view over a richly wooded and cultivated country.

The manor of Much-Carlton, or Carlton-Magna, which had been the property of Algar, Earl of Mercia, was granted by William the Conqueror to his relation William de Warren, under whom about two-thirds of it were held by the Abbot of Clugny, when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken; it afterwards belonged ſucceſſively to the priory of Lewes[g], and to the Knights Hoſpitallers. King Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Edward North[h], and, at a ſubſequent period, to Thomas Lord Cromwell. The learned Sir Thomas Elliot, author of a Latin Dictionary, the beſt then extant, "The Governor," and ſeveral other works, was the next poſſeſſor; he was ſome time ſheriff of Cambridgeſhire and Huntingdonſhire, reſided at Carlton, and dying there in 1546, was buried in the pariſh church; his heir, Richard Puttenham, ſold this manor in the reign of Edward VI. to Hugh Stewkley, Gent. of whoſe deſcendant, Sir Hugh Stewkley, Bart. it was purchaſed in 1675 by Sir John James, Knt.: in 1720, Sir Cane James, Bart. ſold it to John Godden Wolfe: it is now the property of the Honourable Thomas Brand of the Hoo, in Hertfordſhire, to whoſe grandfather it was deviſed in 1742 by March Wolfe, Eſq.

The manor of Carlton-Parva, Lophams[i], or Barbedors, was for ſome time in the family of Fynderne[k]; afterwards in the Puttenhams; Richard Lord Dacre died

[g] Nomina Villarum 9 Edward II. [h] Fee-Farm Roll in the Augmentation Office. [i] John Lopham and William Barbedor, ſucceſſively poſſeſſed it, temp. Edward III. Eſcheat Roll. [k] See in Pat. 6 Edward IV. p. 1. a grant to Sir Thomas St. Leger on the attainder of Sir Thomas Fynderne; and Eſch. 8 Henry VIII. when, it having been reſtored to the family, Sir Thomas Fynderne died ſeiſed of it.

ſeiſed

ſeiſed of it in 1630[l]. This manor is now the property of Henry Soame, Eſq. of Little Thurlow-hall in Eſſex, whoſe anceſtor, William Soame, Eſq. was poſſeſſed of it ſoon after Lord Dacre's death [m].

Mr. Brand is patron of the rectory[n]: the pariſh, which contains about 2000 acres, has been encloſed purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed in 1799, when a corn-rent was given to the rector in lieu of tithes.

At Willingham, a hamlet of this pariſh, there was formerly a chapel of eaſe, of which ſome ruins remain; both the benefice and manor are ſtyled Carlton *cum* Willingham. The manor of Gatwards, in Willingham, which was held formerly under the prior of Lewes, has been long united to the manor of Little-Carlton [o].

Caxton, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, is a decayed town on the high road from London to Edinburgh, about 13 miles from Cambridge. It had formerly a market, which was originally granted to Sir Baldwin Freville in the year 1247 [p]; it was then held on Monday; the day was afterwards changed to Tueſday, on which day it was held ſo lately as the middle of the laſt century [q]; ſince which time it has been diſcontinued: a ſmall fair is held the beginning of October.

Caxton, which had belonged to Turgar, a Thane of King Edward the Confeſſor, was, when the Survey of Domeſday was taken, the ſeat of the barony of Hardiwinus de Scalariis, or D'Echalers. From his family, it paſſed, by heirs female, to the Frevilles and Burgoynes; the co-heirs of the Burgoynes ſold it to the Cage family [s], of whom it was purchaſed, in 1698, by John Gape, Eſq. anceſtor of the Reverend I. C. Gape, the preſent proprietor.

The maſter and fellows of Caius College have the manor of Swanſley in this pariſh, given them by their ſecond founder, Dr. Caius.

In the church are ſeveral memorials of the Barnard family [r], who had a ſeat at Caxton, now uninhabited. The church of Caxton, which had belonged to the

[l] Cole's Eſcheats, Brit. Muſ. [m] Eſcheat Roll, Car. I. [n] Ibid. [o] Cart. 32. Henry III. [p] Carter's Cambridgeſhire. [q] Layer's MSS. John Cage, Eſq. had purchaſed one moiety of the Thurſbyes before 1605. Eſcheat Roll. John Burgoyne, Eſq. the laſt heir-male of this branch of the family, died in 1488, when his eſtates paſſed to the Heninghams and Thurſbyes; George Heningham, Eſq. left three daughters, two of whom were married into the families of Lynche and Pychard. [r] From 1679 to 1794: among others, is a monument of Mary daughter of William Barnard, and wife of John Henſon, "who, in the compaſs of leſs than ten months, was maid, wife, widow, a mother, and died."

priory

priory of Lewes, was, in 1351, appropriated to the Dean and Canons of Windſor, who are patrons of the vicarage.

Matthew Paris, the hiſtorian, is ſaid to have been a native of this pariſh.

CHATTERIS, a populous village in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies in the fens, about ten miles nearly weſt of Ely, and about ſeven miles ſouth of March. Alwen, ſiſter of Ednothus, the firſt abbot of Ramſey, and wife of Ethelſtan, King of the Eaſt-Angles, niece to King Edgar, and mother of Ailwen alderman of England, the founder of Ramſey Abbey, eſtabliſhed at this place a convent of Benedictine Nuns, under the government of an abbeſs. This nunnery was, in the reign of Henry I., at the inſtance of Hervey, the firſt Biſhop of that See, annexed to the church of Ely: between the years 1304 and 1310, it was deſtroyed by fire [t]. A few years after the ſuppreſſion of the nunnery, (in 1551,) the abbey eſtate, with the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, were granted to Edward Lord Clinton [u]. Within the laſt century, this eſtate, now called the manor of Chatteris, has been in the families of Holman, (of whom there are memorials in the church) Hake [x], and Fawcett [y]: the preſent proprietor is Thomas Conway Warth Seymour, a minor, whoſe father, John Seymour, Eſq. [z] inherited from the Fawcetts. The late Mr. Seymour ſold the rectory and advowſon: the rectory now belongs to Mrs. Harriet Cowper; the advowſon of the vicarage to Robert Chatfield, Eſq. The manor-houſe, an ancient manſion, ſtands in the centre of the town, within the walls of the nunnery.

Another manor in Chatteris, being the largeſt as to the extent of its juriſdiction, now called the manor of Chatteris-Ramſey, was given to the abbot and convent of Ramſey, by Ethelſtan Maneſune, or, as ſome ſay, by King Edgar, though it is more probable that he only confirmed the gift. After the diſſolution of monaſteries, this manor was for many years in the family of Caryl, from whom it deſcended by female heirs to the Worſleys and Terrys: it is now the joint property of Thomas Caryl Worſley, Eſq. and William Dunn Gardner, Eſq, who purchaſed a moiety from the Terrys. The manor-houſe, which ſtood within a moated ſite, at a place called Caryl's Grove, has been pulled down; the offices are fitted up as a farm-houſe.

[t] It was during the time of Robert de Orford, Biſhop of Ely. Dugdale's Monaſt. II. 869.
[u] Record in the Augmentation Office. [x] Coles's MSS. [y] Carter. [z] He died in 1802, as appears by his monument in the church.

The manor of St. Andrews in Chatteris, which anciently belonged to the family of St. George, became the property of Bene't College, about the year 1390[a]. The manor of Chatteris, otherwiſe Liſles and Tyndalls in Chatteris, belonged to the Steward family, during a great part of the 16th and 17th centuries[b]: afterwards to the Drakes, from whom it paſſed by inheritance to Lord Rokeby's family. A fifth manor, called Chatteris *alias* Bartles, is the property of William Dunn Gardner, Eſq. who has a ſeat at Chatteris: he took the name of Gardner in addition to that of Dunn, on inheriting the eſtates of John Gardner, Eſq. who married the heireſs of Mr. Marriott, of Chatteris, and died in 1804, as appears by his monument in the church. The Biſhop of Ely is lord of the franchiſe of Chatteris, where he holds a court-leet for appointing officers, and is entitled to all waifs and ſtrays. A houſe, called the Guildhall, in which the courts are held, was given to the pariſh, with other premiſes and lands, now worth between 60 l. and 70 l. *per annum;* the profits to be diſtributed annually amongſt widows and decrepid old men.

The pariſh of Chatteris was formerly divided by a river, called the old weſt-water, running from Somerſham to the ferry-turnpike; this river has become dry land ſince canals have been made in other directions for draining the fens; a houſe, near to the place where the ferry formerly was, ſtill retains the appellation of the ferry-houſe[c].

At Hunny farm in this pariſh, are ſome ſubterraneous remains of ancient buildings, probably of a chapel which contained the bones of St. Huna, chaplain to St. Etheldreda, foundreſs of the monaſtery at Ely, who is ſaid to have retired to a hermitage at a place which was afterwards called after his name, where he died, and was buried: wonderful cures were reported to have been performed at his tomb, before his remains were tranſlated to Thorney[d].

Chesterton, which gives name to a hundred and deanery, lies a little more than a mile north of Cambridge. The manor, which had been parcel of the ancient demeſnes of the crown, was given to the priory of Barnwell by King John, in the firſt year of his reign[e]: the prior had a grange at Cheſterton and a priſon[f]; an ancient brick building ſtill remaining in the village, was probably a part of the prior's manſion. After the reformation, this manor is ſuppoſed to have been granted to one of the Brakin family, who died ſeiſed of it not long afterwards, in 1545[g]: this

[a] Maſters's Hiſtory of that College, p. 35. [b] Coles's Abſtract of Eſcheats, Brit. Muſ. [c] From the information of the Rev. Mr. Chatfield, vicar. [d] See Wharton's Anglia Sacra, Vol. I. p. 600. [e] Cart. 1 John, Anno 1199 or 1200. [f] See Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 440. [g] Layer's MSS.

family continued to reſide at Cheſterton for ſeveral generations; till 1619, and perhaps later [h]. In 1632, the manor belonged to Lady Jermyn [i]: in 1753, it had been many years in the family of Rant; it is now the property of John Rant Benſon, Eſq. whoſe father inherited it from his uncle, John Rant, Eſq.

The impropriate rectory, which had been given by King Edward I. in 1273, to the abbey of St. Andrew at Vercelli, in Italy, was granted by King Henry VI. with the advowſon of the vicarage, to King's Hall, and is now veſted, together with all other poſſeſſions of that houſe, in the maſter and fellows of Trinity College; a manor is attached to the rectory [k]: the Veſey family had a manor in this pariſh in the reign of King Edward I [l].

A manor, called Cheſterton Ferry, in Cheſterton and Barnwell, belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the family of Ellys [m].

In the year 1729, the ſum of 5 l. *per annum*, out of money given to the pariſh of Cheſterton for charitable uſes, was appropriated, by a decree of Chancery, towards the education of poor children.

Cambridge Caſtle is within this pariſh [n].

CHEVELEY, in the hundred of that name, and within the deanery of Fordham, in the dioceſe of Norwich, lies on the borders of Suffolk, about two miles ſouth-eaſt of Newmarket. The manor of Cheveley was given by Edelfleda, wife of Brithnod, a noble Saxon, to the monks of Ely [o]: King Canute gave them the manor of Ditton in exchange for Cheveley [p], which, in the Survey of Domeſday, is deſcribed as parcel of the crown demeſnes. King John granted Cheveley to Gilbert Pecche [q]: it appears to have been afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Loveday, [r] Ormeſby [s], and Pulteney [t]: at a later period, it was, for ſeveral generations, in the Cottons, who built a brick-houſe in the park, which, in the year 1632, was, according to Layer, their principal reſidence. Sir John Cotton of Landwade, the firſt Baronet of the family, ſold this eſtate, before the year 1673 [u], to Henry Jermyn, Eſq. afterwards Lord Dover, who died without iſſue in 1703, having bequeathed his eſtates to his relation Sir Jermyn

[h] Cambridgeſhire Pedigrees in the Britiſh Muſeum. [i] Layer. [k] Ibid. [l] Ibid. [m] Eſcheat Roll. [n] See pp. 72, 140, 141. [o] Hiſt. Angl. Scrip. vol. III. p. 494. [p] Ibid. vol. III. p. 503. [q] Cart. Ant. in Turre Lond. No. 31, 32, et Oblat. Rot. 1. John. [r] Roger Loveday died ſeiſed in the reign of Edward I. on which ſeiſin was given to his wife Sybil, ſhe taking an oath not to marry without the King's conſent. Orig. 15. Edward I. Rot. 14. [s] Eſcheat Roll. Edward II. [t] Eſch. 23. Edward III. [u] See a liſt of ſeats in Cambridgeſhire, (1673) in Blome's Britannia.

Davers, Bart.: from him it paſſed by purchaſe to Charles Duke of Somerſet, and is now the property of the Duke of Rutland, whoſe grandfather, the Marquis of Granby, received it in marriage with Lady Frances Seymour, one of the daughters of the Duke of Somerſet. The Duke has a ſeat at Cheveley, where he generally reſides in the ſhooting-ſeaſon: it is ſituated in a well-wooded park, within which, near the Cheveley gate, ſurrounded by a deep ditch nearly ſquare, are ſome veſtiges of a caſtle, the reſidence of its ancient proprietors: the towers, deſcribed by Mr. Layer, have long ago been removed. The Benſted family had a manor in Cheveley, for ſeveral generations, held under the ſuperior manor [x].

In the pariſh church are ſeveral memorials of the family of Folkes, who reſided in this pariſh during the ſpace of nearly two centuries [y]: one of the daughters of the late Martin Folkes, Eſq. married Chriſtopher Hand, Eſq. now deceaſed, father of the Reverend J. T. Hand, patron and rector of this pariſh: the widow of Chriſtopher Hand, Eſq. reſides in a modern built houſe, which occupies the ſite of an old manſion belonging to the family of Folkes.

Mr. John Ray, by his will, bearing date 1558, gave 50 acres of land in the common fields at Cheveley, for the ſupport of a free grammar-ſchool, and Lord Dover gave a ſmall farm at Worlington in Suffolk, (now let at 22 l. *per annum*,) for the augmentation of the maſter's ſalary. Mr. John Warren gave, by will, in 1748, the intereſt of 300 l. N.S.S. annuities, as a ſalary for a ſchool-miſtreſs, to teach poor girls to read and ſew.

CHILDERLEY, iu the hundred of Cheſterton, and deanery of Bourne, lies about ſix miles weſt of Cambridge.

The manor of Childerley belonged anciently to Saer de Quincy, Earl of Wincheſter, afterwards in ſucceſſion to the families of Aclee and Beele, from the latter of which it paſſed by co-heireſſes to Lyons and Seyton: Seyton's moiety paſſed, by ſucceſſive alienations, to Juliet and Hore: the family of Hore poſſeſſed alſo the manor of Little Childerley, which, with the advowſon of that church, held under the Biſhop of Lincoln, had belonged, for a conſiderable time, (from the reign of King Edward I.) to the Childerleys. The laſt of the Hore family, which had poſſeſſed the Childerley eſtate, for ſeveral generations, left an only daughter, about the reign of King Henry VII. the wife of Thomas Fulthorpe, who ſold it to Sir John Cutts. The other moiety, which had paſſed by female heirs to the Ragonells, was purchaſed

[x] Eſcheat Rolls. Edward III. &c.

[y] The dates on the tombs are from 1642 to 1746.

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of the repreſentative of that family[a] by Sir John Cutts, who died ſeiſed of the whole in 1521. This Sir John Cutts, whoſe father, of the ſame name, was of Horham Hall in Eſſex, married a daughter of Sir John Hinde, and ſettled at Childerley before the year 1516, when he ſerved the office of ſheriff for the county. His grandſon and nameſake was the Knight whoſe ſhort name is ſaid to have diſguſted the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, whom Queen Elizabeth had conſigned to his care; his Excellency found, however, as we are told, that what his hoſt "lacked in length of name, he made up in the largeneſs of his entertainment[a]." After the ſeizure of King Charles I. by Cornet Joyce, at Holmby in Lincolnſhire, in the month of June 1647, as he and his party were proceeding with their royal priſoner towards the parliamentary army, then encamped at Kennet, near Newmarket, they were met by meſſengers from Cromwell, by whoſe contrivance the King was conveyed to Childerley, then in the poſſeſſion of Lady Cutts[b], a widow; the next day he was waited upon at this place by Fairfax and Cromwell, who, at his requeſt, gave orders for his removal to his own houſe at Newmarket[c], whither he arrived on the 9th of June. Sir John Cutts, ſon of this Lady, being the ſixth of the ſame name in lineal deſcent, was made a Baronet by King Charles II. a few weeks after his reſtoration: on his death, in 1670, the title became extinct, and Childerley devolved to Richard, ſon of John Cutts, Eſq. of Woodhall, in Eſſex, a diſtant relation of the Baronet, and father of John Lord Cutts, of Gowran, by whoſe death this branch of the family alſo became extinct. In the year 1686[d], Childerley was ſold by Lord Cutts, then John Cutts, Eſq. (it being ſome years before he was ennobled) to Felix Calvert, Eſq. anceſtor of the preſent proprietor, Nicolſon Calvert, Eſq. M. P. of Hunſdon Houſe, in Hertfordſhire. The ſeat of the Cutts family is occupied as two tenements by farmers who rent the eſtate; a chamber is ſtill ſhewn in which they ſay that King Charles was confined: from the ſtyle of the ornaments in this room, it appears to have been part of the manſion built by the firſt Sir John Cutts, ſoon after he became poſſeſſed of the eſtate.

In ancient times, there were two adjoining pariſhes called Childerley-Magna, and Childerley-Parva: the church of Childerley-Magna was rebuilt, and dedicated in 1351[e]: the benefices were conſolidated about the year 1489[f]; after which

[a] Layer's MSS. [a] Fuller's Worthies. [b] Dugdale's View of the Troubles. [c] Ibid.
[d] Pat. 2. Jac. II. The editors of the Magna Britannia, publiſhed about the year 1720, were miſtaken in ſaying that it was ſold by Lord Cutts, one of the Juſtices in Ireland: John Lord Cutts, the only Peer of the family, (who ſold Childerley ſome years before he was ennobled,) was a celebrated military character. [e] Cole, from the Ely Regiſter. [f] Gough, from the ſame authority.

it is probable that the church of Childerley-Parva was taken down, and the two pariſhes were eſteemed as one. In the reign of King Charles I. Sir John Cutts depopulated the whole pariſh, for the purpoſe of improving his park; pulled down the remaining church to enlarge his offices, and reſerved the great tithes in his own hands, giving what ſtipend he pleaſed to the rector; mean time, he had ſervice performed in a private chapel, by a miniſter, neither appointed nor paid by the incumbent. Archbiſhop Laud, in his report of the ſtate of his province to the King, complained much of this proceeding: but the near approach of the civil war prevented any interference of the royal power. The chapel above-mentioned, ſaid to have been conſecrated by Biſhop Heton, has been deſecrated more than half a century [g], and is now uſed as a barn. The few inhabitants of the pariſh (for there is now only one cottage beſides the old manſion) attend divine ſervice either at Boxworth, or Dry-Drayton: the rector recovered his right to tithes, by a proceſs in the Exchequer in the year 1717 [h]; Mr. Calvert is patron of the rectory.

CHIPPENHAM, in the hundred of Staplehoe, lies within the dioceſe of Norwich, and deanery of Fordham, about five miles from Newmarket. The manor, which had belonged in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor to Orgar the ſheriff, was granted by William the Conqueror to Geffrey de Mandeville: his ſon, William de Mandeville, gave it, in the year 1184, to the Templars [i], who, in the reign of Henry III., procured a charter for a market on Mondays, and a fair, for two days, at Michaelmas [k], both of which have been diſcontinued beyond the memory of man. After the abolition of the order of Templars, this eſtate paſſed, with moſt of their landed property, to the Hoſpitallers, who eſtabliſhed an infirmary at this place, and poſſeſſed the manor, until the general diſſolution of religious houſes, when it was granted in fee-farm (anno 1540) to Sir Edward North [l]. Sir Thomas Revett died ſeiſed of this manor in 1582 [m], leaving no male iſſue; Alice, one of his daughters, married Thomas Gerard, Eſq. (ſon of Sir Gilbert Gerard, Maſter of the Rolls) whoſe daughter, Elizabeth, brought it in marriage to Sir William Ruſſell, Treaſurer of the Navy, created a Baronet in 1628. When King Charles I. was at Newmarket, during the civil war, he went over to Chippenham to partake of the diverſion of bowling at the ſeat of Sir William Ruſſell [n], who ſeems to have retained his attachment to his royal maſter, not-

[g] Coles's MSS. [h] Gough's Camden. [i] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. II. [k] See Regiſt. Cartarum Templarior. Cotton, MSS. Brit. Muſ. Nero C. IX. [l] Records in the Augmentation Office. [m] Coles's Eſcheats. [n] Cole's MSS. quoted from a MS. in the library at Cambridge. R. 10. 17—8.

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withſtanding his ſon Sir Francis was an active friend of the Parliament, and a double alliance had been formed between his family and the Cromwells; his grandſon, Sir John, having married the Protector's youngeſt daughter, and one of his grand-daughters being married to the Protector's ſon, Henry. Sir William Ruſſell died in 1663, and was buried at Burwell: his ſon and grandſon ſucceſſively inherited the title, but enjoyed it only a ſhort time, the latter dying in 1669; Sir William Ruſſell, ſon and heir of Sir John, having ruined his fortune by raiſing troops at the Revolution [o], ſold his eſtate, at Chippenham, to the brave Admiral Ruſſell, (nephew of William Duke of Bedford,) who, for his ſplendid victory at La Hogue, was created Baron Shengay, and Earl of Orford. The noble Admiral built a magnificent manſion at Chippenham, where he entertained King George I. on the 4th of October 1717 [p]: by his will, bearing date 1727, he bequeathed his eſtate at Chippenham to his niece Lady Tipping, whoſe daughter and heir married Samuel Sandys, Eſq. of Omberſley in Worceſterſhire; Mr. Sandys was created a Peer in 1743; a few years afterwards, he ſold his eſtate at Chippenham, which, by ſucceſſive purchaſes, has been the property of Criſp Molineux, Eſq. George Montgomery, Eſq. and Drummond Smith, Eſq. In 1790, John Tharp, Eſq. grandfather of the preſent proprietor, who is a minor, bought it of Mr. Smith [q].

Lord Orford's noble manſion was pulled down before the year 1790, and the materials ſold; the preſent houſe was built as a hunting-box by Mr. Smith; the park is large, and the extenſive plantations, made by the late Mr. Tharp, have contributed much to the embelliſhment of the open country in which it is ſituated.

The monaſtery of Chickſand, in Bedfordſhire, had a grange, with a conſiderable eſtate, in this pariſh [r].

In the pariſh church is the monument of Sir Thomas Revett, before-mentioned, and that of Harriet, wife of Dr. Samuel Knight, author of the Life of Eraſmus, who was vicar of this pariſh. The church having been deſtroyed by fire about the middle of the 15th century, an indulgence for rebuilding it was granted in 1447 [s]. The impropriate rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, given in ancient times to Walden Abbey by Geffrey de Mandeville, have paſſed, ſince the reformation, with the manor. This pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1791, when allotments of land were aſſigned to the impropriator and the vicar, in lieu of tithes.

[o] Noble. [p] Mercurius Politicus. [q] Now Sir Drummond Smith, Bart. [r] See Cotton MSS. Brit. Muſ. Nero C. IX. fol. 143. [s] Cole's MSS. from the Ely Regiſters.

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The Earl of Orford built a ſchool-houſe at Chippenham in 1714, and, by his will, bequeathed a ſalary of 20 l. *per annum* to the maſter for teaching all the poor children in the pariſh.

Badlingham, or *Baddingham*, is a hamlet of this pariſh: it is probable that it once had a chapel, the vicarage being ſometimes ſtyled Chippenham *cum* Badlingham. The manor of Badlingham belonged formerly to the family of Francis, afterwards to the Tiptofts[t], Earls of Worceſter, from whom it deſcended to Sir Thomas Lovell: at a later period, it was in the Clarkes of Snailwell; it is now annexed to the manor of Chippenham, having been purchaſed by the late John Tharp, Eſq.

COMBERTON, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about five miles nearly weſt of Cambridge. The principal manor was parcel of the ancient demeſnes of the crown[u]: it does not appear when, or to whom it was firſt granted, but, in 1296, it was in the family of La Merk[x], from whom it obtained the name of Merks. It was held by the ſerjeanty of being keeper of the King's falcons[y], and deſcended, by female heirs, to the families of Haſtings and Longueville[z]; Sir William de Quintin died ſeiſed of it in 1364, and Sir Robert Green, (who inherited from the Quintins) in 1417; from this time it acquired the appellation of Greens, by which it is ſtill known. The Broughtons appear to have been poſſeſſed of this manor in 1480[a]: it was afterwards divided among co-heirs; the greater part being in the family of Armiger: about the beginning of the laſt century, it was purchaſed by the anceſtor of Hale Wortham, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Burdeleys in this pariſh, (now corruptly called Birdlimes) took its name from the ancient family of Burdeley, which poſſeſſed it in the 13th and 14th centuries[b]; from the Burdeleys it deſcended to the Chambres[c]; and having afterwards become veſted in the crown, was granted to the Savoy hoſpital: and after the ſuppreſſion of that houſe, to the governors of St. Thomas's hoſpital, to whom it ſtill belongs. The ſmall manor of Heveds, which has been long annexed to this eſtate, belonged, when the Survey of Domeſday was taken, to Erchanger the baker: it appears, that, in the reign of Henry III. it was the property of Robert de Herdewyk, who held it by the ſerjeanty of providing a hot ſimnel every day for

[t] See Eſch. Henry VI. and Edward IV. [u] Domeſday. [x] Cart. 25. Edward I. [y] Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, p. 454; a record of the year 1374 ſays, by the ſervice of carrying a Goſhawk at the coronation. Eſcheat Roll. [z] Layer's MSS. and ſee Eſch. 34 Edward I. 10 Edward III. and 21 Edward III. [a] Eſch. 20 Edward IV. [b] See Layer's MSS. and Eſch. 21 Edward III. [c] Layer.

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the King's dinner, for which ſervice he was allowed a quarter of wheat every week, and all the bran of the bread made from the King's demeſne [d]. This eſtate being then in the family of Heved, is deſcribed in a record of the enſuing reign, as held by the ſervice of being the King's baker [e]: it was purchaſed of the Heveds by John de Burdeley in 1317 [f].

Picot the ſheriff gave the church of this pariſh, together with a manor, to the prior and convent of Barnwell: the rectory is now held on lives under the ſee of Ely: an anceſtor of George Milner, Eſq. the preſent leſſee, purchaſed the leaſe about the year 1700 of the Neville family; Mr. Milner has a ſeat at Comberton. The maſter and fellows of Jeſus College are patrons of the vicarage; the advowſon having been procured for them by Biſhop Thirlby.

CONNINGTON, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about nine miles nearly to the weſt of Cambridge, and about ſix eaſt of Huntingdon. The manor was ſucceſſively in the families of Connington, Danſie, Hutton, Baker, and Watſon, having paſſed principally by purchaſe; the laſt mentioned family poſſeſſed it from about the middle of the ſixteenth to the middle of the following century, if not later [g]. After this it belonged to a younger branch of the Cottons of Connington, in Huntingdonſhire [h], deſcended from Sir Robert Cotton, founder of the Cottonian library; Frances, only ſurviving child of Thomas Cotton, Eſq. who died in 1729, brought it in marriage to Dingley Aſkham, Eſq. who died in 1781: this eſtate is now veſted in truſtees for the Hatton family; the houſe is occupied by George Nicholls, Eſq. The manor of Segraves, which ſeems to have been long merged in the other manor, was ſucceſſively in the Segraves and Mowbrays. The family of Elſworth had another manor, to which the advowſon of the church belonged: this manor ſeems to have been the ſame which was in the family of Smyth in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was then called Smyth's manor [i]. The Biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory; the advowſon having been given to the ſee in 1282 by Thomas de Elſworth.

COTON, anciently called COTÈS, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about three miles weſt of Cambridge. The manor, which be-

[d] Teſta de Nevill. [e] Blount's Tenures. [f] Eſcheat Roll, Edward II. [g] Layer's MSS. [h] The Cottons of Huntingdonſhire were originally of Cotton Hall, in the pariſh of Sandbach in Cheſhire, which continued in the family till the death of Thomas Cotton above mentioned. [i] Eſcheat Roll.

longed for more than two centuries to the baronial family of Engayne, and their repreſentatives [k], has been long veſted in the maſter and fellows of Catherine Hall, who are patrons of the rectory.

In the church is the monument of Dr. Andrew Downes, Greek profeſſor in the univerſity of Cambridge, tranſlator of the Apocrypha, who died at Coton in 1627.

A record, in the reign of Edward I., ſtates that the chapel of Cotes belonged to the manor of Grancheſter, held under the honour of Boulogne, till it was loſt in the King's Court, by default, in the laſt reign [l].

Dr. Gale, one of the vice-preſidents at a meeting of the Royal Society, in the year 1682, being in the chair, informed the ſociety that he knew a man of Coton, in Cambridgeſhire, who was then 120 years old; he had been told that at upwards of 100 he had new hair, and a new ſet of teeth [m]: no notice of this extraordinary inſtance of longevity appears in the pariſh regiſter.

Cottenham, in the hundred and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about ſix miles north of Cambridge. A market on Mondays, and a fair for three days at the feſtival of St. Peter and St. Paul, were granted, in 1264, to the rector of Cottenham, and his ſucceſſors [n]. Cottenham is celebrated in hiſtory, as the place whither Geffrey abbot of Crowland, ſent the monks, who ſeem firſt to have eſtabliſhed a regular courſe of academical education at Cambridge [o]. In the year 1676, the greater part of the village was deſtroyed by fire [p].

The two principal manors in Cottenham belonged to the monks of Ely and Crowland the former was given by Uva [q], the latter by Turketel, a prieſt of the Saxon royal blood [r]: the manor, which belonged to the church of Ely, was afterwards annexed to the ſee. About the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, the Hindes were poſſeſſed of the manor of Crowlands; the manor of Liſles, in Cottenham, which had belonged to the Liſles of Ridgmont [s]; the manor of Sahams, or Sames, which had been in the Burgoynes and Thurſbys [t]; and a leaſe of the Biſhop of Ely's manor.

[k] The co-heireſſes of Thomas Engayne married to Goldingham, Pavenham, and Barnack, held it 41 Edward III. Eſcheat Roll. [l] Hundred Roll, in the Tower. [m] Birch's Hiſtory of the Royal Society, vol. IV. p. 165. [n] Cart. 49. Henry III. [o] Peter Bleſe. See Hiſt. Angl. Scrip. vol. I. p. 114. [p] Carter. [q] Wharton, vol. I. p. 61. [r] Hiſt. Norman Scrip. p. 541. [s] Cart. 26 Edward I. Eſch. 30, Edward III. Rot. Parl. vol. III. p. 313. [t] Or rather a moiety of the manor of Sahams; the other moiety being in ſeveralties between Alice Lynch, and others. Layer's MSS.

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All theſe eſtates they ſoon afterwards ſold to Thomas Hobſon, the celebrated Cambridge carrier, from whom they deſcended to his grandſon [u]. About the year 1700, they were in the family of Rogers; Mrs. Alice Rogers, who died in 1728, bequeathed them to Roger Gale, Eſq. by whom they were ſold to Mr. Snagg of Marſton-Morteyne in Bedfordſhire: on the death of his widow, in 1770, they devolved to her repreſentatives; and, on a diviſion of her eſtates, became the property of William Finch Ingle, now William Finch Finch, Eſq. who is the preſent proprietor.

The family of Burdeley had formerly a manor in Cottenham [x], which, in the reign of Edward III., paſſed, by co-heireſſes, to the Marſhalls and Chambres [y]: the Pelhams [z] had a manor, in the reign of Edward I. which was afterwards in the church of Ely.

The family of Pepys were ſettled for ſeveral generations at Cottenham: John Pepys, who was living in 1619, had a numerous poſterity, and was anceſtor of the Pepys's of Impington and thoſe of Eſſex: Roger Pepys of this family was Lord Chief-Juſtice of Ireland [a].

The Biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory, which is one of the moſt valuable in the county: it was worth 500 l. *per annum* in the time of Oliver Cromwell, when, on the diſpoſſeſſion of Dr. Manby, he gave the diſpoſal of it to his ſiſter Robinia, who beſtowed it, with her own perſon, on Dr. Peter French [b]. Archbiſhop Tenniſon, ſon of Mr. Tenniſon, then curate, was born at Cottenham, and baptized October 2, 1636.

The dairies in this pariſh and neighbourhood are very extenſive, and produce a celebrated cheeſe, which takes its name from this village: there are never fewer than 1200 milch cows kept in the pariſh, beſides a conſiderable number of young cattle.

Mrs. Catherine Pepys by her will, bearing date 1703, gave a houſe in Cottenham, for a ſchool-maſter, and the ſum of 100 l. to purchaſe lands; the rent to be given as a ſalary to the maſter for teaching 16 poor children. Mrs. Alice Rogers, who died in 1728, gave a rent charge of 10 l. *per annum* to the maſter for teaching five more children; ſhe gave another rent-charge of the ſame amount for apprenticing two boys. In 1671, Mr. Moreton gave the moiety of an eſtate in the pariſh of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, for apprenticing children of this pariſh [c]; and Mrs. Jane Brigham, in 1715, a rent charge of 15 l. *per annum* for the ſame purpoſe.

[u] Layer's MSS. [x] Hundred Roll. [y] Eſcheat Roll. [z] Eſcheat 21 Edw. I.
[a] Cambridgeſhire Pedigrees, Brit. Muſ. [b] Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy. [c] This eſtate is about to be advanced, and it is ſuppoſed the ſhare belonging to this pariſh will be at leaſt 60 l. *per annum*.

COVENEY, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, ſtands on an eminence overlooking the fens, about three miles weſt of Ely. The manor belonged anciently to the monks of Ely, and having been for ſome time wrongfully withholden from them, was recovered by Biſhop Nigell before the year 1169[d]: when it again came into lay hands does not appear; Warren de Liſle died ſeiſed of it in 1297[e]: it continued in the Liſles nearly a century; and was afterwards in the Scropes of Bolton[f]. At a later period, it was ſucceſſively in the families of Steward[g] and Drake[h]: from the latter it paſſed by marriage to the Robinſons: it is now the property of the Right Honourable Morris Robinſon, Lord Rokeby[i], who is patron of the rectory.

Manea, a hamlet of this pariſh, lies at the diſtance of five miles from Coveney, the neareſt way acroſs the fens; by the horſe road it is ten miles diſtant: it has a chapel of eaſe, in which, on account of its diſtance from the mother church, all ſervices are performed, and a ſeparate regiſter of chriſtenings, marriages, and burials is kept. The manors of Manea and *Wardy-hill*, another hamlet of this pariſh, appear to have been always held with that of Coveney. The celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton was rector of Coveney.

CRAWDEN, or CROWDEN, commonly called CROYDON, lies in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay. It now forms one pariſh with Clopton, by the name of CROYDON *cum* CLOPTON. Clopton was originally a diſtinct pariſh, and had, in ancient times, a market on Wedneſdays, granted in 1291 to Robert de Hoo[k]: the pariſh church was dedicated in 1351: it was afterwards united to one of the Hatleys, by the name of Clopton *cum* Hatley. In the reign of King James I. the Biſhop of Ely conſolidated the benefice with that of Croydon; the church was about that time pulled down; and they have ever ſince been eſteemed as one pariſh, having the ſame church-wardens, and other officers, and being aſſeſſed together to the King's taxes; there are now only ſix houſes at Clopton.

The manor of Talboys, in Croydon, belonged to a family of that name ſo early as the year 1316, and for more than two centuries afterwards: the manor of Francis, ſo called from its poſſeſſors of that name in the fifteenth century, became the property of the Walters, who continued to poſſeſs it in the reign of Henry VIII.[l]

[d] Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 619. [e] Eſch. 26 Edward I. [f] Eſch. 37 Henry VI. [g] Eſch. 10 Car. I. [h] See Mag. Brit. 1720. [i] Grandſon of Matthew Robinſon, Eſq. of Weſt-Layton, in Yorkſhire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Drake, Eſq. of Cambridge. [k] Eſch. 20 Edward I. [l] Eſcheat Roll.

The manor of Clopton was ſo early as the year 1273 in the family of Bereford[m]; in 1371, it was held under Sir Baldwin de Bereford by the Cloptons, who afterwards were poſſeſſed of the fee, and held alſo the manor of Rouſes in Clopton, which, in 1316, had belonged to the family of Rouſe[n]. In or about the reign of Edward IV. the heireſs of the Cloptons married a Chicheley, who ſold the manor of Clopton to the Fiſhers: Agnes, daughter and ſole heir of John Fiſher, married the firſt Lord St. John of Bletſoe, whoſe grand-daughter brought Clopton in marriage to Lord Howard of Effingham; Lord Howard ſold it to Francis Lord Ruſſell[o]. In the reign of James I. the manerial property, as well as the benefice of this pariſh, appears to have been united[p]; the manor of Croydon *cum* Clopton being then in the family of Cage[q]: it is now the property of the Reverend J. C. Gape of St. Albans, whoſe anceſtor, John Gape, Eſq. purchaſed it, in 1698, of Adelard Cage, Eſq.

The family of Heron held a manor in Crawden, of the Honour of Peverell, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV.[r]

Mr. Gape is patron of the united benefice of Croydon *cum* Clopton. Clopton is a rectory; Croydon a vicarage. The church of Crawden was given to the prior and convent of Barnwell, in the reign of King John, by Hugh de Crawden, who had been a monk of that houſe[s].

Croxton, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about 13 miles nearly weſt of Cambridge, and about nine miles ſouth-eaſt of Huntingdon. The manor, which, when the Survey of Domeſday was taken, belonged to David de Argentomago, was afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Sanzavor, Arundell, and Sackville[t]; Sir Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurſt, ſold it in the year 1573 to Dr. Edward Leeds, maſter of Clare Hall, prebendary of Ely, and rector of Cottenham and Croxton, all of which preferments he reſigned ſome years before his death, and retired to the manor-houſe of Croxton, which he had rebuilt. From Dr. Leeds this manor has paſſed in uninterrupted ſucceſſion to his deſcendant Joſeph Leeds, Eſq. the preſent proprietor. The manor-houſe, a handſome brick manſion, was rebuilt, about the year 1760, by the late Mr. Leeds; a well has of

[m] Eſcheat Roll. [n] Ibid. Edward II. and Edward III. [o] Layer's MSS.
[p] They were not united in 1559; for Croydon then ſtill continued in the Chicheleys, as appears by the Eſcheat Roll, temp. Eliz. [q] It appears alſo by the Eſcheat Roll of Jac. I. that Sir John Cage had the manor of Francis in Clopton, and Talboys in Crawden. [r] Eſcheat Roll. [s] See Eſcheat Roll, Richard II. [t] Layer's MSS.

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late years been ſunk, in which fine water was found, after digging to the depth of 303 feet.

The manor of Weſtbury, which belonged ſucceſſively to the families of Seymour [u], Aſhfield, and Cooſen, has long loſt its manerial rights. The eſtate, which formed this manor, was purchaſed in 1806 of Mr. Bacchus, (to whom it had been recently ſold by the Pyms of Bedfordſhire,) by Joſeph Leeds, Eſq. who now poſſeſſes the whole landed property of the pariſh.

In the pariſh church are ſeveral monuments of the family of Leeds; among others, that of Edward Leeds, Eſq. and Martha, his wife, who lived together in wedlock 52 years [x]; and that of the late Edward Leeds, Eſq. maſter in chancery, 1803 [y]. Mr. Leeds is patron of the rectory. John Leeds, Eſq. by his will, bearing date 1705, gave a rent charge of 8 l. 12 s. 6 d. for charitable purpoſes in this pariſh; 6 l. of which he appropriated for the ſalary of a ſchoolmaſter [z].

Fen-Ditton, in the hundred of Flendiſh, and deanery of Cambridge, lies about three miles north by eaſt of Cambridge, on the eaſt bank of the Cam. A market at this place, long ago diſcontinued, was granted to the Biſhops of Ely in 1270 [a]. The monks of Ely had large eſtates both in Fen-Ditton and Wood-Ditton: a manor in Ditton was given to them by Ethelfleda, wife of Duke Ethelſtan, and Elfleda, wife of Duke Brithnod; another manor, by the grand-daughter of Duke Brithnod and her huſband; a third by King Canute, in exchange for Cheveley: it would be difficult to diſtinguiſh theſe donations; but it is certain that Wood-Ditton was taken from the church of Ely by Archbiſhop Stigand, and that it was held under the King in farm, by William de Nowers, when the Survey of Domeſday was taken. Fen-Ditton was one of the manors appropriated to the ſee of Ely when it was made a Biſhopric, and was one of thoſe alienated from the ſee, and ſurrendered to the crown in 1600. King James I. in 1605, granted this manor to Thomas Willys, Eſq. [b] whoſe grandſon, of the ſame name, was created a baronet in 1641: after the extinction of the title, which happened by the death of Sir William Willys, in or about the year 1732 [c], this eſtate devolved to ſome maiden ſiſters, of whom it was purchaſed in 1733 by Sarah Ducheſs of Marlborough, for her

[u] Layer's MSS. The Seymours poſſeſſed it 9 Edward II. Nom. Vill. the Aſhfields temp. Henry VIII. [x] He died in 1679 at the age of 93; ſhe in 1672, aged 70. [y] Return of charitable donations to the Houſe of Commons. [z] Cart. 55, Henry III. the roll being mutilated, the days on which the market and fair were held cannot be aſcertained. [a] Eſcheat Roll, Jac. I. [b] The laſt court of Sir William Willys, Bart, was held in 1731.

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grand-daughter Lady Mary Godolphin, and was part of her marriage portion: her huſband, Thomas Duke of Leeds, having procured an act of parliament for that purpoſe, ſold it in 1749 to Thomas Panton, Eſq. of Newmarket, chief groom to his Majeſty, and father of Thomas Panton, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

Bigging, now a farm-houſe in this pariſh, is ſaid to have been a ſeat of the Biſhops of Ely: the preſent manor-houſe, called the Hall, ſome time the ſeat of the Willys family, is occupied as a farm-houſe by Mr. Panton's principal tenant.

Two ſmall manors, called Muſchetts and Bullants, were held formerly under the Biſhops of Ely: Muſchetts was ſucceſſively in the families of Muſchett, Cheyney, and Vaux; Bullants belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the family of Wood[c].

In the pariſh church are ſeveral memorials of the Willys family; the Biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory: the pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1803, when an allotment of land was given to the rector in lieu of tithes.

There is a charity-ſchool in this pariſh, founded in the year 1729, by Mrs. Elizabeth March, and endowed with the fifth part of an eſtate, which then produced 70 l. *per annum*, and is now worth about 100 l. *per annum*. An alms-houſe for ſix poor widows was built by one of the Willys family in 1665, but is not endowed.

WOOD-DITTON lies in the hundred of Cheveley, and deanery of Fordham, within the dioceſe of Norwich, about two miles ſouth-weſt of Newmarket. After Wood-Ditton was taken away, as before-mentioned, from the ſee of Ely, two manors ſeem to have been formed, in this pariſh, called Ditton-Camois and Ditton-Valence. Ditton-Camois, called afterwards Benſted, was ſucceſſively in the families of Camois[d], Pulteneye[e], Lovayne[f], Benſted[g], and Cotton[h]. In the year 1564, Sir Edward North died ſeiſed of the manor of Benſted, and of the manor of Ditton-Valence[i], which had been in the families of Pakenham[k], Oldhall, and George, or Gorges[l], and had been given to the crown, in exchange, by Sir Giles Capell, in 1542[m]. It appears that they were again ſeparated; for, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Ditton-Valence was in the family of Wendy, from whom it paſſed by inheritance to the Coningſbyes, in the reign of Charles I[n]. It is now the property of the Duke of

[c] Eſcheat Rolls. [d] Eſch. 43 Henry III. [e] Eſch. 23 Edward III. [f] Eſch. 49 Edward III. [g] Eſch. 50 Edward III. [h] Eſch. 18 Henry VIII. [i] Collins's Peerage. [k] Eſcheat Roll. Edward III. [l] Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 435. It appears that Sir Theobald George held it 2 Edward IV. Eſcheat Roll. [m] Record in the Augmentation Office. [n] Eſcheat Roll.

Rutland, whoſe grandfather obtained it in marriage with one of the daughters of Charles Duke of Somerſet.

The tithes of Wood-Ditton were given in 1177 to Merton Abbey; and in 1261 were leaſed by that convent in fee-farm, to the priory of Thetford. In 1539, the impropriate rectory, and advowſon of the vicarage, were granted to Thomas Duke of Norfolk: after paſſing through various hands, they became the property of Charles Duke of Somerſet, from whom they deſcended with the manor to the Duke of Rutland. The vicarage is conſolidated with the rectory of St. Mary, Newmarket.

Saxon, or *Saxham*, a hamlet of this pariſh, called in the Domeſday Survey Sextone, was one of the manors given to Aubrey de Vere by William the Conqueror, and continued in his deſcendants till the reign of Henry VIII. or Queen Elizabeth *: it has been many years united to the manor of Wood-Ditton.

Doddington, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about 11 miles north-weſt of Ely. The manor, which was one of the ancient eſtates of the church of Ely, was alienated by Biſhop Heton to the crown in the year 1600: it ſoon afterwards became the property of the Peytons, who appear to have been ſettled at Doddington nearly a century before, as leſſees to the Biſhop. John Peyton, Eſq. of Doddington, was created a baronet in 1660; and dying without iſſue, his next brother, Algernon, was advanced to the ſame dignity in 1666: the title becoming again extinct in 1771, on the death of Sir Thomas Peyton, the laſt heir-male of this family, Henry Daſhwood, Eſq. whoſe father married a daughter of Sir Sewſter Peyton, ſucceeded to the eſtate, took the name of Peyton by act of Parliament, and was created a Baronet in 1776; his ſon Sir Henry is now lord of this manor, and patron of the rectory. Doddington was anciently a ſeat of the Biſhops of Ely; Biſhop Balſham died there in 1286: it was at a later period a ſeat of the Peytons; but has been many years deſerted by the family: what remains of the manſion is now fitted up as a farm-houſe.

In the pariſh church are memorials for Sir Sewſter Peyton, Maſter of the Buckhounds, who died in 1717, and ſeveral of the family of Waddington. John Nalſon, the hiſtorian, who married one of the Peyton family, was rector of this pariſh.

Lionel Walden, Eſq. in the year 1719, gave the ſum of 500 l. in money, for the purpoſe of building a free-ſchool at Doddington, the place of his nativity, and for the maintenance and education of ſo many poor children as his truſtees ſhould think fit: this benefaction having remained for many years unappropriated (the donor's inten-

* It belonged to the Earl of Oxford, 29 Henry VIII. to Lord Neville and Robert Abingfield, 6 Eliz. Eſcheat Rolls.

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tions not having been carried into effect) accumulated to the ſum of 1800 l. 3 *per cent.* and 500 l. 4 *per cent.* A ſchool has ſince been eſtabliſhed, and we are informed that the maſter has a ſalary of 40 l. *per annum*, and a houſe. Mr. Thomas Waddington, in 1722, gave a piece of land, then valued at 2 l. *per annum*, for the inſtruction of poor children of Doddington.

This pariſh, the moſt extenſive in the county, and one of the moſt extenſive in the kingdom, contains 38,000 acres of rich land; the tithes have lately been let, as we are informed, at the ſum of five thouſand guineas *per annum.*

Benwick, *March*, and *Wimblington*, are hamlets of this pariſh; the two former have chapels of eaſe. Benwick lies four miles weſt of Doddington, at the conflux of the Nen, and the weſt water of the Ouſe.

March is a conſiderable town[p], four miles north of Doddington, and 15 north-weſt of Ely. In the year 1671, Sir Algernon Peyton procured the grant of a weekly market at March on Friday, and two fairs, each of which was to laſt three days, one beginning on the Monday before Whitſuntide, (horſes to be ſold only on the Wedneſday,) the other on the ſecond Tueſday in October[q]: the market is merely for butchers' meat. The manor was given to the monks of Ely by Oſwy and his wife Leofleda, daughter of Duke Brithnod[r]: it now forms part of Sir Henry Peyton's eſtate.

The chapel of St. Mary is a very handſome Gothic ſtructure, with a ſpire, erected about the year 1343; in which year an indulgence was granted by the Pope to all thoſe that ſhould reſort to it: in the north aiſle is the graveſtone of Catherine, wife of Anthony Hanſart, and ſiſter of Sir Robert Southwell, Privy-Counſellor to King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII.: there are memorials alſo for the families of Harriſon and Walſham.

William Neale, Eſq. who died in 1696, founded a ſchool at March, for the inſtruction of eight boys in Engliſh and Latin, and endowed it with 33 acres and a half of adventure-land in White's fen[s]. Mr. Henry Wade having left a houſe and lands[t], to be diſpoſed of in charitable uſes, for the benefit of this pariſh; the rents were thus appropriated, by a decree in chancery in 1713, 20 l. *per annum* to a ſchool-maſter for teaching 20 poor children of March; 20 l. *per annum* for apprentice fees; 5 l. *per annum* for decayed houſe-keepers; and the reſidue for the purpoſe

[p] Containing 555 houſes, as appears by the return to Parliament in 1801. [q] Pat. 22. Car. II. p[t]. 7. No. 8. [r] Hiſt. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 469. [s] Mr. Neale directed by his will, that this land ſhould never be broken up, unleſs it ſhould be overgrown with ruſhes; in that caſe to be once cropped with oats, and again laid down to greenſward: on failure of theſe conditions the land was to be forfeited to his heirs. [t] Producing a rent of 10 l. 15 s. when the return of charitable donations was made to the Houſe of Commons.

of buying heifers or young cows for poor houſe-keepers on Eaſter-Monday[u]; the maſter of Mr. Neale's ſchool enjoys alſo the above-mentioned ſalary, and the further ſum of 6 l. 15 s. (paid by the church-wardens) ariſing from ſome land, deviſed in 1653 by Mr. James Sheppard, for the purpoſe of educating poor children, and the intereſt of 30 l. given by Mr. Gabriel Sheppard. There are ſome almshouſes at March inhabited by pariſh paupers, but not endowed.

At *Wimblington*, another conſiderable hamlet[x] of Doddington, a ſchool was founded in the year 1714 by Mr. Thomas Eaton, for the education of 40 children in reading, writing, and arithmetic; it was endowed with lands of conſiderable value; but, in conſequence of a litigation in chancery, the ſchool has not yet been eſtabliſhed. The Biſhop of Ely, the Lord of the Manor, the Rector and the Curate of Doddington, the curate of March, and 13 of the principal gentry in the neighbourhood, are truſtees. It is intended to build a ſchool-houſe and dwelling-houſe for the maſter, when the funds ariſing from the eſtate, which now produces upwards of 50 l. *per annum*, will permit.

Downham, in the hundred and deanery of Ely, lies about three miles north of Ely. The manor having been purchaſed by Ethelwold, Biſhop of Wincheſter, was given by him to the monks of Ely[y]. On the diviſion of the manors of the church, in the time of Hervey the firſt Biſhop, Downham was one of thoſe annexed to the ſee, and became one of the chief reſidences of its prelates. Biſhop John de Fontibus died at his palace at Downham in 1225[z]; Biſhop Robert de Orford in 1310[a]; Biſhop Fordham in 1425[b]; and Biſhop Grey in 1478[c]. Downham palace was repaired by Biſhop Andrews[d], who was promoted to the ſee in 1609; Biſhop Wren was arreſted at Downham, and ſent from thence priſoner to the Tower, by order of Parliament, in 1642[e]. The palace having been ſuffered to go to decay during the interregnum, and no repairs having been attempted by the ſucceeding prelates, Biſhop Patrick, who was promoted to the ſee in 1691, procured an act of Parliament to enable him to leaſe out the manſion and demeſnes, and to ſecure himſelf and his ſucceſſors from dilapidations[f]; George Grant, Eſq. of Piccadilly is the preſent leſſee.

There are conſiderable remains of the Biſhop's palace, which appears to have been rebuilt by Biſhop Alcock, the founder of Jeſus College in Cambridge,

[u] John Walſham in 1670 gave a rent-charge of 4 l. 10 s. *per annum*, for buying four heifers for poor perſons. [x] Containing, in 1801, 98 houſes, according to the returns under the population act. [y] Hiſt. Eliens. in Hiſt. Ang. Script. vol. III. pp. 468. 471. [z] Wharton's Ang. Sacra, vol. I. p. 635. [a] Bentham's Ely, p. 155. [b] Wharton, vol. I. p. 666. [c] Ibid. p. 673. [d] Bentham, p. 198. [e] Ibid. p. 201. [f] Ibid. p. 206.

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whoſe device, with the arms of the ſee, are upon a rich door-way of brick and ſtone, ornamented with crockets, &c.; the offices are fitted up as a farm-houſe; the park, in the reign of Henry III., contained 250 acres [g].

In the church is the tomb of John Johnſon, fellow of Jeſus College, a civilian, who died in 1685; and a tablet for Elizabeth, wife of Richard Lake, M. A. the mother of 16 children: her huſband died in 1714. The Biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

Dry-Drayton, in the hundred and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about five miles north-weſt of Cambridge. The principal manor belonged to the Abbot and convent of Crowland, to whom it was confirmed by King Edred's charter. The manor-houſe having been deſtroyed by the Danes, Abbot Brichtmer, a favourite of King Canute, in the year 1032, built a handſome manſion on its ſite for his ſummer reſidence [h]. The manor, after the diſſolution of monaſteries, was granted, together with a ſmaller manor which had belonged to the priory of Swaveſey, to Thomas Hutton; the Huttons were before poſſeſſed of the manor of Chambers in this pariſh, ſo called from the family of De Camera, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward I.; and was afterwards in the families of Bray and Burgoyne [i]. The manor of Dry-Drayton, compriſing, it is preſumed, the three manors thus united, paſſed ſucceſſively through the families of Lawrence, Cutts, Weld [k], and Howland [l]: Wriotheſley, Duke of Bedford, having married the heireſs of the Howland family, became poſſeſſed of this eſtate: it was ſold, in 1795, by the late Duke of Bedford to the Reverend Dr. Smith, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, who is the preſent proprietor, patron of the rectory, and incumbent. The manor-houſe, which had been occaſionally a reſidence of the Duke of Bedford, is occupied by a farmer: the advowſon of the rectory was formerly attached to the Swaveſey manor.

Fenny-Drayton, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about 10 miles north-weſt of Cambridge, and about two miles ſouth-eaſt of St. Ives. In the reign of Edward II. there were two manors in this pariſh, which, from the families who then poſſeſſed them, were called the manors of Zouches and Segraves; the latter deſcended to the Mowbrays. The Knevetts held a conſiderable eſtate under the Zouches in the reign of Richard II. [m] The Battisfords appear to have

[g] See an account of the manors of the ſee of Ely in the time of Biſhop Hugh de Balſham. Cotton MSS. Claudius C. IX. [h] Ingulphus in Rerum Ang. Scrip. vol. I. p. 61. [i] Layer's MSS. [k] Dry-Drayton is deſcribed as the ſeat of Humphry Weld, Eſq. 1673. Blome. [l] Duke of Bedford's Muniments. [m] Eſcheat Roll.

been poſſeſſed of both manors in the reign of Henry VIII.: John Battisford, the laſt heir-male of the family, left an only daughter, who was 13 years of age, in 1632. It is now the property of Mr. Prieſtly of Buckden, who purchaſed it a few years ago of the Reverend Matthew Holworthy.

The church of Fenny-Drayton in ancient times belonged to the abbot and convent of *Bona Requies*, or *Bon Repos*, in Leſſer Britanny [n]. The maſter and fellows of Chriſt's College, in Cambridge, are now the impropriators and patrons of the curacy. There is no charity-ſchool in this pariſh, but the inhabitants have a right of ſending four boys to a free ſchool at the adjoining pariſh of Fen-Stanton, in Huntingdonſhire.

DULLINGHAM, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about four miles ſouth of Newmarket, and about ſeven north of Linton. When the Survey of Domeſday was taken, the manor of Dullingham, which had formerly belonged to Algar Earl of Mercia, was parcel of the poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Wendrille in Normandy. John Duke of Bedford died ſeiſed [o] of the manor of Poins Hall, which, from the reign of Henry III. to the middle of the reign of Edward III., had belonged to the family of Pointz [p]; and the manor of Beauchamp Hall, which, for nearly the ſame period, had belonged to the Beauchamps of Somerſetſhire [q]: theſe united eſtates [r], by the name of the manor of Dullingham, were given on the attainder of John Earl of Oxford, in the reign of Edward IV., to John Lord Howard [s], who ſoon afterwards exchanged Dullingham with the crown for other eſtates [t]: it was reſtored to the Earls of Oxford, who continued in poſſeſſion in the reign of Henry VIII. [u]: as early as the year 1595 it was in the Wingfields, and they continued to poſſeſs it till 1656, when it was purchaſed by Colonel John Jeaffreſon, anceſtor of John Jeaffreſon, Eſq. the preſent proprietor, who reſides in the manor-houſe.

A manor in Dullingham, which had been given to the monks of Ely by Oſwy and his wife Leofleda, daughter of Duke Brithnod [x], was granted in 1540 to Sir Edward North, who, about five years afterwards, ſurrendered it again to the crown [y]:

[n] Rot. Parl. I. 12. [o] Eſch. 9. Henry V. [p] Eſch. 1. Edward I. 20. Edward III. [q] Eſch. 32. Edward I. 35 Edward III. [r] In the reign of Edward I. they were deſcribed as moieties of the manor of Dullingham, held by the families of Pointz and Beauchamp, under the abbey of St. Wendrille, in Normandy. Eſch. Roll. The heirs of the Beauchamps, 35 Edward I. were Alicia Seymour and John Marriot.—Ibid. [s] Pat. 15. Edward IV. p^t. 2. [t] Pat. 18. Edward IV. p. 2. [u] Eſcheat Roll. [x] Hiſt. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 496. [y] Records in the Augmentation Office.

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in the reign of James I. it was in the family of Peniſton [a]. It is probable that this has been united either to the laſt mentioned manor, or to that of the rectory: the whole manerial property of the pariſh now belongs to Colonel Jeaffreſon, whoſe anceſtor, in 1733, purchaſed of the Edgar family, an eſtate, deſcribed as the manor, rectory, and advowſon of Dullingham; which, in the reign of Charles II., had belonged for many years to the Milicents. The rectory of Dullingham was before the reformation parcel of the eſtates of the prior and convent of Thetford, and had been granted in 1539 to Thomas Duke of Norfolk [b]. In the year 1535, Thomas Hilderſham had a ſmall manor in this pariſh called Matfreys, from the family of Matfrey, who poſſeſſed lands in Dullingham in the reign of Edward I. [c].

Earl Groſvenor has lately built a handſome houſe, on a piece of ground called the Hare Park, which he holds on leaſe under Colonel Jeaffreſon, and reſides here occaſionally during the Newmarket meetings.

In the pariſh church are ſome monuments of the family of Jeaffreſon. There is a charity-ſchool in this pariſh, endowed with 5 l. *per annum* by Mr. Borodale Milicent, who died in 1678. The pariſh of Dullingham is now incloſing under an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1806, by which allotments of land are aſſigned in lieu of tithes to the impropriator and to the vicar.

DUXFORD-St. John, and DUXFORD-St. Peter, are two ſmall pariſhes adjoining, and intermixed, in the hundred of Whittlesford, and deanery of Camps. The village in which both the churches are ſituated, lies about five miles ſouth-weſt of Linton, eight miles north-eaſt of Royſton, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge. In the year 1547, Sir Richard Long died ſeiſed of the manor of Temple, in the pariſh of Duxford-St. John [e], which belonged formerly to the Knights Templars; his grand-daughter brought it in marriage to William Lord Ruſſell of Thornhaugh, father of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford; it was afterwards in the family of Webbe [d]. The manor of Lacy's in the ſame pariſh, ſo called from Henry Lacy, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward I. [e] belonged ſucceſſively to the family of Fyndern [f], Taylor and Symonds [g]; they were both afterwards in the family of Barry, and being in ſettlement, James Barry, Eſq. in 1758, procured an act of Parliament under which they were ſold to the late Richard Crop, Eſq. who died in 1796.

[a] Eſch. [b] Record in the Augmentation Office. [c] Eſcheat Roll. [d] Eſch. 38. Henry VIII. [e] Layer. [f] Hundred Roll. [g] Eſch. 8. Henry VIII. [h] Layer.

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They are now the property of his widow; the reverſion is veſted under Mr. Crop's will, in his nephew Charles Long, Eſq.

The manor of Buſtelers, in the pariſh of Duxford-St. Peter, belonged to a family of that name, afterwards to that of Paris[h]. About the year 1680, it was purchaſed by Sir Thomas Sclater, Bart.: in 1770 this manor was purchaſed by Lord Montfort of Thomas Sclater King, Eſq., whoſe family became poſſeſſed of it by bequeſt from Thomas Sclater Bacon, Eſq. deviſee of Sir Thomas Sclater: Lord Montfort ſold it not long afterwards to Richard Trott, Eſq. grandfather of the Rev. Edmund Fiſher, junior, the preſent proprietor. Richard de Duxford, and William le Boys, had manors in Duxford in the reign of Edward I.[i]; but we find no traces of them in records of a later date. The maſter and fellows of Caius College have a manor in this pariſh called Dabernoons, which in the 13th and 14th centuries belonged to the family of Dabernoon, and was purchaſed by the College in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of John Brown, their repreſentative in the female line.

The maſter and fellows of Bene't College are patrons of the rectory of Duxford-St. Peter; and the maſter and fellows of Clare-Hall are impropriators of Duxford-St. John, and patrons of the vicarage.

At Whittlesford bridge, in the pariſh of Duxford St. John, are the remains of an ancient hoſpital, the chapel of which is now uſed as a barn. This hoſpital, which was under the government of a prior, appears to have been founded by Sir William Colville, who gave the patronage of it to the Biſhops of Ely. There were belonging to this hoſpital an eſtate of about 30 acres of arable land, and ſome meads in Duxford, a water-mill, a free chapel, and a fair, which, in the reign of Edward I., is ſtated to have been kept *de antiquo tempore*[k]. The hoſpital eſtate is now the property of Mrs. Crop.

Elme, in the hundred and deanery of Wiſbech, lies about two miles ſouth-eaſt of Wiſbech. The manor belongs to the Biſhop of Ely, who is patron of the ſinecure rectory, and of the vicarage. Ancient records ſpeak of ſome ſubordinate manors in this pariſh; Benford, which, in the reign of Edward III., belonged to the Peverells[l], Hanſted, which belonged in the reign of Charles I. to Francis Lord Aungier[m], and Coldham, which, in the reign of Edward I., was the property of Walter Langton, Biſhop of Litchfield: the latter was inherited of the Biſhop, by the Peverells, and was afterwards in the family of Vennour; Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.

[h] Layer's MSS. [i] Hundred Roll. [k] Ibid. [l] Eſcheat 5. Edward III.
[m] Eſch. 8. Car.

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is the preſent proprietor: Coldham-houſe was pulled down a few years ago, and a farm-houſe erected on its ſite.

In an ancient record, "the houſe of Lepers" is mentioned as a boundary between the pariſhes of Elme and Wiſbech. Emmeth, in the county of Norfolk, is a chapel of eaſe to Elme.

Mr. Thomas Squire, in the year 1689, gave by will a ſchool-room, and a houſe and lands to provide a ſalary for a ſchool-maſter, to teach the poor children of the pariſhes of Elme and Emmeth to read, write, and caſt accounts.

ELSWORTH, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about eight miles nearly weſt of Cambridge, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth-eaſt of Huntingdon. The whole of this pariſh belonged to the abbot and convent of Ramſey; Ethelſtan Meneſune, who gave them the eaſtern manſion, with part of the manor, died in 996 [n]; Alfwara gave them the church, and another portion of the manor [o]; the weſtern manſion, with a portion of the manor attached, was given by King Canute to Turkell his General, who, in conſequence of a fatal calamity in his family, his wife having been convicted of murdering his ſon by a former marriage, gave it to Etheric Biſhop of Dorcheſter; the Biſhop conveyed it to the abbot and convent of Ramſey [p], already poſſeſſed of the other portions of the manor. In the year 1550, the manor of Elſworth, and the manor of the rectory, were granted to Thomas Wendy, Eſq. [q]; of whoſe deſcendants they were purchaſed in 1656 by Samuel Diſbrowe [r], Eſq. Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland during the civil war; Mr. Diſbrowe, who reſided at Elſworth, died in 1690: his grand-daughter [s] brought it in marriage to Matthew Holworthy, Eſq. [t] After Mr. Holworthy's death, it was poſſeſſed by his daughter Mrs. Heathcote, who, having no children, deviſed it to Matthew Heathcote, who took the name of Holworthy, and was grandfather of the Reverend Matthew Holworthy, now lord of the manor, patron of the rectory, and incumbent. In the rectory manor the fine for renewal is certain, a double quit-rent; in the other manor, it is at the will of the lord. Lancelot Brown, Eſq. claims a paramount authority over Elſworth, as lord of the manors of Fen-Stanton and Hilton, in Huntingdonſhire [u].

In the pariſh church is the monument of Samuel Diſbrowe, above-mentioned, and ſeveral memorials of the Holworthy family.

[n] Dugdale's Mon. vol. I. p. 251. [o] Hiſt. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 418. [p] Ibid. 438, 441 [q] Abſtract of the title. [r] Ibid. [s] Only daughter of James Diſbrowe, M.D. [t] Only ſon of Sir Matthew Holworthy, Knt. of Great Palſgrave, in Norfolk. [u] Incloſure act.

The pariſh of Elſworth has been incloſed purſuant to an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1800, when an allotment of land was given to the rector in lieu of tithes; the pariſh is deſcribed in the act as containing 3900 acres.

Dr. Franklin, by his will, bearing date June 27, 1695, bequeathed the ſum of 400 l. for building and endowing three alms-houſes for poor widows.

ELTISLEY, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about 12 miles nearly weſt of Cambridge. The manor of Stow, or Goldinghams, afterwards called the manor of Eltiſley, belonged ſucceſſively to the families of Stow, Ward, and Goldingham [z]. Sir William Goldingham left two daughters, who married into the families of Chilterne and Mannock [y]: in the year 1656, this manor was ſold by Sir Francis Mannock, Bart. to Major-General Diſbrowe, whoſe deſcendant, Mr. John Diſbrowe, deviſed it in 1741 to the two ſons of his nephew, William Walford of Bocking: it is now the property of Joſeph Leeds, Eſq. of Croxton, having been purchaſed of the Walford family in 1789, by the late Edward Leeds, Eſq.

The manor of Pappeley, in this pariſh, belonged to the prior and convent of Huntingdon; after the diſſolution it was in the Marſhall family [z]; and now belongs to the maſter and fellows of Emanuel College.

The pariſh church of Eltiſley is dedicated to St. Pandionia, the daughter of a King of the Scots, who, in her flight from ſome perſons who attempted her chaſtity, is ſaid to have taken refuge in a nunnery at Eltiſley, the prioreſs of which was her relation: her legend adds, that ſhe died there, and was buried by a well called St. Pandonia's well; from whence her body was removed into Eltiſley church in the year 1344, a ſermon for her tranſlation having been compoſed by Sir Richard, a pariſh prieſt there [a]. Nothing further is known of this nunnery, than that it is ſaid to have been near the ſite of the vicarage-houſe, and to have been deſtroyed about the time of the conqueſt [b]. St. Wendreth alſo is ſaid to have been buried at Eltiſley [c]. The church contains nothing remarkable, except the mutilated effigy of a knight in armour and his lady.

The church of Eltiſley was appropriated to the abbey of Denny in 1512; after the revolution, the rectory and advowſon were granted to Edward Eldryngton, Eſq. who, in 1642, ſold his eſtate to Sir William Bowyer: having paſſed by ſale to the families of Searle and Mannock [d], it was purchaſed in or about the year 1600

[z] Layer's MSS. [y] Eſch. 16. Edward IV. [z] Layer. [a] Leland's Itin. 8. p. 97. [b] Tanner. [c] Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 10. [d] From the information of G. W. Leeds, Eſq.

by the Diſbrowe family, who ſettled at Eltiſley. John Diſbrowe, who was buried there in 1610, was grandfather of Major-General Diſbrowe, and of Samuel Diſbrowe, Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, both of whom were born at Eltiſley, the former in 1608, the latter in 1619. The Major-General was married at Eltiſley to Jane Cromwell, Oliver's youngeſt ſiſter, in 1636; James Diſbrowe, elder brother of the Major-General, inherited the eſtate at Eltiſley, where he reſided. His deſcendants poſſeſſed this eſtate until the year 1713, when it was ſold by John Diſbrowe to Mrs. Heſter Barron of Everſden[e]; and having been deviſed by her to the family of Day, was purchaſed of them by the late Mr. Leeds in 1798[f]; it is now the property of Joſeph Leeds, Eſq.: the parſonage-houſe, which had been the ſeat of the Diſbrowes, has been pulled down.

Ely, the capital of the iſle of that name[g], though far from populous, lays claim, as being a Biſhop's ſee, to the title of a city: it is ſituated near the river Ouſe, 15 miles from Cambridge, and 68 from London. The firſt origin of the place was the foundation of a monaſtery by Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of the Eaſt Angles, near the ſite of the cathedral: her firſt deſign was to build it, and the ſtructure was actually commenced at a place called Cratendon, about a mile from the preſent city, where Ethelbert, King of the Eaſt Angles, is ſaid to have founded a monaſtery, which was deſtroyed ſome time afterwards by the army of Penda, King of Mercia. The legend of the foundreſs, the circumſtances of her marriage to Tonbert, a noblemen of the Eaſt Angles, and after his death to Egfrid, King of Northumberland; her perſevering to live in a ſtate of virginity; her departure from the Northumbrian court; her taking the veil at Coldingham abbey; and her ſubſequent retirement to the Iſle of Ely, (which had been her dower from

[e] From the information of Mr. Leeds. [f] Ibid. [g] The etymology of the word Ely has been variouſly explained; the opinions of thoſe authors who derive it from *Helig*, ſignifying, in the Britiſh language, willows, or from the Saxon *Æl*, an eel, are rendered moſt plauſible by local circumſtances; Venerable Bede, who lived in the eighth century, adopts the latter derivation: it appears by the Domeſday Survey, that the number of eels to which the ſeveral lords of manors in the iſland were annually entitled, amounted altogether to more than 100,000; Wiſbech alone paid 28,000, Stuntney 27,250.

The boundaries of the iſle of Ely are thus deſcribed by an ancient hiſtorian: "At Erhithbrigge begins one entrance into the iſland, which extends as far as Sotton grove, and ſo at Mephale, and ſo at Wychhombrigge, and ſo at Ely-Donnhom, and ſo at Litteport, and ſo at the town of Ely, and ſo at Haveryngmere, and ſo at Stratham lode, and ſo at Andlonge Weſche, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and ſo at Alderhethbrigge, and ſo at Erhithbrigge. Theſe are the entrances into the iſland, one at Litteport, another at Stonteneyebrigge, the third at Alderhethebrigge; the fourth at Erhithbrigge." See Sprott's Chronicle, publiſhed by Hearne, p. 199.

her firſt huſband Tonbert,) for the purpoſe of founding a monaſtery as above-mentioned, may be read at large, as taken from the monkiſh annals, in Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely Cathedral.

The buildings at Ely are ſaid to have been begun in 673 by Etheldreda, who became herſelf the firſt abbeſs, died in the year 679, and was canonized as a ſaint. A town by degrees grew about the monaſtery, and both were in a flouriſhing condition, when the Danes, in the year 870, having entered the iſle, marched directly to Ely, plundered the town and convent, and ſet fire to both, having firſt maſſacred the religious, both men and women, excepting a few who eſcaped by flight; ſome of theſe a few years afterwards returned to Ely, and ſufficiently repaired ſome parts of the church to render it fit for their own habitation, and the celebration of divine ſervice. This was the commencement of a college of ſecular clergy, which continued at Ely till the year 970, (being juſt 100 years after the Daniſh maſſacre,) when the monaſtery was reſtored to its former flouriſhing ſtate, and repleniſhed with monks by Ethelwold, Biſhop of Wincheſter, under the patronage of King Edgar, who, in conſideration of a large ſum of money paid by the Biſhop, reſtored to the convent the juriſdiction of the iſle; which, after the Daniſh maſſacre, had been annexed to the crown by Burrhed, King of Mercia. The ſame Biſhop beſtowed other princely benefactions on the abbey: Brithnoth was appointed the firſt abbot under the new eſtabliſhment, which conſiſted of regular monks of the order of St. Auguſtine.

In the time of the ſecond abbot, anno 991, the brave Duke Brithnoth marching againſt the Danes, previouſly to the battle of Malden, was moſt hoſpitably entertained with his whole army in the abbey; and having been admitted a member of their ſociety, gave them ſeveral valuable manors, (all of which, excepting one [b], have paſſed into lay hands,) on condition that if he ſhould be ſlain in battle, they ſhould bring off his body and bury it in the church of their convent; a duty which the event called on them to perform, and which they punctually diſcharged. At the fatal battle of Aſſendon, in 1018, the monks of Ely, who came thither to pray for their countrymen, were all maſſacred by the Danes. After the acceſſion of King Canute to the Engliſh throne, the new monarch ſhewed much partiality to the monks of this convent, and for ſeveral years kept the feſtival of the purification at Ely with his Queen Emma. Prince Edward, who afterwards ſucceeded to the throne of his anceſtors, and obtained the name of the Confeſſor, received his education within the walls of

[b] The manor of Triplow-Pittenſaries; the others were Croxton, Fulbourn, Hardwick, Impington, Pampſworth, and Feverſham,

this

this monaſtery, where his unhappy brother, Alfred, ended his life a priſoner, after his eyes had been put out by command of King Harold, the ſon and ſucceſſor of Canute the Dane.

When the Engliſh nobility, in the intereſt of Edgar Atheling, having retired into the iſle of Ely, defended it for a long time againſt the Conqueror's army, they and their officers were entertained daily in the refectory of the convent: farther particulars relating to this event have been already given[i]. It will be ſufficient to obſerve here, as immediately connected with the hiſtory of the convent, that after the abbot had been obliged, from motives of humanity, to abandon the cauſe of his friends, and aſſiſt the King in gaining poſſeſſion of the iſland, the victorious monarch paid a viſit to the convent, and made an offering at the altar of St. Etheldreda: nevertheleſs he ſhewed his reſentment againſt the monks for having, in the firſt inſtance, favoured his enemies, by impoſing a heavy fine on them; he alſo took away all the gold, ſilver, and jewels of the church; but reſtored them, at the inſtance of Theodwin, whom he had appointed abbot on the death of Thurſtan. During the time of his ſucceſſor Simeon, who lived to the great age of 100 years, the convent was obliged to maintain a guard of ſoldiers for the defence of the iſland.

In the year 1109, Ely was made a Biſhop's ſee; on this event, the manors belonging to the church, were divided by the Biſhop between himſelf and the monks: he appears to have taken by far the larger ſhare; the unequal diviſion was much complained of by the monks; and it appears, by what we learn from William of Malmeſbury, a contemporary hiſtorian, to have been in a proportion of more than three to one in the Biſhop's favour: the revenues of the monks were conſiderably augmented by the grants of ſucceeding Biſhops. After the foundation of the Biſhopric, the convent was governed by priors till the diſſolution. Nigellus, the ſecond Biſhop of Ely, having eſpouſed the cauſe of the Empreſs Maud, among the meaſures which he took for the defence of the iſle, built a caſtle at Ely, of which no traces remain except the keep; it gives name to one of the wards of the City. The priory, in which there was at that time between 30 and 40 monks, was ſurrendered to King Henry VIII. in the year 1539; the poſſeſſions of the convent were then eſtimated at 1084 l. 6 s. 9½ d. clear yearly value; thoſe of the Biſhop at 2134 l. 18 s. 6½ d. The Biſhopric is ſtill charged with this ſum for firſt fruits, notwithſtanding the great alienations of manors belonging to the ſee by Biſhop Cox and Biſhop Heton. The peculiar privileges and juriſdictions belonging to the Biſhopric of Ely have been already ſpoken of[k]. Soon after the ſuppreſſion of the priory, the King (in the year 1541) placed in the cathedral of

[i] See pp. 6, 7, 8. [k] See p. 4.

Ely a Dean, eight prebendaries, and other miniſters; endowed the chapter with the ſite of the diſſolved monaſtery, and moſt of its poſſeſſions; and as a reward for his ready compliance in acceding to the King's wiſhes, made Robert Steward, the laſt prior, Dean.

The epiſcopal palace of Ely ſtands near the weſt end of the cathedral; it was much altered by Biſhop Mawſon, but retains ſome traces of the ancient ſtructure, beſides the gallery, built by Biſhop Goodrich, 100 feet long, in which are portraits of Biſhops Andrews, Felton, Patrick, Fleetwood, Greene, Butts, Gooch, Mawſon, Keene, and the preſent Biſhop, Dr. Yorke. In the library, is a rude painting of the funeral of Biſhop Cox, who died in 1581, with the proceſſion on the outſide, and the ceremony within the church; there is alſo the original of the *Tabula Elienſis*, engraved in Mr. Bentham's hiſtory. During the alienation of the church lands in the 17th century, the palace was ſold to James Standiſh for the ſum of 1862 l.

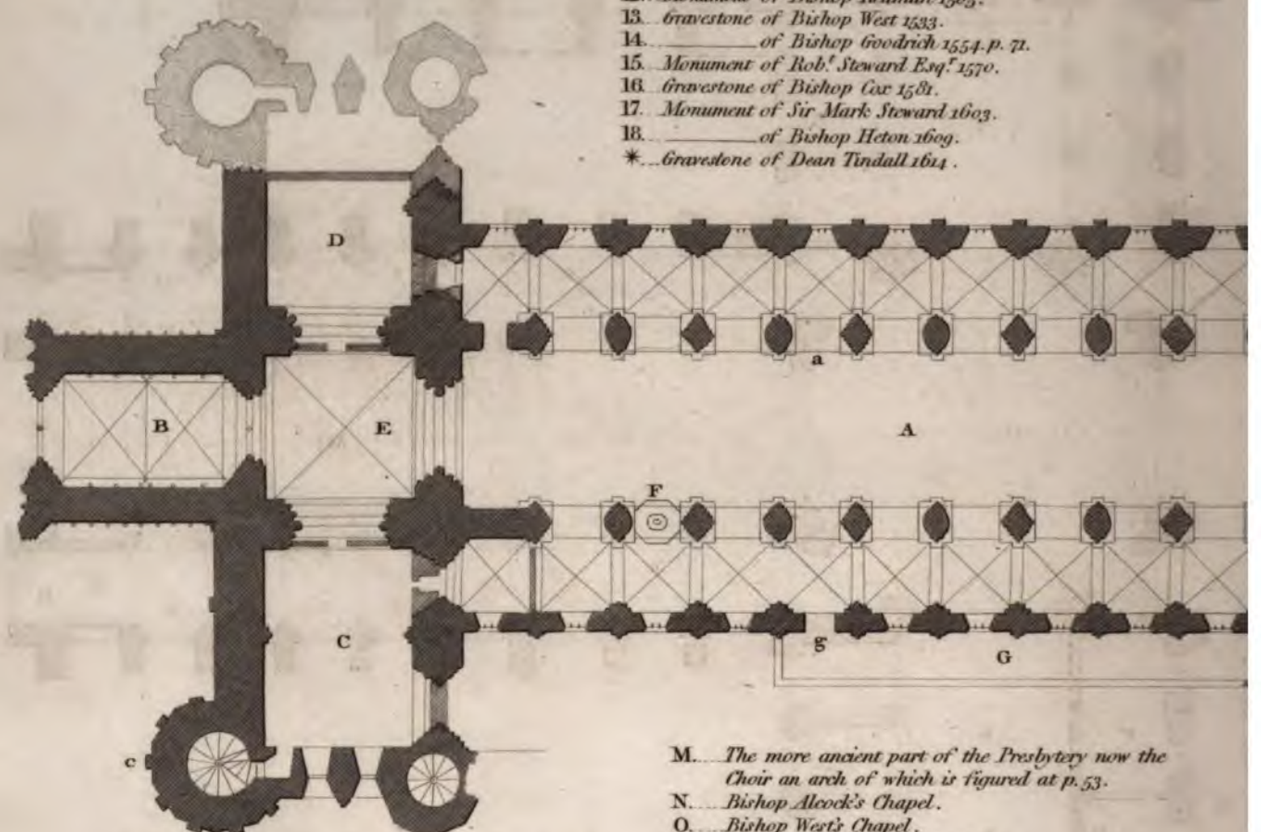
The deanery and prebendal houſes occupy the ſite of the ancient conventual buildings, many parts of which, now remaining, are deſcribed in the introduction to this county, under the head of ancient architecture, where more particular mention will be found alſo of the cathedral, which, as it was built at various times with much art and coſt, and the dates of the ſeveral parts of the ſtructure are well known, forms a moſt intereſting ſtudy for the architect and antiquary. The monuments of the Biſhops, prior to the reformation, ſome of which poſſeſs much architectural beauty, are there noticed, and that ſuppoſed to be of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worceſter. Among the moſt remarkable monuments of later date, are thoſe of Biſhops Heton, Laney, Gunning, Patrick, Moore, Fleetwood, Greene, and Butts[l]. The inſcriptions are all printed, and there are engravings of all the monuments in Bentham's Hiſtory of this church. There is a graveſtone for Dean Tyndall, who died in 1614[m]; and there are alſo the monuments of Dean Cæſar, who died in 1636[n]; Robert Steward, Eſq. 1570; Sir Mark Steward, Knight, 1603; Henry Morley, Eſq. 1800; and that of Humphrey Smith, Eſq. an eminent engineer, who drained Thorney level and Deeping fens, and died in 1743; the laſt mentioned monument, which was deſigned and erected by John Sanderſon, architect, is in St. Mary's Chapel, and has a buſt of the deceaſed.

[l] The monuments of Biſhop Heton and Biſhop Gunning have effigies of the deceaſed; that of Biſhop Gunning is well executed in white marble; the monument of Biſhop Butts has his buſt: there is a memorial for Biſhop Keene on a plain graveſtone. [m] The graveſtone of Dean Tyndall has a figure of him engraved on a braſs plate. [n] The monument of Dean Cæſar has his effigies in a kneeling poſture in ſtone.

The

A. The Nave a. the part represented at p. 50.
B. The Gallilee or Western Vestibule.
C.D. The Western Transept c. the part shewn in the engraving at p. 52.
E. The Western Tower.
F. The Font.
G.G.G. Remains of the Cloister g the door way shewn at p. 50.
H. The Lantern.
I.K. The great Transept k. the part figured at p. 49.
L. That part of the Presbytery begun in 1322, the arches of which are figured at p. 54.

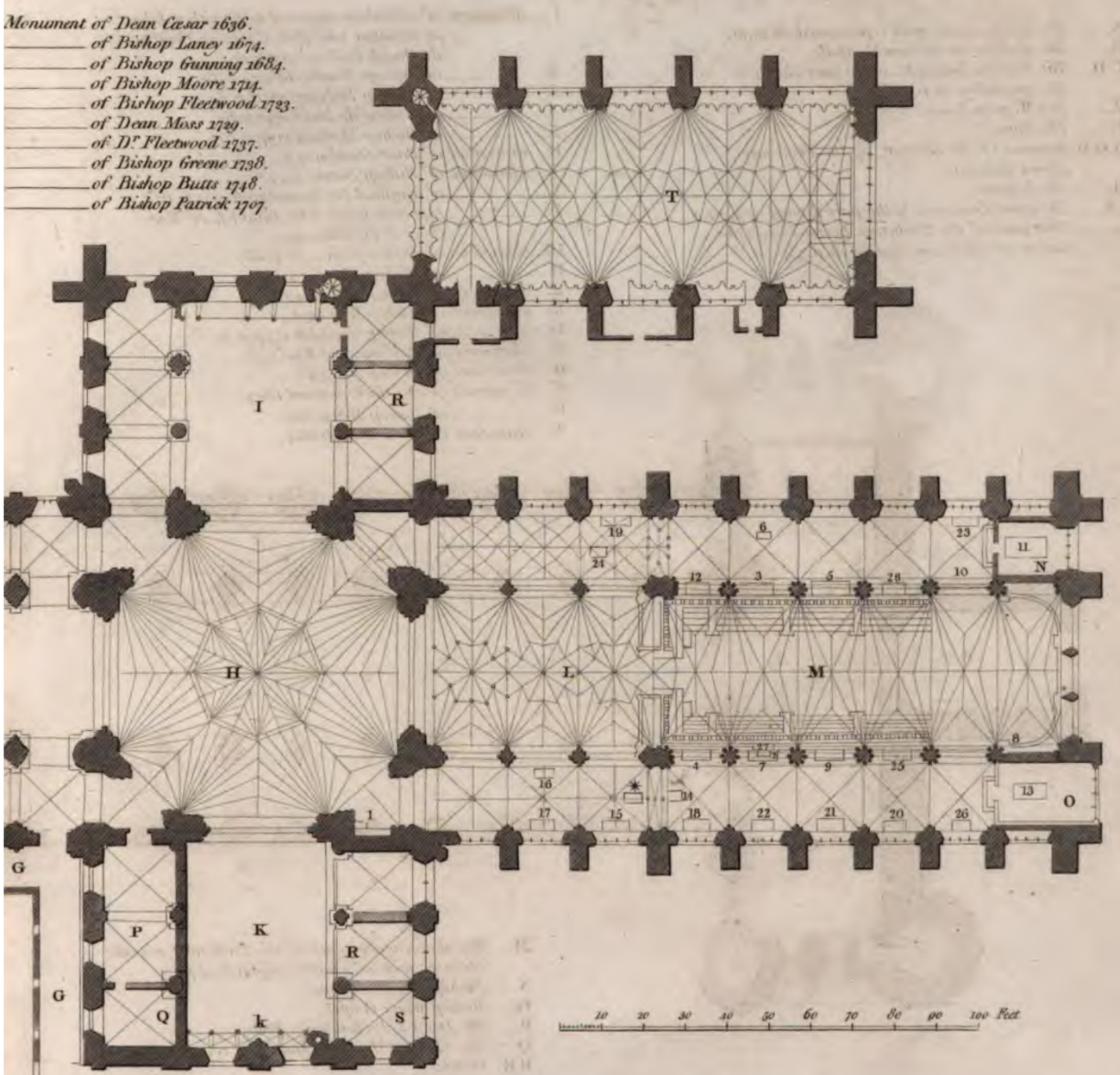
1. Monument of a Bishop supposed to be either John de Fontibus who died A.^o 1225, or Geoffry de Burgh 1228. see page 61.
2. _____ of Bishop Northwold 1254. p. 62.
3. _____ of Bishop Kilkenny 1256. p. 62.
4. _____ of Bishop de Luda 1298. p. 62.
5. _____ of Bishop Hotham 1337. p. 64.
6. Gravestone of Prior Crauden 1341.
7. Monument of Bishop Barnet 1373.
8. _____ of Cardinal De Luxemburgh 1443. p. 67.
9. _____ supposed to be John Tiptoft E. of Worcester & his Wives 1470.
10. Gravestone of Bishop Gray 1478 p. 68.
11. _____ of Bishop Alcock 1500. p. 70.
12. Monument of Bishop Redman 1505.
13. Gravestone of Bishop West 1533.
14. _____ of Bishop Goodrich 1554. p. 71.
15. Monument of Robt Steward Esqr 1570.
16. Gravestone of Bishop Cox 1581.
17. Monument of Sir Mark Steward 1603.
18. _____ of Bishop Heton 1609.
✱ Gravestone of Dean Tindall 1614.



M. The more ancient part of the Presbytery now the Choir an arch of which is figured at p. 53.
N. Bishop Alcock's Chapel.
O. Bishop West's Chapel.
P. The Dean & Prebendaries Vestry.
Q. The Chapter House & Muniment room.
RR. Vestries.
S. The Library.
T. St Mary's Chapel now Trinity Parish Church.

Drawn from actual Measurement by F. Nash.

PLAN OF E



CATHEDRAL.

Engraved by J. Horne

Published by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Feb. 1, 1816.

The city of Ely is not incorporated, nor has it any juriſdiction diſtinct from that of the iſland; Browne Willis enumerates it among the diſuſed boroughs as having once (23 Edw. I.) ſent members to Parliament, and being ſummoned to ſend members to the great council at Weſtminſter (27 Edw. III.). Ely is divided into three wards [o], each of which has its ſeparate conſtable. The ſpring aſſizes for the iſle of Ely, and the Eaſter and Michaelmas Quarter-ſeſſions, are held here. The market, which is held by preſcription, was altered in 1801 from Saturday to Thurſday: King Henry I. granted a fair at Ely to the abbot and convent for ſeven days, to commence three days before the feſtival of St. Etheldreda: in 1312, the prior had a grant of a fair for 15 days at the feſtival of St. Lambert [p]; and, in 1318, the Biſhop had a grant of a fair to laſt 22 days, commencing on the vigil of the aſcenſion [q]. Matthew Paris ſpeaks of a fair, eſtabliſhed by King Henry III. at Weſtminſter, as being very prejudicial to the Ely fairs [r]. St. Lambert's fair has been diſcontinued; the others are ſtill held, and are called the old and new fair; they are both held for nine days: the old fair now commences the 29th of October, being the feſtival of St. Etheldreda, old ſtyle: this fair was in ancient times noted for the ſale of ribbands of various colours, which were held in veneration, as having touched the ſhrine of St. Etheldreda, and were called St. Awdrey's ribbands; hence the origin of the word *tawdry*. In 1665, St. Etheldreda's fair was prohibited on account of the great plague; the advertiſement iſſued on that occaſion deſcribes it as a fair of great reſort, particularly from London, Yarmouth, Colcheſter, and Cambridge [s].

According to the returns made to Parliament, under the population act, the city of Ely in 1801 contained 796 houſes, of which 40 were uninhabited; the number of inhabitants was 3713.

There is no manufacture in or near the city, except ſome potteries of coarſe ware: many of the inhabitants are employed in the culture of gardens; great quantities of aſparagus, and various other vegetables, being ſent, by the gardeners in the neighbourhood of Ely, to Cambridge and London. The cherry gardens are extenſive; the ſoil, indeed, ſeems to have been from a very early period favourable for the growth of fruit; three acres of vineyard at Ely, are mentioned in the Survey of Domeſday; and the anonymous author of a Chronicle of the monaſtery, which ſeems to have been written about the year 1368, ſpeaks of this vineyard as being in his time very productive, "*multum dans vinea vinum* [t]." The city has the advantage of water-carriage by the Ouſe, and other navigable rivers connected with it, to Cambridge, the principal towns of Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

[o] Steeple-high ward, Fore-hill ward, and Caſtle-hithe ward; theſe are all in the pariſh of the Holy Trinity, the pariſh of St. Mary being in the ſuburbs. [p] Cart. 5. Edward II. [q] Cart. 12. Edward II. [r] p. 734. [s] "Newes," Sept. 21. [t] Wharton's Ang. Sac. vol. I. p. 592.

Ely

Ely contains two pariſhes; that of the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary's. The beautiful chapel of St. Mary in the cathedral, has been appropriated as the parochial church for the former; the congregations of both pariſhes, after having heard divine ſervice in their reſpective churches, go to hear a ſermon in the cathedral.

Chetiſham, about a mile and three quarters from Ely, is a hamlet to St. Mary's, and has a chapel of eaſe.

Stuntney, about a mile and a quarter from Ely, which has alſo a chapel of eaſe, is a hamlet to the pariſh of the Holy Trinity. Wolſtan de Delham, ſheriff of Cambridgeſhire, gave the manor of Stuntney to the ſecular clerks who inhabited the monaſtery at Ely before its reſtoration by King Edgar. On the partition of the manors of the church by Biſhop Hervey, Stuntney was one of thoſe aſſigned for the maintenance of the monks, and was appropriated to the office of cellarer [u]. After the diſſolution, it was not given, with the other poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, to the Dean and Chapter, but granted in 1540 to Sir Edward North [x]: not long afterwards it came into the Steward family. Sir Mark Steward, who ſettled at Stuntney, was nephew of Dr. Steward, Dean of Ely, of the ancient family of the Stewards of Dundevale in Scotland: their deſcendants continued at Stuntney till about the middle of the laſt century, but the manor was alienated before the year 1723 to Robert Lightfoot, Eſq.[y]: it is now the joint property of Francis Bagge, Eſq. Chief Bailiff of the Iſle of Ely, and his wife Mary, who is one of the repreſentatives of Mr. Lightfoot: the ſeat of the Stewards is now a farm-houſe. The Stewards were leſſees under the church of Ely, of the rectory of Ely, called the Sectary, and of the tithes of the pariſhes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary. On the death of Sir Thomas Steward in 1636, this eſtate paſſed by bequeſt to his nephew Oliver Cromwell, who, in the ſame year, took poſſeſſion of the rectory-houſe, which was his conſtant reſidence, except whilſt he was preparing for his abortive project of migrating to North America, till he was choſen one of the members for Cambridge in the Parliament of 1640: whilſt he reſided at Ely, he was a warm opponent of the ſchemes for draining the fens; and it is ſaid that his mind was then at the higheſt pitch of enthuſiaſm, abſorbed in melancholy, and diſguſted both with the religious and civil eſtabliſhments of the kingdom [y]. He occaſionally retired to Ely after the commencement of the war, and being reſident there in the month of January 1644, by his perſonal authority ordered the cathedral ſervice to be diſcontinued: he firſt wrote to the "clergy-vicar" to requeſt that he would deſiſt from uſing it, but finding that his

[u] Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 617.
[x] Fee-farm Roll in the Augmentation Office.
[y] Noble's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 109,

requeſt was diſregarded, he entered the cathedral with a party of ſoldiers, and with his ſword drawn, ordered the vicar "to leave off his fooling;" and drove the whole congregation from the cathedral [a].

There are two manors in Ely, called Ely-Barton and Ely-Porta; the former, which is the paramount manor, belongs to the Biſhop, the other to the Dean and Chapter. Barton farm, which extends into the pariſhes of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, is held on leaſe under the Biſhop by Thomas Page, Eſq. This farm, when the church lands were put up to ſale after the termination of the civil war, was ſold to Richard Cromwell for 1289 l. 19 s. 8 d. New-Barnes grange and manſion were ſold about the ſame time for 2805 l.: this eſtate was held on leaſe under the Biſhop, by the late Mr. Tatterſall, the celebrated horſe-dealer, who had a country-houſe at New-Barnes: the preſent leſſee is Samuel Farmer, Eſq. Keton manor-farm, in Trinity pariſh, was anciently appropriated to the ſacriſt of the church of Ely; it belongs now to the Dean and Chapter, and is on leaſe to Mr. John Pond. Thorney manor-farm, in the pariſh of the Holy Trinity, which belonged formerly to the church of Ely, is now freehold, the property of Harry Spencer Waddington, Eſq.: it belonged formerly to the Stewards [a]. Norney manor-farm, or as it is called in title-deeds, Northney dairy, is held on leaſe under the Dean and Chapter by Mr. John Hatch, junior; Quaney manor-farm, or dairy, by the Reverend James Bentham, ſon of the antiquary, who was a native of Ely, having been born within the precincts of the college. Tydberſey, now called Turbetſy; Shepey, now Shippey; and Brame, now Braham, were ancient manors of the church of Ely. Turbetſy farm, in the pariſh of the Holy Trinity, is now held on leaſe under the Dean and Chapter by Thomas Gotobed, Eſq. that of Shippey, in the ſame pariſh, by Francis Marketts, Eſq.; and that of Braham, in the pariſh of St. Mary, by Miſs Wade.

The two ancient hoſpitals of St. John and St. Mary Magdalen were united by Biſhop Northwold about the year 1240: the rectory of Littleport had been appropriated to one of them not long before (about 1225) by Biſhop de Burgh. By the ordinance of Biſhop Northwold, the united hoſpital was to conſiſt of 13 chaplains and brethren, who were to have a common refectory and dormitory, and to wear an uniform habit; they were to be under the immediate government of the Sacriſt of Ely [b]. In 1453, the hoſpital was fallen into great decay and poverty [c]; not long afterwards Biſhop Grey made one of his ſecular prieſts maſter or warden [d]. In the reign of Henry VIII., the revenues of the hoſpital were valued at 25 l. 5 s. 3½ d. *per an-*

[a] Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy. [b] Eſch. Eliz. and Car. I. [a] Bentham.
[c] Coles's MSS. from Biſhop Bouchier's Regiſter. [d] Tanner.

num,

num. In 1561, at the inſtance of Dr. Edward Leeds, its laſt maſter, who was at the ſame time maſter of Clare Hall, it was granted, with all its appurtenances, to the maſter and fellows of that college [e], to whom the ſite ſtill belongs; there are ſcarcely any remains of the buildings.

The free ſchool at Ely was founded by King Henry VIII. at the ſame time that he eſtabliſhed the Chapter. The maſter is appointed by the Dean and Chapter; his ſalary is only 18 l. *per annum*, but there is a good houſe belonging to the ſchool, beſides other advantages.

In the year 1740, Mrs. Catherine Needham, formerly of New Alresford, in the county of Southampton, founded and endowed a charity ſchool at Ely for 24 boys: the maſter's ſalary is 31 l. 10 s. *per annum*, and the boys are clothed and apprenticed out of the profits of the eſtate, the rent of which is now 223 l. 10 s. *per annum* [f]. There is a good houſe attached to the ſchool for the reſidence of the maſter, who is appointed by the truſtees; the number of boys has lately been increaſed from 24 to 30. Biſhop Laney, who died in 1675, gave lands, now producing upwards of 250 l. *per annum*, for apprenticing poor children of Ely and Soham; theſe lands are veſted in truſtees; the premiums are limited to 10 l.

Various ſmall eſtates, amounting in the whole to upwards of 270 l. *per annum*, are veſted in "the governors of the lands and poſſeſſions of the poor of the city or town of Ely," who were incorporated by that name in the reign of Charles I. Oliver Cromwell was one of the firſt governors. The rent is diſtributed by the governors, who conſiſt of the Biſhop, Dean, Archdeacon, and nine of the principal inhabitants of Ely, in ſums not exceeding eight ſhillings each, to the poor; every poor inhabitant has the privilege alſo of digging 5000 turves for fuel, from a tract of turf-land veſted in the governors for that purpoſe. They have alſo ſome valuable commons on which ſuch of the poor as have ſtock are permitted to depaſture their cattle, and about 150 acres of waſte land, which the poor by turns are allowed to mow. The dividends of ſome money in the funds, given by John Howard and Mary Auſtin, are diſtributed alſo by the governors, by whom the whole appears to be very judiciouſly managed.

GREAT-EVERSDEN, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about five miles ſouth-weſt of Cambridge. It has uſually been ſuppoſed that the Berners family held the principal manor of this pariſh [g], by gift from William the Conqueror; but on referring to the Domeſday Survey, it appears that Hugh de Ber-

[e] Tanner. [f] It was only 80 l. *per annum* when firſt deviſed. [g] See Dugdale and Layer's MSS.

ners, had only one hide, and Wido de Rainbuedcurt ſix hides. At an early period, the manor of Everſden was in the Andevilles [h], and paſſed afterwards ſucceſſively to the families of Perrers [i], and Caſtleacre [k]. John Lord Tiptoft died ſeiſed of this manor in 1442, and his ſon the Earl of Worceſter in 1470: Joan, Lady Ingoldeſthorp, the Earl's daughter, gave it in 1491 to the maſter and fellows of Queen's College. The parſonage manor, which formerly belonged to the monaſtery of St. Alban, was granted after the diſſolution, with the impropriate rectory, to the family of Warner; and afterwards, by purchaſe, became the property of Dr. Dove, Biſhop of Peterborough, who bequeathed this eſtate to his relation Sir William Dove: it is now the property of Mr. T. D. Finch. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

LITTLE-EVERSDEN, an adjoining village in the ſame hundred and deanery, lies about the ſame diſtance nearly weſt of Cambridge. The manor, having paſſed with Great Everſden ever ſince the reign of Henry IV., is veſted in the maſter and fellows of Queen's College, who are patrons of the rectory. The advowſon was given to the college in 1572 by John Chetham of Great Livermore in Suffolk, Gent. in conſideration of which benefaction he and his heirs were to have the privilege, of nominating to one of the ſmaller ſcholarſhips in that college.

FORDHAM, in the hundred of Staplehoe, is in the dioceſe of Norwich, and gives name to the deanery in which it is ſituated; it lies about five miles north-weſt of Newmarket, and about ſix ſouth-eaſt of Ely. A ſmall priory of Gilbertines was founded at this place in the reign of King Henry III. [l] by Sir Robert de Fordham, as a cell to the great monaſtery of that order at Sempringham in Lincolnſhire, to which the church of Fordham had been given by the above-mentioned monarch. The annual revenues of this priory, which was called Fordham or Bigging, were eſtimated, in the reign of King Henry VIII., at the clear ſum of 40l. 13s. 4d.; at that time there was only one monk beſides the prior in the houſe: after its ſuppreſſion, the ſite and the priory manor were granted to Philip Paris, Eſq. and Margaret, his wife. At a later period, Fordham Abbey became the property and ſeat of a younger branch of the Ruſſells of Chippenham; William Ruſſell, Eſq. who died, and was buried at Fordham, in

[h] Layer's MSS. [i] Eſch. 9. Edward III. [k] Sir William Caſtleacre, who died 7. Henry IV., (1405) appears to have acquired it of Sir William de Hoo, (See Cl. 4. H. IV.) Sir William Caſtleacre, by his will, bearing date 6. Henry IV., directed the reverſion of his manor of Everſden, called Perrers, to be ſold. (See Cl. 8. Henry V. m. 14. dors.) [l] Biſhop Tanner ſays, that a religious houſe had been begun in this pariſh at an earlier period by Henry, Rural-Dean of Fordham.

The pariſh church appears to have been built about the year 1456[c]. The church of Foxton was formerly appropriated to the almoner of Ely[d]; it now belongs to the Dean and Chapter, under whom the rectory is held on leaſe by William Hurrell, Eſq. The Biſhop of Ely preſents to the vicarage.

FULBOURN, in the hundred of Flendiſh, and deanery of Cambridge, lies about five miles ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge, compriſing two pariſhes, All Saints and St. Vigor's, which have long been united in one townſhip, and in moſt reſpects incorporated[e], although the boundaries of each are known. The churches ſtood within the ſame church-yard; that of All Saints fell down in the year 1766, and has never been rebuilt: in 1775, an act of Parliament paſſed for enabling the inhabitants of the pariſh of All Saints to ſell the materials of their church, and for giving power to the vicar to officiate in the church of St. Vigor[f]. The benefices ſtill continue diſtinct; St. Vigor's being a rectory in the gift of the maſter and fellows of St. John's College in Cambridge; All Saints a vicarage in the patronage of the ſee of Ely.

The manor of Zouches, in the pariſh of All Saints, is conſidered as the paramount manor. This manor, which had been held by Godwin Cilt under Queen Editha, the conſort of King Edward the Confeſſor, was given by the Conqueror to Alan la Zouch, Earl of Britanny; and continued in the Zouch family, and that branch of the Mortimers which took the name of Zouch, and were called by way of diſtinction Zouch of Mortimer, till the year 1400, when, on the death of Hugh la Zouch, it devolved to Sir John Botetort, who married his ſiſter and ſole heir[g]. Sir Hugh Burnell, who married the heireſs of Botetort, died ſeiſed of this manor, in 1420[h]; on the attainder of John Ormond *alias* Boteler, (who inherited from the Burnells,) it was granted, in 1475, to Henry Bourchier, Earl of Eſſex; but was reſtored afterwards to the Ormond family, and paſſed by a female heir to Henry Carey, Lord Hunſdon. It appears to have been afterwards in the Dockwras, a family of conſiderable antiquity in Hertfordſhire, a younger branch of which, on being poſſeſſed of this manor, ſettled at Fulbourn; Thomas Dockwra died ſeiſed of it in 1601; Periam Dockwra, Eſq. in 1620[i].

[c] An indulgence having been granted in that year to all ſuch as ſhould contribute to the ſtructure of the Nave, Chancel, or Tower. [d] Bentham's Ely, p. 128. [e] All parochial rates, excepting church rates, have long been aſſeſſed in common, and there has been only one ſet of officers excepting church-wardens. [f] Divine ſervice, under this act, is to be performed by the rector of St. Vigor, and the vicar of All Saints alternately, week by week, unleſs otherwiſe arranged by mutual agreement, or directed by the ordinary of the dioceſe. The pariſhioners of All Saints are in future to be aſſeſſed to the church-rates for St. Vigor's pariſh, and the impropriator to contribute jointly with the rector of St. Vigor to the repairs of the Chancel. [g] See Dugdale's Baronage. [h] Eſch. 8. Henry V. [i] Eſch.

Thomas Hynſon, in the year 1626, built ſix alms-houſes at Fordham for ſix poor widows; which have not been endowed.

The maſter and fellows of Jeſus College in Cambridge are patrons of the vicarage; the advowſon having been procured for them by Biſhop Thirlby: the great tithes belong to the ſee of Ely, and are on leaſe to Mr. John Filby.

FOXTON, in the hundred of Triplow and deanery of Barton, lies about eight miles ſouth of Cambridge, ſix miles north of Royſton, and nine weſt of Linton. It had in ancient times a market, by virtue of a charter granted to the De la Hayes in 1325[t], which gave them the privilege alſo of holding two fairs annually, one at the feſtival of St. Peter and St. Paul, the other at the feſtival of St. Andrew; the charter was confirmed in 1366[t]: there is now only one fair, which is held at Eaſter. The principal manor, called the Bury, or Foxton-Chatteris, belonged to the nuns of Chatteris, and was purchaſed of King Henry VIII. by Sir Ralph Warren[u], the daughter and heir of whoſe ſon Richard, brought it in marriage to Sir Oliver Cromwell, who gave it to his ſon-in-law Sir Henry Palavicini: in the early part of the laſt century it was in the Hattons of Long-Stanton[x], afterwards in the Mitchells[y]: in 1786, it was purchaſed of Thomas Parker, Eſq. by Richard Bendyſhe, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Mortimers in Foxton, was in the family of Mortimer of Attleborough in Norfolk, as early as the reign of Edward I.[z]: it paſſed by female heirs to the families of Radcliffe, Harlyng, Chamberlayne, and Scrope of Bolton[a]: in, or ſhortly before, the year 1700, it was purchaſed of the Scrope family by Thomas Bendyſhe, anceſtor of Richard Bendyſhe, Eſq. the preſent proprietor. The De la Hayes, to whom the market was granted, poſſeſſed a manor in this pariſh, which paſſed by a female heir to the D' Engaynes: Sir John D' Engayne left two daughters, co-heirs, Joan married to Sir Baldwin St. George, and Mary the wife of William Bliton; this manor having been divided into moieties, which paſſed by other marriages to the families of Dockwra[b] and Wimbiſh, they were afterwards eſteemed ſeparate manors, being called after the names of their owners: having paſſed ſeverally through various families, they have been again united, and are both the property of Mr. Bendyſhe. The Welbores, who were for ſome time poſſeſſed of one of theſe eſtates, were ſettled at Foxton for more than two centuries.

[t] Cart. 19. Edward II. [t] Pat. 39. Edward III. p. 1. [u] Layer. There had been a previous grant in 1543 to Elrington and Metcalfe, who ſurrendered it again to the crown the following year. See Records in the Augmentation Office. [x] Court Rolls. [y] From the information of Mr. Bendyſhe. [z] Layer. [a] Ibid. and Inquis. 19. Henry VI.

[b] See the next page.

The families of Colville and Shardelowe had diſtinct manors here, called after their names. Sir John Colville was patron of the free-chapel of St. Edmund near his manor-houſe, of which, in the reign of Richard II., he twice appointed the warden: about the ſame time, (1388) Sir John Shardelowe had a licence for an oratory in his manor-houſe of Fulbourn [t]. In 1400, Robert Shardelowe died ſeiſed of the manors of Colvilles and Shardelowes [t]; it is probable that they were ſoon afterwards purchaſed by the Botetorts, or by Sir Hugh Burnell, who died ſeiſed of them in 1424 [u]: they were held with Zouches by the Bourchiers, the Dockwras, and the Tyrrells [x]. Shardelowes has ſince been ſeparated, and is now veſted in the co-heireſſes of the late Reverend Walter Serocold, who poſſeſſed it by inheritance from Dr. Thomas Watſon, ſome time Biſhop of St. David. There is a farm-houſe on the ſite of the ancient manſion, which is ſurrounded by a moat.

The Abbeſs of Barking had a manor in Fulbourn as early as the reign of Edward I., which, after the diſſolution of monaſteries, continued in the crown as late as the year 1602 [y]: we could not learn what became of it afterwards, or to whom it now belongs.

In the pariſh church of St. Vigor, are the graveſtone (with his effigies on a braſs-plate, under a rich canopy,) of William de Fulbourn, Canon of St. Paul's, Chaplain to King Edward III., one of the Barons of Exchequer, and patron of St. Vigor's; an altar-tomb, with an emaciated figure, ſaid to be that of John Careway, ſome time rector, who, by his will, bearing date in 1441, left a benefaction to the poor of this pariſh; and a monument, with the figures of a knight in armour and his lady, for one of the Wood family, which, from the impalement, appears to be that of Edward Wood, Eſq. of Fulbourn, who married a Chicheley: he was father of Sir John Wood, who, in 1633, ſold an eſtate [z] in this pariſh to the Tyrrells, and went to reſide at Leeds, where he lies buried: Nicholas, the father of Edward, was the firſt of the family who ſettled at Fulbourn [a].

Alan, Earl of Britanny and of Richmond, gave the church of All Saints in Fulbourn, to the abbot and convent of *Bon-Repos* in Normandy, who leaſed it to the abbot and convent of Sawtrey in Huntingdonſhire [b]: it belonged to that abbey at the time of the general diſſolution of monaſteries, after which the impropriate

[t] Blomefield. [t] Eſch. 1. Henry IV. [u] Ibid, 8 Henry V. [x] See Eſch. Roll. [y] Ibid. Eliz. [z] It does not appear what this eſtate was. In 1602, being then John Wood, Eſq. he is ſtated to have held under the King, as of his manor of Barking, a toft called Wrights, on which a fair manſion had been formerly built. Eſcheat Roll, Eliz. [a] Blomefield. [b] Ibid.

rectory

rectory was granted to the family of Cromwell: in 1563, it paſſed by ſale to the Killingworths, of whom it was purchaſed in 1712 by Dr. Watſon, ſome time Biſhop of St. David; it is now veſted in the co-heireſſes of the Rev. Walter Serocold, as repreſentatives of William Watſon, Eſq. brother and deviſee of the Biſhop.

In the church of All-Saints, which, (as was before-mentioned) fell down many years ago, was the monument of Mrs. Elizabeth March, who died in 1722: ſhe bequeathed a farm in Ockington, now worth about 100 l. *per annum*, for the endowment of reading-ſchools in Fulbourn, and four other pariſhes. On the north ſide of the church are ſome ancient alms-houſes, which have no endowment.

An act of Parliament, for incloſing Fulbourn, paſſed in 1806; under this act lands are allotted in lieu of tithes to the rector, vicar, and impropriators.

FULMERE, (or as it is now uſually written FOULMIRE,) in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about five miles north-eaſt of Royſton, and about nine miles ſouth of Cambridge. The manor belonged in ancient times to the Montfichets from whom it paſſed by female heirs to the families of Playz, Howard, and Vere. Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, ſold it, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Skynner, alderman of London, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive conveyances, to the families of Aldred and La Motte[c]: it is now the property of Knight Mitchell, Eſq. in whoſe family it has been for a conſiderable time[d].

In 1332, Sir Thomas Heſlarton died ſeiſed of the manor of Fitz-John in this pariſh, which, having acquired from his family the contracted name of Harlſton, paſſed by female heirs to the families of Child and Hutton; and having been purchaſed of the latter by the Aldreds, became united to the manor of Fulmere[e]. There was anciently a market in this place, which having been long diſcontinued, was revived by Edward Aldred, Eſq. who procured a new charter from King James II, but the market ſoon declined, and was of ſhort continuance[f]. The Earl of Hardwicke, (by a late purchaſe) is patron of the rectory, to which a manor is annexed.

GAMLINGAY, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies on the borders of Bedfordſhire. It had formerly a Market on Tueſdays, originally granted to the Avenells, ſome time Lords of the Manor[g]: it has been many years diſcontinued, the buſineſs having been removed to the neighbouring town of Potton, in Bedfordſhire. When the Survey of Domeſday was taken, the principal manor in

[c] Layer's MSS. [d] William Mitchell, Eſq. lord of the manor of Fulmere, died in the year 1745, as appears by his monument in the church. [e] Layer's MSS. [f] Ibid. [g] Layer's MSS. We have not been able to find the charter among the records at the tower.

Gamlingay,

Gamlingay belonged to Eudo Fitz Hubert, ſteward of the king's houſehold. At an early period it was in the Avenells, who had their chief ſeat here; Robert Avenell, the laſt heir male of the family, died in the reign of Richard II., after which the manor paſſed by female heirs to the families of Bradford and St. George, by the latter of whom, after a poſſeſſion of more than a century it was ſold to the Brograves [h]. In the year 1600, it was conveyed by John Gill and others to the warden and fellows of Merton College, in Oxford.

The manor of Woodbury was for many generations in the Babington family [i], who held it under the Frevilles, as ſuperior lords; from the Babingtons it paſſed, by female heirs, to the families of Delves and Sheffield: Edmund, Lord Sheffield, ſold it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the Machells, of whom it was purchaſed in the reign of King Charles I., by Sir John Jacob, one of the farmers of the cuſtoms, whoſe family had then been ſettled in Gamlingay for more than a century [k]. This eſtate appears to have been ſold among others, on account of the great embarraſſments occaſioned to the Jacob family, by the large ſums of money taken up by Sir John for the ſervice of King Charles I., and never repaid by the crown. It was conveyed in 1674 by Sir Thomas Wolstonholme, and other Truſtees, to William Mainſtone, Eſq. who married the daughter of Sir Thomas Jones, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and died in 1683, as appears by his epitaph in Gamlingay Church: his nephew and heir ſold Woodbury, in the year 1696, to Ralph Lane, an eminent Turkey Merchant. Mr. Lane died in 1732, and was buried in the church-yard at Gamlingay, where he had made a burying place for his family: by his will, bearing date 1726, he bequeathed a cloſe, then of the yearly value of 40 s., to be veſted in the churchwardens of Gamlingay, for the benefit of the pariſh-clerk, on condition of his keeping this burying place neat, and clear from weeds; planting it with roſes and roſemary, and keeping the iron-work duly painted, which conditions have ever ſince been punctually performed. Mr. Lane's eldeſt daughter and co-heir brought the manor of Woodbury in marriage to George, Earl of Macclesfield, Preſident of the Royal Society: his ſon, the preſent Earl, ſold it in 1803 to the Reverend John Wilkieſon, who is about to pull down Woodbury-hall, having built a new Manſion in another part of the grounds: part of this eſtate extends into Huntingdonſhire.

The Manor or Grange of Shackleton belonged to the abbot and convent of Sawtrey, in Huntingdonſhire, and was granted ſoon after the reformation to Sir Richard Cromwell: from him it paſſed to the Burgoynes, of whom after they

[h] Layer. [i] The Babingtons had it from the reign of Edward I., to that of Edward IV. Layers MSS., and Eſcheat Edward IV. [k] Layer.

had poſſeſſed it nearly a century, it was purchaſed by Sir John Jacob: the next poſſeſſor was Sir George Downing, bart. [1], who having pulled down the manor-houſe on his adjoining eſtate at Eaſt-Hatley, built a magnificent manſion on this eſtate. Sir George, the laſt Baronet, who died in 1749, left all his eſtates, on failure of iſſue from his nephew Jacob Downing, and Serjeant Barnardiſton, for the purpoſe of building and endowing a college in Cambridge, to be called after his name. This foundation, both the above-mentioned perſons having many years ago deceaſed without iſſue, has at length, after much litigation with the heir at law, taken place; and the college having been incorporated, although not yet built, this eſtate is now veſted in the maſter and fellows. Sir George Downing's great manſion at Gamlingay was pulled down in 1776, and the materials ſold.

Brookend-houſe, in this pariſh, the property of Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. of Madingley, is in the occupation of Thomas Quintin, Eſq.

The rectory of Gamlingay belongs to Merton College in Oxford; it was anciently in moieties, one of which belonged to the Avenells [a]: this eſtate forms the manor of the Mertonage, and was part of the endowment given to the college by their founder, Walter de Merton; who had purchaſed it of William de Leyceſter. It appears by an ancient map in the Britiſh Muſeum, drawn in 1601, that the pariſh of Gamlingay, then contained 3255 acres of cultivated land, and 500 acres of waſte, excluſively of the Woodbury eſtate, and the Grange. The Biſhop of Ely is patron of the vicarage. The pariſh church is a handſome ſtructure; the altar-piece was brought from Ely-houſe in London.

An alms-houſe having been built on the Woodbury eſtate, by Sir John Jacob, in 1665, Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, widow, by her will, bearing date 1754, bequeathed the ſum of 2000 l. old S.S.A., to be veſted in three truſtees; the intereſt, ſubject to the repairs of the alms-houſe, and other expences incidental to the truſt, to be divided among eight poor widows inhabiting the ſaid alms-houſe: the proprietor for the time being, who, by courſe of inheritance, ſhall be entitled to certain lands to be bought purſuant to the directions of her will, ſhe appointed to be always one of the truſtees; and to have the nomination of the widows in caſe of vacancies, unleſs the ſaid lands ſhould be alienated, in which caſe her heir at law to be a truſtee and patron: the Earl of Macclesfield fills both theſe ſituations.

There is a ſmall charity-ſchool in this pariſh, having for its endowment only 40 s. *per annum*, given by John Mean in 1769.

[1] It is probable that it was ſold about the ſame time as Woodbury; Sir George Downing was Sheriff in 1806.

[a] Hundred Roll, 8 Edward I.

GIRTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about three miles nearly north of Cambridge. The manor was given to the abbot and convent of Ramſey, by Eyericus, who was promoted to the ſee of Dorcheſter in the year 1016. Soon after the reformation, it became the property of the Hindes, who acquired alſo by purchaſe a manor, which having been ſucceſſively in the families of Trumpington, Enderby, and Pigott, had been called after their reſpective names[o]: theſe eſtates are now, by inheritance from the Hindes, the property of Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. who is patron of the rectory.

GRANCHESTER, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about two miles ſouth-weſt of Cambridge: it has been ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the ancient Grantaceaſter mentioned by Bede, whilſt others, from various circumſtances, are inclined to believe that Grantaceaſter, which had been evidently a Roman ſtation, was ſituated in what is now the north ſuburb of Cambridge: it is certain that in the Domeſday Survey, and other very ancient records, the name of this village is written Granſete, Grauncete, and Graunteſethe: the manor of that name was at an early period in the noble family of Lacy: Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1312, gave it to a kinſman, ſuppoſed to be his natural ſon, directing that he, and his ſucceſſors, ſhould always name their eldeſt ſon Henry[p]: it is probable that this kinſman died without iſſue, for it appears that the manor of Grancheſter deſcended, with other eſtates of the Lacies, to the houſe of Lancaſter; and that King Henry IV. gave it to the provoſt and fellows of King's College, newly founded by him. In 1451, not long after the foundation, the manor of Burgherſt, in Grancheſter, ſo called from its former poſſeſſor, Bartholomew Lord Burgherſt[q]; and the manor of Jak, in the ſame pariſh, were purchaſed, in truſt for the college, of the executors of Henry Somer, Eſq.: in the old manſion, which belonged to this eſtate, was ſome years ago a large hall, with a pulpit and gallery; the arms of Somer remained in one of the rooms: Henry Somer's name was returned in a liſt of the gentry of Cambridgeſhire in 1433[r].

Walter de Merton gave an eſtate in this pariſh, in ancient writings[s], called *Manerium* de *Graunteſethe*, which he had purchaſed of the Sengham family, to the warden and fellows of his newly founded college in Oxford. The prior and convent of St. Neots had a manor in Grancheſter in the reign of King John[t].

[o] Layer. [p] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 105. [q] Eſch. 29. Edward III. [r] Fuller's Worthies. [s] In the poſſeſſion of Merton College. [t] Eſchéat Roll.

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The rectory of Grancheſter was purchaſed by Bene't College in Cambridge in 1359, and the great tithes were appropriated to the maſter and fellows in 1380; in the intermediate time, (1373) John, King of Caſtile and Leon, had given an eſtate in Grancheſter to this college[u].

The church appears to have been built in the time of Biſhop Fordham, who died in 1425: his arms are on the tower; the inſide of the chancel is very light and elegant.

LITTLE-GRANSDEN, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies on the borders of Huntingdonſhire, about 12 miles ſouth-weſt of Cambridge. The manor was one of the ancient eſtates of the church of Ely, and one of thoſe aſſigned to the Biſhop ſoon after the creation of the ſee: it was alienated by Biſhop Heton to the crown in 1600; and, in 1602, granted to Edward Skipwith; not long afterwards it was the property of Sir Eraſmus Dryden, Bart.; and, in 1660, of Sir Thomas Cotton, of whoſe deſcendant it was purchaſed, in 1719, by Thomas Pindar, Eſq.: after paſſing through ſeveral hands, it was purchaſed of George Shergold, Eſq. in 1786, by Thomas Quintin, Eſq. grandfather of Thomas Quintin, Eſq., the preſent proprietor. The advowſon of the rectory is ſtill in the ſee of Ely.

GRAVELY, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies on the borders of Huntingdonſhire, about 12 miles weſt of Cambridge, and five ſouth of Huntingdon: an extract from the regiſter of Ramſey abbey, printed in Dugdale, ſays that the manor was given to the abbot and convent of Ramſey, by Ethelſtan Maneſune, who died in 986[x]. The Hundred Roll[y] for this county, ſtates, that it was given in the reign of King Edgar, by Counteſs Lewena; as the dates are not inconſiſtent, it is probable that the counteſs had the paramount lordſhip, and confirmed the gift. Since the reformation, it has been veſted in the maſter and fellows of Jeſus College, who are patrons of the rectory. This pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1802, when an allotment of land was given to the rector in lieu of tithes. The Reverend Henry Trotman, rector of this pariſh, founded a charity-ſchool in the year 1763, "for inſtructing 12 poor children in the principles and duties of the Chriſtian religion, as laid down in the Catechiſm of the church of England, and teaching them to read, write, and

[u] Eſcheat Roll, Edward III. [x] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 231. [y] 8 Edward I.

caſt accounts:" the maſter is appointed by the rector; his ſalary is 6l. *per annum*.

HADDENHAM, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about ſix miles ſouth of Ely, and about ten north of Cambridge. It is divided into two diſtricts, Haddenham-end and Lindon-end, and has two hamlets, Hill-row and Aldreth. The principal manor, in ancient times, was that of Lindon, which, with its appendages of Haddenham and Hill, was purchaſed for the abbot and convent of Ely by Ethelwold, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Abbot Brithnoth [a].

This manor having been aſſigned to the Biſhop, continued attached to the ſee, till alienated by Biſhop Heton in the year 1600: in 1632 it belonged to the Earl of Suffolk [a], and was afterwards in the family of March, who had been poſſeſſed of the manor of Graies in Haddenham, as early as the year 1614: by the marriage of one of their deſcendants with the heireſs of Rowlands, they became poſſeſſed alſo of the manor of Hinton, in this pariſh; and the three manors paſſed, as deſcribed below, to the preſent proprietor, the Earl of Hardwicke. The ſeat of the March family is now a farm-houſe.

The manor of Hinton, in Haddenham, which had belonged to the monks of Ely, was granted by King Henry VIII. in 1540 to Sir Edward North [b]; it was afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Brakin, Wren, and Jolles [c]: Sir John Jolles bequeathed it in the year 1613 to Thomas Towers, Eſq. of an ancient Lincolnſhire family: in 1693, an act of Parliament paſſed for ſelling this manor, then ſtill in the Towers family, to pay debts: it was purchaſed by David Rowlands, Eſq. ſuppoſed to have been the tranſlator of Lazarillo de Tormes [d]. The heireſs of Mr. Rowlands, who died in 1717, married Ralph March, Eſq. whoſe family had been ſettled at Haddenham more than a century [e]: Sarah Rowlands March, heireſs of both families, married firſt Mr. Pell Gatward, and afterwards Iſaac Lawrence Wollaſton, Eſq. who, in 1749, on the death of his uncle, Sir Edward Lawrence, created a Baronet at the advanced age of 90, ſucceeded to the title, purſuant to a remainder in the patent, and died in 1756: on the death of an only ſon, in his minority, the title became extinct. This manor, with Haddenham and Graies already mentioned, was ſold, in 1766, by the truſtees of the young Baronet, who appears to have been then living, to the late Earl of Hardwicke.

[a] Hiſt. Ang. Scrip. [a] Layer. [b] Fee-farm Rolls in the Augmentation Office. [c] Layer's MSS. [d] Cole's MSS. [e] Cambridgeſhire Pedigrees in the Brit. Mus.

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The manor-houſe was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Mr. Wren, and acquired the name of the Wren's neſt [f]: it was the ſeat of ſeveral of its ſucceſſive owners, but has been pulled down many years, excepting the hall in which the courts of the manor are ſtill held.

A ſmall manor, in Haddenham, called Chewells, was given by Biſhop Montacute in 1344 to Peter-Houſe [g], under which college it is held on leaſe by the Rev. Samuel Hunt.

In the pariſh church are ſeveral monuments, and other memorials of the families of Rowlands and March. The roof of the north aiſle was put up at the expence of John Godfrey, who died in 1454, as appears by the epitaph on his graveſtone.

The church of Haddenham was appropriated to the archdeaconry of Ely in 1401: the archdeacon appoints the perpetual curate.

Haddenham is one of the five pariſhes, whoſe ſchools were endowed, by Mrs. Elizabeth March, who died in 1722, with lands now producing about 100 l. *per annum*.

At Aldreth, in this pariſh, in ancient writings called Alderhithe, is one of the principal approaches to the Iſle of Ely [h]. In the Hundred Roll for Cambridgeſhire [i], it is recorded that Aldreth-bridge and cauſey, which was a public high-way had been out of repair for 16 years, but had then lately been repaired by the Biſhop of Ely; that the tolls were let at 20 s. a-year; a foot-paſſenger paid one farthing at this bridge, and a horſeman a halfpenny.

There was formerly a great cattle-market held at Aldreth, as appears by a petition [k] of the inhabitants of the iſle of Ely, in the reign of Charles I., ſigned by Oliver Cromwell, and others; this market, which had been celebrated as a great mart for fat cattle, is ſtated to have been for ſome years diſcontinued, in conſequence of the decay of Aldreth-bridge, which, as the petitioners affirm, ought to be kept in repair by the Earl of Suffolk, as lord of the manor of Haddenham; the object of the petition, which is addreſſed to Matthew Wren, Biſhop of Ely, is to requeſt him to lay their caſe before the King, and to implore his favour in behalf of the petitioners.

HARDWICK, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about five miles weſt of Cambridge. Duke Brithnoth gave the manor to the abbot and con-

[f] Cole's MSS. [g] Bentham's Ely, p. 159. [h] See in p. 7, an account of a temporary cauſey, made there by William the Conqueror, for the purpoſe of attacking the iſland. [i] Among the Records in the Tower. (8 Edward I.) [k] Communicated by Henry Evans, Eſq. of Ely.

vent

vent of Ely in 991 : it was afterwards annexed to the ſee, till alienated by Biſhop Heton in 1600. Soon after this it was in the family of Long, whoſe heireſs brought it in marriage to Lord Ruſſell: after ſome intermediate alienations it became the property of Biſhop Wren, who gave it to the maſter and fellows of Pembroke Hall, for the ſupport and repairs of their new chapel, built chiefly at his expence.

The Biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

HARLTON, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about ſix miles almoſt ſouth of Cambridge, and about ſeven miles north of Royſton. The manor belonged to the baronial family of Huntingfield, during the 12th, 13th, and part of the 14th centuries [l]: it was afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Coleſhill, Child, Hutton, and Barnes [m]. The manor of Harlton was purchaſed of the Barnes family, by Thomas Fryer, M.D. who died in 1623, as appears by his monument in the church; his ſon Henry, by his laſt will, bearing date 1631, left this manor, and all his other eſtates, ſubject to a perpetual annuity to Mary Wollaſcot and her heirs, to charitable uſes, without ſpecifying how they ſhould be diſpoſed of (with the exception of 35 l. *per annum*, appropriated to the poor of Harlton, and ſome ſmaller ſums to certain pariſhes in London.) Mr. Fryer, very ſoon after making his will, was killed in a duel, at Calais, and his elder brother, John Fryer, M.D. who had been diſinherited by his father, having ſecreted the will, kept poſſeſſion of the eſtates, as heir at law, and it was not till after his death, in 1672, that the will was diſcovered. By a decree of the court of chancery, made in the year 1676, the whole of the eſtates were veſted in the Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, for the benefit of that noble eſtabliſhment, ſubject to the payment of the ſpecific ſums mentioned in Henry Fryer's will. The manor of Ladyes in this pariſh, was united to Huntingfield's before the year 1474 both being then in the family of Child [n].

The rectory of Harlton is in the patronage of the maſter and fellows of Jeſus College, in Cambridge. The ſum of 100 l. was given by the Reverend Dr. Cooke, formerly rector of this pariſh for the endowment of a ſchool, but was loſt by the inſolvency of his executors.

[l] Layer's MSS. [m] Ibid. [n] Eſcheat Roll. The manor probably took its name three ſiſters and coheirs of Gilbert de Clare, who held a knight's fee in Harlton. 9 Edw. II. Nomina Villarum.

HARLSTON, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, (formerly written Harleſton) lies about ſix miles from Cambridge.

The manor of Harleſton-Tiptoft belonged, at an early period, to the family of Tibetot, or Tiptoft, who were eventually Barons Tiptoft, and Earls of Worceſter; and from them deſcended by female heirs to the Ingoldesthorps, Nevilles, and Scropes: in the reign of James I. it was ſold to the Duckfield family, one of whoſe coheireſſes married into that of Buck[o]: it is now the property of Mr. Rivers Taylor, who purchaſed it of Charles Wale, Eſq. in the year 1800.

The manor of Harleſton-Shadworth, which had belonged alſo to the Tiptofts, deſcended through the families before mentioned to the Wentworths, who were ſucceeded by the families of Lovell[p], Symons, and Wendy[q]. The daughter and ſole heir of Mr. Lyell, who had inherited by female deſcent from the Wendy family[r], brought this manor in marriage to the late Earl of Delawar: it is now the property of the preſent Earl who is a minor.

The manor of Botelers, ſo called from the ancient family of that name, was in the Duckfields in the reign of James I., and paſſed, by a coheireſs, to the Wilkinſons[s]: after paſſing through various hands it is now in the family of Green.

The prior of Barnwell had a manor in this pariſh[t]. Alice de Heſlarton, in the reign of King Edw. III., gave an eſtate in Harleſton, held under the prior of Barnwell, to the maſter and fellows of St. Michael's Houſe in Cambridge[u]: this has paſſed, with the other eſtates of St. Michael's Houſe to Trinity College.

The Biſhop of Ely is impropriator of Harleſton, and patron of the vicarage. This pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of parliament, paſſed in 1798, when allotments of land were made to the Biſhop of Ely, as impropriator, (under whom the maſter and fellows of Jeſus College were leſſees,) to the dean and chapter of Ely for a portion of tithes, and to the vicar.

HASLINGFIELD, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies five miles almoſt ſouth of Cambridge. The manor belonged, at an early period, to the Someries, who granted large eſtates to the priory of Stratford le Bow, and the

[o] Layer's MSS. [p] Eſcheat Roll. Eliz. [q] Layer. [r] Sir Thomas Wendy, K. B. the laſt heir male of his family was ſucceeded in his eſtates, by his nephew Thomas Stewart, Eſq. of Barton Mills. [s] Layer. [t] Ibid. [u] Eſcheat Roll.

Abbey

Abbey of St. Mary, at York [z]. The prior and convent of Angleſey alſo had (in the reign of Edw. I.) an eſtate conſiſting of 120 acres of land, which they had purchaſed of Elias de Haſwell; and the prior and convent of Clerkenwell had another eſtate of the ſame extent. Two eſtates, held by the families of Picott and Monkhouſe, in the reigns of Edw. I. and Edw. II.[y], being each deſcribed as one fourth of the manor of Haſlingfield, were purchaſed in the ſucceeding reign by the family of Scales [z]; and formed a manor called after their name. Elizabeth, heireſs of Lord Scales, married Anthony Widville, Earl Rivers, who having bequeathed the lands which had belonged to his firſt wife, the Lady Scales, to his younger brother, Sir Edward Widville, this manor paſſed from that branch of his family, by a female heir, to the Tindalls [a], by whom it was ſold to Dr. Thomas Wendy, Phyſician to King Henry VIII., and one of the witneſſes to his will. Dr. Wendy had alſo the manor of Minchins, or Stratfords, which had belonged to the nuns of Stratford-Bow, and the manor of Melfords, which had been held by the Melford family, under the abbot and convent of St. Mary, at York. Theſe manors having continued in the Wendy family for ſeveral generations, have paſſed, with Harſton, to the Earl of Delawar: the manor-houſe, an ancient decayed building, now occupied by a farmer, was built by Dr. Wendy, above mentioned, who died in 1560. Queen Elizabeth, on the night previous to her public entry into Cambridge, when ſhe honoured that Univerſity with a viſit, in the month of Auguſt, 1564, ſlept at the houſe of Mr. Worthington, at Haſlingfield [b].

The family of Sterne had a manor in Haſlingfield, called after their name, in the reign of Edward III [c].

In the pariſh church, a handſome gothic ſtructure, built in the year 1352, are ſeveral monuments of the Wendy family: among others, that of Dr. Wendy; with the effigies, in alabaſter, of himſelf and his wife, and thoſe of his ſon and *his* wife; and the monument of Sir Thomas Wendy, K. B., 1673, with his effigies in ſtatuary marble.

[z] Dugdale's Baronage. The Earls of Britanny alſo gave an eſtate (two hides) to the Abbey of St. Mary, at York. Dugdale's Monaſt. I. 47 and 391. [y] Eſcheats temp. Edw. I. and Edw. II. [z] Originalia, 18 Edw. II. Rot. 12. [a] It was granted, by King Richard III., on the attainder of Lord Rivers, to John, Duke of Norfolk; but was afterwards reſtored to he Widvilles. [b] Peck's Deſid. Curioſ. vol. II. p. 31. Probably he had ſome temporary intereſt in the manor, or was tenant of the manor-houſe. There does not appear to have been any other houſe of conſequence in the pariſh. [c] Layer.

Stephen, Duke of Britanny and Earl of Richmond, gave the church of Haſlingfield to the priory of Romburgh, in Suffolk (a cell to St. Mary's Abbey, at York). Sir Thomas Wendy being poſſeſſed of the abbey eſtate, endowed the vicarage with a moiety of the great tithes: it is alſo endowed with the tithes of hay. The advowſon has been alienated from the Wendy family, and now belongs to Charles Michell, Eſq., of Forcett Hall, in the County of Durham.

Simon Ertman, a Dane, who died at Haſlingfield, in 1658, left the ſum of 400 l. for the endowment of a charity ſchool. Sir Thomas Wendy, by his will, (1673,) directs that in lieu of the 400 l. given by Simon Ertman, which was then in his hands, 20 l. *per annum*, ſhould be charged on ſome of his eſtates; and he gives 10 l. *per annum*, for ſuch charitable uſes as the lord of the manor of Scales, and the vicar may appoint. Sir Thomas Wendy's rent-charge for the ſchool, after deducting taxes, produces now only 16 l. *per annum*; to which is added 12 l. *per annum*, out of lands given to the pariſh in 1494, by William Skellman for charitable uſes.

There was formerly a chapel on a hill near the town, then called White-hill, now Chapel-hill, to which was a great reſort of pilgrims[d]; particularly at the feſtival of Eaſter, when it is ſaid that the village was ſcarcely large enough to contain the numbers that flocked thither: there are now no remains of this chapel.

EAST-HATLEY, or CASTELL-HATLEY, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about ſeven miles N.W. of Royſton; and about thirteen S.W. of Cambridge. This place was, in ancient times, reputed one vill with Clopton; and the manor was, in the reign of Edw. II., divided between the families of Bereford, Rous, and De Quoye[e]. In the reign of Henry VII. the manor of Eaſt-Hatley came to the Caſtells[f]; who, after a poſſeſſion of about two centuries, were ſucceeded by the Downings. The manor and advowſon of the rectory are now veſted in the maſter and fellows of Downing College, in Cambridge. The manor-houſe, the ancient ſeat of the Caſtells, was pulled down by Sir George Downing, about the year 1685; the ſite which is moated is now occupied by a farm-houſe.

HATLEY-ST.-GEORGE, or HUNGRY-HATLEY, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourn, lies about ten miles almoſt weſt of Royſton; and about

[d] Layer's MSS. [e] Nomina Villarum Brit. Muſ. [f] Layer.

thirteen miles nearly weſt of Cambridge. The manor was, as early as the reign of Henry III.[r], in the family of St. George, who had their chief ſeat and a park here[s]. Among the deſcendants of this family were Sir Richard St. George, Clarencieux, Sir Henry St. George, Norroy, and Henry St. George, Garter king of arms; the latter, in whom the male line of this branch of the family became extinct, died in 1715, at the age of 92. This eſtate appears to have been alienated many years before his death; Sir Robert Cotton (of the Connington family) was poſſeſſed of it as early as the year 1684. He built a fine ſeat at Hatley, which paſſed with the manor to his daughter and heir, who married ——— Treſuſis, Eſq. and afterwards Secretary Craggs. The manor of Hatley-St. George was ſold by her ſon to the family of Pearſe[t], of whom it was purchaſed, about the year 1782, by the late Thomas Quintin, Eſq.; and is now the property of his ſon, John Whitby Quintin, Eſq., who reſides at Hatley Hall: Mr. Quintin is patron of the rectory.

In the pariſh church, which was built in 1352, are ſome memorials of the family of St. George, among which is the graveſtone of Sir Baldwin St. George, who died in 1425, with his effigies in armour on a braſs plate.

HAWKSTON, in the hundred of Triplow and deanery of Barton, lies about five miles ſouth of Cambridge, on the road to Royſton. The manor of Hawkſton *cum* Newton was procured for the church of Ely by Abbot Brithnoth[u], and was one of thoſe aſſigned to the monks, by Hervey, the firſt biſhop. After the reformation it was granted to the dean and chapter, who are patrons of the vicarage and impropriators of the great tithes, which were formerly annexed to the office of chamberlain of the convent[x]. Another manor in Hawkſton belonged anciently to the Veres: it was ſold by the coheirs of John, Earl of Oxford, to Iſaac Barrow, M. D. and paſſed, by ſucceſſive ſales to the families of Symonds, Wendy, and Burgoyne[y]: it was purchaſed of the Burgoynes, about the year 1740, by John Stevenſon, Eſq. whoſe ſon's executors ſold it, about the year 1796, to the father of Mr. Lilley, the preſent proprietor. The pariſh of Hawkſton has been incloſed, purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed in

[r] Layer's MSS. [s] See Hundred Roll, 8 Edward I. [t] Beſt Pearſe, Eſq. of Hatley St. George, was ſheriff of the county, in 1749. [u] Bentham's Ely, p. 75. [x] Ibid, p. 128. [y] The Burgoynes purchaſed of the Stewarts. Thomas Stewart, Eſq. was nephew, heir at law, and deviſee of Sir Thomas Wendy, K. B., who died in 1673.

1798,

1798, when allotments of land were aſſigned to the impropriators and to the vicar.

HILDERSHAM, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies about eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge. The manor of Hilderſham, which had, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, belonged to Wulwin, a noble Saxon, was one of thoſe given by the Conqueror to Aubrey de Vere; it was afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Buſteler and Paris[a]: Robert Paris, the firſt of the family, who poſſeſſed this eſtate, died in the year 1408[a]: it continued in the male line till the reign of Charles I., when an heireſs brought this eſtate in marriage to Sir William Andrews, created a Baronet in 1641. After the death of Sir William, the laſt Baronet, it paſſed ſucceſſively to the family of Southcote, and to Lord Petre. This eſtate, conſiſting of the manors of Nether-hall and Upper-hall[b], was purchaſed of Lord Petre by John Mortlock, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

In the pariſh church are ſeveral monuments of the families of Paris, Andrews, and Southcote. In the ſouth chapel, now pulled down, were monuments of a Cruſader and his Lady, with their effigies carved in oak, now depoſited in the belfry. The chapel was built by William Buſteler, rector of the pariſh, and the Cruſader may have been Sir Robert Buſteler, who died ſeiſed of the manor in 1370. The Reverend Charles Goodwin, the preſent incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

HINTON, commonly called CHERRY-HINTON, in the hundred of Flendiſh, and deanery of Cambridge, lies about three miles ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge. The manor of Hinton, which had belonged to Editha, conſort of King Edward the Confeſſor, was given by the Conqueror to his ſon-in-law, Alan Earl of Britanny and Richmond, and was held in the reign of Henry III. as parcel of the Earldom of Richmond, by Peter de Savoy, and his ſucceſſor in that honour, John Duke of Britanny [c]. The manor of Hinton-Netherhall, with the advowſon of the church, was held of the honour of Richmond by the Hintons, and afterwards by the Moubrays [d]. On a partition of the Moubray eſtates between the noble families of Howard and Berkeley, this manor fell to the lot of the latter, and was given, among others, by William Marquis of Berkeley to Sir Reginald Bray [e]. Not long afterwards it was given to the

[a] The Buſtelers appear to have been in poſſeſſion as early as the reign of Edward I. Hundred Roll. [a] Eſch. 10 Henry IV. [b] It is probable that one of theſe, but it would be impoſſible perhaps to diſtinguiſh which, was the ſame manor, which, in the reign of Edward I., was in the family of Pauncefote. See the Hundred Roll. [c] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 50. [d] Eſch. 6 Richard II., &c. [e] Rot. Parl. VI. 529.

hoſpital of the Savoy, founded by King Henry VII., and, upon its ſuppreſſion by King Edward VI., was granted, with its other poſſeſſions, to the governors of St. Thomas's Hoſpital. The manor of Hinton-Upperhall, which belonged, in the reign of Richard II., to Henry Lord Fitzhugh [f], was afterwards parcel of the poſſeſſions of the abbeſs and convent of Sion [g]. Towards the latter part of the ſeventeenth century, it became the property of the Reverend Thomas Watſon, who was deprived of the Biſhopric of St. David's, in 1691: he was ſucceeded by the Reverend Walter Serocold, who married the daughter and only child of his brother, William Watſon, Eſq. It is now veſted in the ſiſters and co-heireſſes of the late Walter Serocold, Eſq. The manor-houſe, which was the ſeat of the Serocolds, is now occupied by the tenant of the farm; that of Hinton-Nether-hall is occupied alſo by a farmer. There was a ſmall manor in this pariſh called Mallets, from the Mallet family, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward I. This manor, towards the cloſe of the fifteenth, and beginning of the ſixteenth centuries, was in the families of Hudleſton and Talyard [h].

In the pariſh church are ſome monuments of the Serocold family; among others, that of Walter Serocold, Eſq. Captain in the Navy, who loſt his life at the ſiege of Calvi, in Corſica, July 8, 1794; an extract from Lord Hood's letter, bearing teſtimony to his merits, is inſcribed on the monument.

The advowſon of the church of Hinton, was ſold to the Biſhops of Ely by John de Hinton, before the year 1286. Biſhop Montacute gave it to the maſter and fellows of Peter-houſe in the year 1344, and the rectory, to which a manor is annexed [i], was appropriated to the college in 1395 [k]: the maſter and fellows are patrons of the vicarage. The culture of ſaffron, which prevailed in this and the neighbouring pariſhes, has been wholly diſuſed.

HINXTON, in the hundred of Whittlesford, and deanery of Camps, lies about 10 miles ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge. There were anciently two manors in Hinxton, one of which was for ſeveral generations in the family of St. Andrew [l], the other

[f] See Eſch. 10 Richard II. and Rot. Parl. It is probable that Lord Fitzhugh ſucceeded the Keryells, who, in the reigns of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., held a nameleſs manor in Hinton, of which no trace is afterwards to be found. Eſcheat Rolls.

[g] Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 552. [h] Eſcheat Rolls, Henry VII. and VIII. [i] The rector of Hinton had view of Frankpledge, in the reign of Edward I. Hundred Roll. [k] Beatham's Ely, p. 159. [l] Eſch. 3 Edward I. and 43 Edward III.

paſſed

paſſed by marriage from the Strattons to the families of Stourton and Talmache[m]: both theſe manors belonged, in the reign of Henry VI., to John Vere, Earl of Oxford[n], whoſe ſon, in 1493, gave them to the prior and convent of Colne[o]. After the diſſolution, the manor of Hinxton, including the above-mentioned manors, came again into the poſſeſſion of the Veres, who were ſucceeded by the families of Machell and Deane. Sir John Deane, (about the reign of James I.) gave it to five brothers of the name of Chamberleyne, in conſequence of which the manor became divided, and was for a conſiderable time held in ſeveralties: two parts paſſed by purchaſe to the Dods[p]; and the whole having been reunited, was for many years in the family of Flack. It was purchaſed of Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart. deviſee of Barrington Flack, Eſq. by Mr. Ebenezer Hollick, and is now the property of William Hollick, Eſq.

Hinxton-hall, built by L. Vachell, Eſq. was ſold, on the death of E. Green, Eſq. in 1804, to Jonathan Miles, Eſq. and is now, (1806,) again on ſale.

In the reign of Richard II., Sir Henry Trevett had an eſtate in Hinxton, of the inheritance of his wife, the heireſs of the Limbery family, which was held by the payment of a lamprey in the month of March[q]. In the pariſh church are ſome monuments of the Dayrells of Shudy-Camps[r]: among which is a cenotaph in memory of Sir Thomas Dayrell, who was buried at Caſtle-Camps in 1669. The graveſtone of Sir Thomas Skelton, Steward of the Duchy of Lancaſter, who died in 1416, has the figures of himſelf and his two wives on braſs plates.

The rectory, which had been appropriated to the priory of Barnwell, is now veſted in the maſter and fellows of Jeſus College, in Cambridge, who are patrons of the vicarage.

Histon, in the hundred and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about three miles nearly north of Cambridge. The manor of Hiſton-St. Andrew, anciently called Colvilles, after having been in the families of Colville and Baynard[s], was given by Sir Philip Tilney, in or about 1391, to Denny Abbey[t]. It was granted, after the diſſolution, to Sir William Bowyer, and remained ſeveral years in his family[u].

The manor of Hiſton-St. Etheldreda belonged to the abbot and convent of Eynſham, in Oxfordſhire, and was granted, after the reformation, to Sir Thomas

[m] Eſcheat Rolls, Edward II. and III. [n] Eſcheat Roll. [o] Ibid. Henry VII. [p] Layer's MSS. [q] Eſcheat Roll. [r] The Dayrells had a ſeat for ſeveral years at Hinxton, where they were leſſees of the rectory under the Biſhop of Ely. [s] Temp. Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II. Layer. [t] Ibid. [u] Layer.

Eliot,

Eliot, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Richard Puttenham [z]: it was ſoon afterwards purchaſed by the Hindes, who ſold to the Gardiners [y], deſcended from a family of that name at Macclesfield, in Cheſhire. The Gardiners remained at Hiſton for three or four generations. Whether they were poſſeſſed of both manors does not appear; but it is certain that they were united in their ſucceſſors the Archers. Hoſte Archer, Eſq. the laſt of this family, who died in 1740, bequeathed the manors of Hiſton-St. Andrew and Hiſton-St. Etheldreda to Mr. Guy Sindry, town-clerk of Cambridge, who deviſed them to Thomas Sumpter, Eſq. father of Richard Sumpter, Eſq. the preſent proprietor, who reſides occaſionally in the manor-houſe.

Hiſton-St. Andrew, and Hiſton-St. Etheldreda, were formerly ſeparate and diſtinct pariſhes. About the year 1600, Sir Francis Hinde, being poſſeſſed of the manor, rectory, and advowſon of the vicarage of Hiſton-St. Etheldreda, pulled down that church, uſed ſome of the materials in building his houſe at Madingley, and ſold the remainder [z]: not a ſtone of this ſtructure, which ſtood about a furlong to the weſt of the church of Hiſton-St. Andrew, now remains. The two pariſhes, which have been long united, contain about 1920 acres.

In the pariſh church of Hiſton-St. Andrew, are memorials of the families of Archer, Willys, and Sumpter: the impropriate rectory of both pariſhes, the tithes of the one having been formerly appropriated to the nuns of Denny, and thoſe of the other to the monks of Eynſham, was for many years in the family of Willys, from whom it has paſſed by the ſame title as the Hornſey eſtates, to the preſent proprietor, Thomas Panton, Eſq.: Robert Michell, Eſq. is patron of the vicarage. Hiſton-St. Andrew, and Hiſton-St. Etheldreda, have been incloſed, purſuant to an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1801, when allotments of land were aſſigned to the impropriator, and to the vicar, in lieu of tithes. At Hiſton, is one of the five ſchools, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth March of Fulbourn, who died in 1722; they are endowed with lands, now producing about 100 l. *per annum*.

Hokington, or Hoggington, now generally written Ockington, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about five miles north-weſt of Cambridge. Turketel, a prieſt of the Saxon blood royal, gave the manor to Crowland Abbey [a]; ſome time after the reformation it was in the Joſcelyn family [b]; and now belongs, together with the impropriate-rectory and advowſon of the vicarage,

[z] Layer. [y] Ibid. [z] Wharton's Life of Archbiſhop Laud, p. 562. [a] Ordericus Vitalis in Hiſt. Norman. Scrip. 541. [b] Layer's MSS.

(which

(which had alſo been veſted in the abbey) to the maſter and fellows of Queen's College, in Cambridge: it was purchaſed by the college in the year 1560.

Ancient records ſpeak of ſeveral lay manors in this pariſh, one of which, as an appendage to the manor of Lilford in Northamptonſhire, had been in the Willoughby's of Ereſby, by deſcent from the Latimers [c]. The family of Elmes had a manor from the reign of King Henry VII. to the year 1632 [d], and perhaps later; and the family of Hutton had a manor in this pariſh, in the reign of King Henry VII. We could learn nothing further of their hiſtory: it is probable that one of them was the property of Samuel Fortrey, Eſq., who had a ſeat here in 1673 [e].

A very remarkable inſtance of contemporary longevity occurs in the hiſtory of this pariſh, in the year 1315, when there were living at the ſame time, one perſon of 120 years of age, two who were upwards of 100, and two others upwards of 90; as appears from the proceedings in a tithe cauſe, recorded in the regiſter of Crowland Abbey.

The manor of *Weſtwick*, a hamlet of this pariſh, belonged in the reigns of King Edward I. and Edward III. to the Liſles of Ridgmont [f], afterwards for ſeveral generations to the Finchams [g]; at a later period to the family of Perſe [h]; it is now the property of Mr. Cook. This hamlet is in the hundred of Cheſterton, and has been erroneouſly deſcribed as a hamlet of Cottenham.

Hornsey, in the hundred of Flendiſh and deanery of Cambridge, lies about five miles nearly north of Cambridge. In very ancient times there was a conſiderable monaſtery at this place of royal foundation; which was deſtroyed by the Danes, in or about the year 870. A manor which had belonged to the monks, was purchaſed ſome years afterwards, by Ethelward Biſhop of Wincheſter; and given to the abbot and convent of Ely: We have not been able to find what became of this manor after the reformation; it has probably been annexed to the manor of Eyhall, in ſome ancient records called Upwere [i]: this manor was anciently in the family of Pecche, from whom it paſſed by marriage to the Howards [k]: Mary de St. Paul, Counteſs of Pembroke, died ſeiſed of it in 1364 [l]: about the early part of the 16th century it came into the poſſeſſion of the Willys family [m]; and having paſſed

[c] Eſcheat 20. Ric. II. [d] Layer. [e] Carter's Cambridgeſhire. [f] Eſcheat Roll.
[g] Cambridgeſhire Pedigrees. The Finchams were poſſeſſed of it as early as the reign of Henry V.
[h] Layer's MSS. Thomas Buck, Eſq. had a ſeat at Weſtwick in 1673, it is probable that he ſucceeded the Perſes in the Manor. [i] See Eſch. 5. Ed. III. [k] Ibid.
[l] Eſch. 38. Edw. III. [m] They appear to have had a ſeat at Eyehall for four generations before Thomas Willys, who was created a baronet in 1641. Wotton's Baronetage.

by the ſame title as Fen-Ditton [n], is now the property of Thomas Panton, Eſq. of Newmarket.

The Maſter and Fellows of St. John's College, being impropriators of the great and ſmall tithes, had an allotment of land in lieu thereof, when this pariſh was incloſed purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed in 1802: the college preſents to the benefice, which is a perpetual curacy.

HORSEHEATH, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies three miles and a half from Linton, and 14 miles and a half from Cambridge. At an early period the families of Audley [o], Lymbury [p] and Horſeth or Horſeheath [q], had manors in this pariſh: the manor belonging to the Audleys, being held of the honour of Richmond, muſt have been the ſame, which when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, belonged to Alan Earl of Britanny and Richmond; and had been part of the eſtate of Queen Editha. Lymburys, ſo called from its poſſeſſors, was held under the earls of Oxford, of the honour of Hevenyngham, by the ſervice of holding the Earl's ſtirrup, whenever he ſhould mount his palfrey, in the preſence of the owner of that manor [r]. Horſeth-hall was held by the Horſeths, under the Earls of Glouceſter, as of the honour of Clare. The Alingtons, who eventually became poſſeſſed of the whole manerial property of the pariſh, firſt acquired the manor, which had belonged to the Audleys: they ſettled at Horſeheath before the year 1429 [s]: William Alington, Eſq., who was treaſurer of the exchequer for Ireland [t] had the King's licence to make a park at Horſeheath in 1448 [u]: Sir William Alington, probably his ſon, was in 1479 appointed one of the privy council with a handſome ſalary [w]: in 1528 Sir Giles Alington purchaſed of William Methwold the manor of Bower-hall in Horſeheath [x], which had been in his family from the reign of Richard II. [y]; if not before. This Sir Giles Alington [z] was Maſter of the Ordnance to King Henry VIII. and having been at the ſiege of Boulogne, brought from thence a bell, which, within the memory of man, was uſed as a dinner bell at Horſeheath-Hall [a]. Sir Giles Alington, or his Son of the ſame name, entertained Queen Elizabeth at Horſeheath in the year 1578, in her progreſs from Norwich to London [b]. Another

[n] See p. 174. [o] Temp. Hen. III. Edw. I. and Edw. II. [p] Temp. Edw. I. Edw. III. [q] Temp. Edw. III. Ric. II. Eſcheat Rolls. [r] Eſcheat Roll. [s] See a tomb of the family in the pariſh church. [t] Pat. 7. Hen. IV. [u] Layer's MSS. We have not been able to find the grant. [w] Pat. 18. Edw. IV. [x] Cole's MSS. [y] Eſch. 15. Ric. II. [z] Prefixed to a ſmall folio called "the Mirrour of Good Manners," written by Alexander Barclay, is a wooden print of the author preſenting his work to Sir Giles Alington, as his patron. [a] Coles's MSS. [b] Carter 207.

Sir Giles Alington did penance at Paul's Croſs, and in St. Mary's church at Cambridge in the year 1631, for marrying his own niece, the daughter of his ſiſter Mrs. Dalton[c]; the ſame puniſhment was inflicted on the lady, who died of the ſmall pox in the year 1644[d]: Sir Giles was alſo fined in the Star-Chamber the ſum of 12000 l.[e], which by a writer not very well affected to the houſe of Stuart[f], is ſaid to have been ſhared between Queen Henrietta Maria, and the Earl of Holland. William Alington, who was created an Iriſh Peer, by the title of Lord Alington, in 1646, built a magnificent manſion at Horſeheath, after the deſign of Webb, in 1665, at the expence of 70,000.l. This eſtate was ſold, with the houſe, about the year 1687, for only 42,000 *l.* to John Bromley, Eſq., who expended 30,000 *l.* more in building[g], and died in 1707: his grandſon was in 1741 created Lord Montfort of Horſeheath. Thomas, the ſecond Lord Montfort, having involved himſelf in embarraſſments, was obliged to ſell this eſtate: the advertiſement for the ſale, which bears date 1776, beſides the manors of Horſeheath and Limbury's, already ſpoken of, enumerates Jacob's, which had belonged to the family of Jacob, who were of Horſeheath[h], and of Bromley in Middleſex; Carbonels, in Horſeheath and Shudy-Camps, which in the reign of Henry VII. had belonged to the family of Gardiner[i]; Barnham or Barham (Burnham); Eynell (Enhale) and Stretly-Hall in Weſt-Wickham; Goodrige; and Yend. We have not met with any notice of the two laſt mentioned manors, nor do we know in what pariſhes they are ſituated. The ſplendid manſion[k], on which ſuch large ſums of money had been expended, was ſold in 1777 for the materials: the hall was 50 feet by 40, and 40 feet in height[l]: it had been ſtripped of its furniture in 1775, and the valuable portraits[m] removed. The park, which contained 880 acres[n], has been diſparked. The eſtate was purchaſed in 1783 by Stanlake Batſon, Eſq. who is the preſent owner.

[c] Sir Giles Alington married Dorothy, daughter of Michael Dalton, author of the Country Juſtice, by his wife Mary, Sir Giles's own ſiſter: it is ſomewhat remarkable, that this inceſtuous marriage ſhould have been celebrated (Dec. 2, 1630) at the pariſh church of Weſt-Wratting, where her father Mr. Dalton reſided; by which it ſeems probable that it was not without the knowledge, if it had not the approbation of that eminent lawyer. [d] Sanderſon's Life of King Charles I. [e] Ibid. [f] Sir Edward Peyton in his "Divine Cataſtrophe of the Houſe of Stuart." Mr. Cole in his MS. collections, from the information of Lord Montfort. [h] Kimber's Baronetage. [i] Eſcheat Roll. [k] There is an elevation of this houſe in Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus. [l] Cole. [m] Among theſe were Oliver Cromwell, by Walker, Beau Fielding in armour by Lely; Sir Godfrey Kneller by himſelf; and Lord and Lady Derwentwater by the ſame artiſt. Cole's MSS. [n] Sir Giles Alington had the king's licence to enlarge it in 1550. Cole's MSS.

In the parish church are several monuments, and other memorials of the Alington family, the earliest of which bears date 1429: there is a dormitory for the Montfort family. The governors of the charter-house are patrons of the rectory.

Ickleton, in the hundred of Whittlesford, and deanery of Camps, lies about five miles south-west of Linton, and about nine south-east of Cambridge. There was in ancient times a priory of nuns at this place, founded, as some say, by Aubrey de Vere, the first Earl of Oxford, or, according to the opinion of others, by his father-in-law, Sir William de Cantilupe [o]. The prioress had a grant from King Henry III. of a market on Thursday at Ickleton, and a fair [p]; the latter is still continued, being now held on the 22d of July. The annual revenues of this priory, were valued in the reign of King Henry VIII. at 71 l. 9 s. 10½ d. That monarch, in 1538, granted the site of the priory, with the church-yard, and all the demesnes, the fair [q], the manor which had belonged to the abbey of Calder, in Cumberland, the manor, which had belonged to the abbey of West-Dereham, in Norfolk, and a grange called the Hovel, which had belonged to the priory of Tyltey, in Essex, (all in the parish of Ickleton [r],) to the Bishop of Ely, and his successors [s], in exchange for Hatfield. In 1600, these estates reverted to the crown, by the surrender of Bishop Heton: in the reign of King James I., they were the property of Sir John Wood, Knight [t]: the present proprietor is the Honourable Charles Percy Wyndham, who inherits from Percy Earl of Thomond.

Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, became possessed of a manor in Ickleton, in the reign of Edward I., by a grant of the prior of Montmorel [u].

Another manor was in the family of Lymbury, in the reigns of King Edward II. and Edward III.; in the succeeding reign it passed by marriage to Sir Henry Trevett [x]; a third was successively in the families of Segrave and Moubray; John Moubray, Duke of Norfolk, was seised of it in 1461 [y]: it is probable that this was the same estate, which, in the Escheat Roll of King James I., is called the Manor of Brayes; a great part of the property, which passed by inheritance from Thomas Moubray, Duke of Norfolk, to the Marquis of Berkeley, having been given by that nobleman to Sir Reginald Bray. Lionel Copley, Esq. had a manor in Ickleton in 1491, which was held under the Earls of Oxford.

[o] Tanner. [p] Cart. 11. Henry III. p[t]. 1. m. 11. [q] It appears the market had been then discontinued. [r] These are now described as the manors of Priors, Caldres, Durhams, and Heovells, in Ickleton. [s] Record in the Augmentation Office. [t] Escheat Roll. [u] Pat. 28. Edward I. [x] Escheat Rolls. [y] Ibid.

The

The impropriate rectory, and advowſon of the vicarage, are ſtill veſted in the ſee of Ely.

IMPINGTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about three miles north of Cambridge. A market at this place on Thurſdays, and a fair for eight days, to begin on the Saturday in Eaſter week, (both long ago diſcontinued) were granted to Peter de Chauvent in the year 1300 [a]. The manor of Impington was given to the abbot and convent of Ely in 991, by Duke Brithnoth [a]; this manor being held under the ſee of Ely, paſſed ſucceſſively to the families of De Liſle [b], Chauvent [c], Colville, and Burgoyne [d]: a portion of it, called Ferme-part, was ſold by the co-heirs of the Burgoynes to the Pepys family before the year 1632 [e]; another, called the Manor of Burgoynes, became the property of the maſter and fellows of Chriſt's College in Cambridge: Ferme-part now belongs to the Reverend John Pine Coffin, of Portledge, in Devonſhire, nephew of the late Mr. Pepys, who died in 1778: he ſucceeded to it on the death of Mrs. Pepys in 1805. The manor-houſe, many years a ſeat of the Pepys family, was rebuilt by the late Mr. Pepys's father about the year 1725: it is at preſent uninhabited. The manors of Burgoynes and Ferme-part extend only over one half of the pariſh of Impington; Mr. Sumpter's manor of Hiſton extending over the other half. Mr. Panton claims a paramount juriſdiction over the whole pariſh.

The rectory of Impington, which belonged to the monks of Ely, was appropriated to the purpoſe of augmenting their library [f], or as one of their hiſtorians expreſſes it, making books for the library [g]: ſince the reformation, it has been veſted, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, in the Dean and Chapter. This pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1801, by which allotments of land were made to the Dean and Chapter as impropriators; to the vicar; and to the Pepys family, for a conſiderable portion of the great tithes annexed to their eſtate.

Impington was the reſidence of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, on her return from Cambridge market, February 2, 1799, was enveloped in a ſnow-drift, under which ſhe remained confined nearly eight days and nights: ſhe was taken out alive,

[a] Cart. 29 Edward I. [a] Hiſt. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 493. [b] Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 440. Simon de Liſle ſold the manor to Peter de Chavent, or as he is elſewhere called Chauvent. [c] Ibid. and Eſch. 31 Edward I. [d] The Burgoynes had the manor in 1505. See the tomb of John Burgoyne in the church. [e] Layer's MSS. [f] Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 619. [g] Ibid. vol. I. p. 634.

and under the care of Mr. Okes, a ſurgeon of Cambridge, was ſo far recovered on the 17th of April, after the loſs of all her toes, and moſt of the fleſhy part of her face, as to be deemed in a ſtate of convaleſcence. About this time, a pamphlet drawn up by Mr. Okes, and the Reverend Mr. Holme, then curate of Impington, was publiſhed for her benefit. Through imprudence, in not abſtaining from the immoderate uſe of ſtrong liquors, her health never became completely re-eſtabliſhed, and ſhe died in the month of July the ſame year.

ISLEHAM [k], or ISELHAM, in the hundred of Staplehoe, lies about ſix miles eaſt of Ely, and about ſeven north of Newmarket. There was in ancient times a priory at this place, which was a cell to the monaſtery of St. Jacutus de Inſula, in Britanny; but nothing can be diſcovered either as to the time of its foundation, or the length of its continuance; it is certain that it exiſted in the year 1219, and about the year 1254 [l]: it ſeems probable that the monks removed to Linton, which was another cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus, as no mention is made of the priory of Iſleham in the grant of the Engliſh poſſeſſions of that monaſtery to Pembroke-hall [k]. An ancient building now uſed as a barn, which ſtands in the village at a ſmall diſtance weſt of the pariſh church, was the conventual church or chapel: it is of the moſt ſimple ſtyle of Saxon architecture [l], and ſeems to indicate that the foundation was very little, if at all later, than the time of the conqueſt. The priory eſtate is held on leaſe under Pembroke-hall, and has lately been renewed to Mr. John Moore, who purchaſed it of Mr. Buller in 1807.

The manor of Iſleham was given at an early period by Roeſia de Dunſtanville to the family of Bridport, which was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of King Edward I [m]: ſome time after this it belonged to John de Orreby, a baron; his daughter and ſole heir was the ſecond wife of Henry Lord Percy, who died in 1368 [n]; Mary, their only daughter, brought this manor in marriage to Lord Roos of Hamlake; but having no iſſue, it paſſed to a younger branch of the Percies: Sir Henry Percy, ſtiled in right of his mother, Earl of Athol in Scotland, died ſeiſed of it in 1427 [o], and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Bardolf, in or about the year 1439 [p], leaving no male iſſue; this manor appears to have reverted to the elder branch: Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who was killed in the battle of

[k] So ſpelt in eccleſiaſtical records; in other ancient records generally Iſelham. [l] See Thorpe's Regiſt. Roffens. p. 437, and 449. [k] See Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica.
[l] See p. 49. [m] Hundred Roll. [n] Collins's Peerage. [o] Ibid.
[p] Eſch. 18 Eſch. Hen. VI.

St. Albans,

St. Albans, died ſeiſed of it in 1455; on the attainder of his ſon in 1461 it was given to George, Duke of Clarence, but was reſtored, with all other lands belonging to the earldom, in 1472 [q]. Before the year 1563 this manor was in the family of Peyton [r], which was before poſſeſſed of the manor of Bernards, and afterwards acquired that of Beck-hall, which in the reign of Henry VI. had been in the family of Woodhouſe [s], and at an earlier period in that of Walkfare [t]. The manor of Iſleham was held in ancient times under the Earl of Arundel, by the ſingular ſervice, that whenever the Earl, in going to the wars, ſhould paſs Haringesmere [u], in this pariſh, the tenant ſhould meet him and preſent him with a gammon of bacon on the point of a lance [x]. The manor of Bernards had belonged to a family of that name; Margaret, one of the co-heireſſes of Sir John Bernard, who died in 1451, brought this eſtate in marriage to Thomas Peyton, Eſq. [y], who was ſheriff of the county in 1442 and 1452. The family of Peyton had been ſome time before ſettled in Cambridgeſhire, by the marriage of Sir John, ſon of Sir Robert Peyton, of Peyton, in Suffolk, and grandfather of Thomas before-mentioned, with the daughter and heir of Sir John Gernon, of Wicken: their deſcendant, Sir John Peyton, Knt., of Iſleham, was created a baronet by King James I., at the firſt inſtitution of the order in 1611: the preſent baronet, Sir Yelverton Peyton, reſides at Southampton. We have not been able to learn when the Iſleham eſtate was alienated from the Peyton family: in 1683, the three manors of Great-Iſleham with Beck or Bernards; of Beck-hall; and of New-hall and Up-hall [z], belonged to Mrs. Catherine Maynard, widow; in 1696, to Sir Ruſhout Cullen, who, in 1730, was ſucceeded by John Francis Buller, Eſq. [a], great grandfather of John Buller, Eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, who, in 1807, ſold the eſtate to Mr. Robert Knight, the preſent proprietor.

In the pariſh church [b] are ſeveral monuments of the Bernards and Peytons [c]. Iſleham is a peculiar of the dioceſe of Rocheſter; the vicarage is in the patronage of the Biſhop of that ſee, to whom the rectory is appropriated. An eſtate in this pariſh, to which it is probable the rectory became annexed, was given by King Alfred to Burric, Biſhop of Rocheſter, and his ſucceſſors [d].

[q] The Earls of Northumberland continued poſſeſſed of Iſleham, 9 Hen. VIII. Eſcheat Roll.
[r] Eſcheat Roll, Eliz. [s] Eſcheat Roll. [t] Eſch. Edward III.
[u] Herringſmere is now a piece of arable land in the open fields, containing about ten acres; on the eaſt ſide of it is an ancient road overgrown with graſs. [x] Hundred Roll, 8 Edward I. [y] Kimber's Baronetage. [z] Of this manor we have found no earlier notices. [a] From the information of Hugh Jackſon, Eſq. ſteward of the manor.
[b] See particulars relating to its ſtructure, p. 56. [c] See p. 65, 67, 68. [d] Thorpe's Regiſt. Roffens. p. 436.

A hoſ-

A hoſpital for five widowers and five widows was founded at this place by the Lady of Sir Robert Peyton, who died in 1518: it is endowed with lands now let at 96 l. *per annum*, and a rent-charge of 12 l. payable by the lord of the manor.

At Little-Iſleham, a depopulated hamlet of this pariſh, was a free chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, of which there are now no remains: in the ſouth aiſle of the pariſh church is a memorial for Chriſtopher Green, warden or maſter of this chapel, the advowſon of which was veſted in the Peyton family [e]. The manor of Shrewſbury, in Little-Iſleham, formerly belonging to the abbot and convent of Shrewſbury, is now veſted in the provoſt and fellows of King's College in Cambridge.

KENNET, in the hundred of Staplehoe, and deanery of Fordham, in the dioceſe of Norwich, lies about two miles north-eaſt of Newmarket. The manor was anciently in the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk [f], from whom it paſſed with the title, to the Brothertons and Moubrays: on the partition of the Moubray eſtates, between the noble families of Howard and Berkeley, this manor was aſſigned to the latter; William Marquis of Berkley, on failure of iſſue from himſelf, ſettled it on Richard Willoughby and his heirs [g]; John Willoughby died ſeiſed of it in 1557 [h]. In the early part of the enſuing century it was in Lord Petre's family [i]; ſoon afterwards in that of Barnardiſton. About the year 1777, John Onſlow, Eſq., who had lately taken that name in exchange for Williams, and was allied by marriage to the Barnardiſtons, ſold it to the preſent proprietor, Mr. Oliver Godfrey. The advowſon of the rectory is annexed to the manor.

Kentford, in Suffolk, although a diſtinct pariſh, is eſteemed a chapelry of Kennet: the manors have always been united.

The head-quarters of the parliamentary army were at Kennet, in the month of June, 1647 [k].

KINGSTON, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about ſix miles nearly weſt of Cambridge: it had formerly a market on Thurſdays, granted in 1305 to Sir Conſtantine Mortimer, together with two fairs, one at the feſtival of St. Margaret, for ſix days, the other for three days at the feſtival of St. Luke [l]: both the market and fairs have been long diſcontinued.

[e] Temp Hen. VIII. Cole's Eſcheats.
[f] See Eſcheat 35. Edw. I.
[g] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 366.
[h] Eſch. 4 & 5 Ph. & Mar.
[i] William, Lord Petre, died ſeiſed of it in 1637, Robert, Lord Petre, in 1638.
[k] In Dugdale's View of the Troubles, the name of this village is erroneouſly printed Kenton.
[l] Cart. 34 Edward I.

There

There were in ancient times two manors in this pariſh: one of theſe is ſtated, in the record of Domeſday, to have been from time immemorial parcel of the demeſne of the crown; this manor, in the reign of King Henry III. was the property of Robert Mortimer, grandfather of Sir Conſtantine, to whom the market was granted: Margaret, the grand-daughter of Sir Conſtantine, and ſole heireſs of this branch of the Mortimer family, married John Fitz-Ralph, whoſe great grand-daughter and ſole repreſentative became the wife of Sir Robert Chamberleyne. After this manor had been in the Chamberleyne family for five deſcents, they ſold it (before the year 1632) to Mr. Crane, an eminent apothecary of Cambridge[m]; his heir, William Crane, Eſq. about the year 1663 conveyed it by the name of Kingſton-Wood to Sir Thomas Hatton, Baronet: in or before the year 1691, Francis Henry Lee, Eſq. appears to have been the poſſeſſor[n]: about the year 1720 it became the property of Edward Lord Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford; and having been purchaſed of his repreſentatives, by Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, ſome time lord high chancellor, has deſcended to his grandſon, the preſent earl.

The other manor was held when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, under Picott, the Sheriff, by Ralph de Bancis: it was afterwards for ſeveral generations in the family of St. George, and being called by the name of Kingſton-Bancis, or Kingſton-St. George was ſold by the family of St. George, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Robert Catlyn, lord chief juſtice of the Queen's Bench. Sir Robert ſold it to the Chamberleynes, and thus it became united to the other manor[o]. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a ſmall manor, called Debdens, was held under the Chamberleynes by the family of Martyn[p]. The provoſt and fellows of King's College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the rectory, which belonged formerly to the priory of Spinney.

Mr. Francis Todd, by his will, bearing date 1702, founded a charity ſchool in this pariſh, and endowed it with 13 l. *per annum*, directing that 10 l. ſhould be appropriated as a ſalary for the maſter; 2 l. to the miniſter for catechiſing the children; 13 s. 4 d. for books; and 6 s. 8 d. for rewards to be given to the moſt deſerving.

KIRTLING[q], (commonly called Catlige or Catlage) in the hundred of Chevely, and deanery of Fordham, in the dioceſe of Norwich, lies on the borders of Suf-

[m] Layer's MSS. Mr. Crane, who died in the year 1652, at the age of 81, is called in his epitaph "*Medicus et Pharmacopæus præſtantiſſimus.*" See p. 149. [n] Court Rolls of the Manor; but it is poſſible, although he is ſtyled lord of the manor, that he might have been a truſtee for the Hatton family. [o] Layer's MSS. [p] Eſcheat Roll. [q] In the ſurvey of Domeſday it is written Chertelinge.

folk, about five miles ſouth of Newmarket. The manor, which had belonged to Earl Harold, was, when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, the property and one of the ſeats [r] of Judith, Counteſs of Northumberland, relict of Earl Waltheof; her daughter Judith having brought it in marriage to the family of Tony [s], it became the chief ſeat of their barony. In the reign of King Henry III. Roger de Tony adhering to the king's party, the rebellious barons took poſſeſſion of his caſtle at Kirtling, and committed it to the cuſtody of Henry de Haſtings [t]. The heiress of the family of Tony married Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick [u], whoſe deſcendants inherited this manor for ſeveral generations. In the reign of King Henry VIII. it was purchaſed (probably of the Warwick family) by Sir Edward North, treaſurer, and afterwards chancellor of the augmentations, who, in 1554, was created by Queen Mary Lord North of Kirtling. This noble peer built a fine manſion, which acquired the name of Catlage-hall, on the ſite of the ancient caſtle of the barony of Tony, which was ſurrounded by a deep moat. At this manſion Roger, the ſecond Lord North, entertained Queen Elizabeth, in the twenty-firſt year of her reign; a tradition, for which we have not found any authority, aſſerts that it had been one of her priſons in the reign of her ſiſter Mary. The laſt of the North family, who inhabited Catlage-hall, was the widow of William, the ſixth Lord North: this lady, who was daughter of Elimet, treaſurer of the united provinces, reſided there many years with her ſecond huſband, Lord Elibank, who died in 1778. One wing of Catlage-hall was pulled down before the year 1752 [x], and the remainder of the manſion [y] ſhared the ſame fate in 1801; a handſome brick gateway, with four octangular turrets, through which was the approach to the houſe, ſtill remains. Several valuable portraits of the North family were removed many years ago to Wroxton, in Oxfordſhire, which has long been their principal ſeat. Kirtling is now the property of Francis, Earl of Guildford, whoſe grandfather, Francis, the ſeventh Lord North, was advanced to that title in 1752. Lord Guildford has another manor in this pariſh (inherited from his anceſtor, Sir Edward North) called Benſteds, from a family of that name, which poſſeſſed it for more than two centuries [z].

In the pariſh church are ſeveral monuments of the noble family of North, among which are thoſe of Edward, the firſt Lord North, who died in 1564; Roger Lord North, 1600; Dudley, Lord North, 1666; Dudley, Lord North, 1677;

[r] So it appears by the mention of a deer-park, which occurs only twice in the Survey of Cambridgeſhire. [s] Dugdale's Baronage. [t] Ibid. [u] Ibid. [x] Cole's MSS.

[y] There is an engraving of Catlage-hall from a drawing made by the Rev. Cooper Wyllyams in 1791, in a work entitled Topographical Miſcellanies. [z] Cart. 32 Edw. I.—Eſch. 11 Edw. IV.

and Charles, Lord North and Grey, 1690. Mrs. Dudleia North (ſiſter of William Lord North) a very learned lady, of whom we have an account in Ballard's Memoirs, having fallen a victim to her intenſe application to ſtudy, was buried at Kirtling in 1712. In Kirtling church alſo is the tomb of Edward Myrfin, a great traveller, who died in 1553 [u].

The great tithes of this pariſh are appropriated to the ſee of Rocheſter: Lord Guildford is patron of the vicarage. At Up-end, a hamlet of Kirtling, was a ſeat of the family of Folkes, now the property of the Reverend J. T. Hand, of Cheveley.

KNAPWELL, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about ſix miles north-weſt of Cambridge, and about eight ſouth-eaſt of Huntingdon. The manor, which had been given to the abbot and convent of Ramſey by Ednothus, Biſhop of Dorcheſter [x], was granted, after the reformation, to William Cooke, Eſq. ſerjeant at law, from whoſe family it paſſed by ſucceſſive purchaſes, to the families of Marſh and Cage: in 1632 it belonged to Sir Anthony Cage, whoſe grandſon, Adelard, ſold it, about the year 1690, to John Gape, Eſq. it was ſoon afterwards conveyed to the family of Perne, of which it was purchaſed in 1773, by the father of William Squire, Eſq., the preſent proprietor.

The Reverend Friſhney Gunniſs is patron and incumbent of the rectory: the rector has an allotment of land in lieu of tithes and glebe, under an incloſure-act paſſed in the year 1775.

LANDBEACH, in the hundred of North-Stow and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about five miles north of Cambridge. The manor of Chamberleynes, in this pariſh, belonged anciently to the family of De Beche; in the year 1359 it was purchaſed, by the maſter and fellows of Bene't college, of Sir Thomas Chamberleyne, whoſe grandfather, Sir Walter, bought it of Helen de Beche [y]. The ſite of the manor-houſe

[u] The epitaph is as follows:

"Here reſtith the cors of Edward Myrfin, gentilman, born in ye citie of London, educated in good vertu and lernyng, traveled thrōgh all the countreis and notable cities, princes courtes, with other famoſe places of Europe, and lykewiſe of ye Iles of Greece, and ſoe to the Turkes courte, then being in the citie of Haleppo, on the borders betwene Armenia and Siria, and ſoe retournyng thrōgh Jury to Jeruſalem, and ſoe to Damaſco, and from thence paſſing by diverſe coūntreis, with ſondrye adventures, arived at lengeth in his owne natyve citie, where ſhortly after he endid his life, in the yere of our Lorde God on M. CCCCC, fyftie and three, and in the xxvii yere of his age."

[x] Promoted to that ſee in the year 1004.

[y] Maſters's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti (or Bene't) College.

of Chamberleynes, ſurrounded by a moat, with conſiderable traces of buildings, is in a cloſe to the eaſt of the church. The manor of Bray's belonged to the family of Bray, during the thirteenth and the early part of the fourteenth century [a]; it was afterwards, for more than a century, in the family of Keteriche [a]: Robert Kirkby died ſeiſed of it in 1567, leaving no male iſſue [b]: it is now veſted in truſtees acting under the will of William Worts, Eſq., who in the year 1709 bequeathed this eſtate for charitable uſes [c].

In the pariſh church is the graveſtone of William Rawley, S. T. P., who died in 1667: he was chaplain to Lord Chancellor Bacon, and publiſhed his life and works. On the outſide of the church, is a monument for the late rector, Robert Maſters, B. D., F. S. A., author of the hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti (or Bene't) College, who, after an incumbency of 41 years, died in 1798, at the age of 84.

The maſter and fellows of Bene't college are patrons of the Rectory: the rectory-houſe has the appearance of great antiquity; the cellars are vaulted with ſtone, and have groined arches: the arms of Biſhop Liſle, who was promoted to the ſee in 1345, are on one of the walls. An act of parliament for incloſing this pariſh paſſed in 1807, when an allotment of land was given to the rector in lieu of tythes.

William Gonel, the friend of Eraſmus, was a native of Landbeach; his deſcendant, Matthew Gonel, the laſt of the family, died there in 1793 [d].

LANDWADE, in the hundred of Staplehoe, lies about three miles weſt of Newmarket: the manor was, as early as the year 1231, in the family of Haſtings [e]; in the reign of King Edward III. Sir Thomas Cotton, grandſon of Sir Henry Cotton, of Cotton-hall, acquired it by marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of John de Haſtings [f]: Sir John Cotton, his immediate deſcendant, (after an interval of ſix generations,) was made a baronet by King Charles I. in 1641; he married the heireſs of the Hindes of Madingley hall, which has long been the principal ſeat of the family. The preſent baronet and poſſeſſor of this eſtate is Sir Charles Cotton, vice-admiral of the white. The remains of the old manſion, which are within a moated ſite, in a retired ſpot, ſurrounded with wood, exhibit the architecture of the early part of the 16th and 17th centuries; part of the building has been fitted up for a farm-houſe.

[a] Layer's MSS. [b] Ibid. and Eſch. 19 Edw. IV. [c] Cole's Eſcheats. [c] See p. 156. [d] From the information of the Rev. Mr. Burroughes, the preſent rector. [e] Layer's MSS. [f] Kimber's Baronetage.

In

In the pariſh church, which was built by Walter Cotton, Eſq., who died in 1445, are ſeveral monuments and other memorials of the Cottons, among which may be particularly noticed a braſs plate in memory of William Cotton[g], vice-chamberlain to King Henry VI., and the monument of Sir John Cotton, who died in 1593, much enriched with the ornaments then in uſe: the windows were filled with ſtained glaſs, of which there are ſome remains.

Landwade is a ſeparate pariſh, and not attached, as ſome have ſuppoſed, to the neighbouring pariſh of Exning, in Suffolk. The church, which was formerly a chapel to Burwell[h], is exempt from eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction: Sir Charles Cotton, in whom the tithes are veſted, pays a ſmall ſtipend to a miniſter of his own appointment: the pariſh is of very ſmall extent, containing leſs than a hundred acres.

Leverington, in the hundred and deanery of Wiſbech, lies about two miles north of Wiſbech, near the borders of Lincolnſhire and Norfolk: it is divided into two townſhips, called Leverington St. Leonard's, and Leverington-Parſon-drove. We have not been able to procure any information reſpecting Richmonds, the principal manor in this pariſh, (ſo called probably from having belonged anciently to the Earls of Richmond,) of an earlier date than the year 1632[i], when it belonged to the family of Carville[k]. Some years ago this eſtate was ſold in lots by the family of Maſon; the manor, with a principal farm, was purchaſed by the Johnſons of Leverington, to whom it now belongs. The manor of Fitton, ſo called from an ancient family of that name, paſſed afterwards ſucceſſively to the families of Hode[l], Everard, and Buckworth: the latter was poſſeſſed of it in 1632[m]; we could gain no farther information reſpecting this eſtate, which appears to be no longer known as a manor. In the pariſh church are memorials of the families of Croſſe, Swaine[n], and Johnſon: in ſome of the windows are conſiderable remains of painted glaſs[o].

The biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory. Sir Thomas Smith, provoſt of Eton College, and ſecretary of ſtate in the reign of King Henry VIII., was rector

[g] This William Cotton was killed at the battle of St. Alban's, in 1453: it appears by his epitaph that he was keeper alſo of the wardrobe, receiver to the queen, and collector for the duchy of Lancaſter. [h] See the Hundred Roll for Cambridgeſhire, temp. Edward I. [i] A licence for celebrating divine ſervice in the chapel at Richmond manor, in Leverington, granted in 1390, is mentioned in Blomefield's Collectanea, but the owner's name does not appear. [k] Layer's MSS. [l] Eſch. 40 Edward III. [m] Layer. [n] All now remaining at Leverington; the earlieſt date of any monumental inſcription for the Croſſe family is 1633: Robert Swaine, Eſq. was ſheriff of the county in 1681. [o] See p. 58.

of Leverington: the preſent rector, Dr. James Naſmith, has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his edition of Biſhop Tanner's *Notitia Monaſtica*, and other works.

Certain lands in this pariſh having been appropriated before the reformation to ſuperſtitious uſes, have been ſince veſted in feoffees, for the purpoſes of charity: out of the rent of theſe lands, a ſalary of 20 l. per annum is given to a ſchoolmaſter, for inſtructing poor children; ſome alms-houſes at Leverington, which have no endowment, but are inhabited by pariſh paupers, are kept in repair by the feoffees of this eſtate.

There was a hoſpital, in ancient times, at Leverington, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt [q], of which no traces remain; nor is its ſite known: it is probable that the above-mentioned lands, now veſted in feoffees for charitable uſes, belonged formerly to this hoſpital.

A chantry, founded at Fitton-hall, in the reign of King Edward III., by John Hode, then lord of that manor, and Martin de Holbeche, was transferred, in the year 1459, by the permiſſion of Biſhop Grey, to a chapel then built at Parſon-drove, for the accommodation of that townſhip: the lands belonging to this chantry were veſted, after the reformation, in feoffees, for the maintenance of a chaplain, who was originally required to be approved by the rector of Leverington, and was removable by him; but the nomination is now only in the feoffees, who after deducting all expences for repairs, &c. pay the remainder of the rent of the eſtate to the chaplain, who has a good houſe attached to his cure.

Trokenholt, the ſite of an ancient hermitage and chapel, given to the monks of Thorney, by Nigellus, Biſhop of Ely, in the reign of King Henry II.[r], is in the townſhip of Parſon-drove: there are no remains of buildings.

Linton, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, is a market town ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge, and forty-ſix from London. The market, which is principally for corn, is now on Thurſday; it was originally on Tueſday, having been granted to William de Say, in the year 1245, together with a fair for three days, at the feſtival of St. Lawrence [s]: this fair has been diſcontinued, but there are now two other fairs, the 30th of July [t], and Holy Thurſday; the former is a great ſheep fair, the chief buſineſs of the latter, beſides the ſale of pedlary, &c. is the retaining of harveſt-men. According to the returns made to par-

[q] Tanner's Notitia. [r] Dugdale's Monaſticon, I. 245. [s] 1 Cart. 30 Henry III.

[t] This fair was granted in 1281 to Simon Furneaux, then Lord of the manor of Barham, to be held on the eve and feſtival of St. Margaret. Cart. 10 Edward I. A manor was granted by the ſame which probably was held alſo at Linton.

liament under the population-act in 1801, Linton then contained 183 houſes, and 1157 inhabitants.

In the reign of King Edward III., there was an alien priory at Linton, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Jacutus de Inſula, in the dioceſe of Dole, in Britanny [u]: it was ſeiſed into the hands of the crown, with other alien priories, in the reign of King Henry V., and given by his ſucceſſor (its revenues being then valued at 23 l. 8 s. 10 d. *per annum*) to the maſter and fellows of Pembroke-hall, in Cambridge [x]. The grant was made in the year 1439, and was to take place after the death of Humphrey, duke of Glouceſter, which happened in 1447 [y].

At the time of the Domeſday ſurvey, there were two manors in Linton, both of which belonged to Alan, Earl of Britanny; one of theſe, Linton-Magna, was ſucceſſively in the families of Say [z], Buſteler [a], and Paris [b]; the other, Linton-Parva, in the Leiceſters [c] and Huntingfields [d]; theſe manors were united as early as the reign of King Henry VI. in the Paris family; of which they were purchaſed, together with two manor-farms, called Chilford [e], and Michaelots [f], in the year 1675, by Sir Thomas Sclater, Bart. who, dying in 1684, bequeathed theſe eſtates to his great nephew Thomas Sclater, Eſq. then a ſtudent at Trinity College, Cambridge: he afterwards aſſumed the name of Bacon, and was, at the time of his death, in 1734, M. P. for the town of Cambridge. In 1768, Mr. Thomas Sclater King, to whoſe family the ſame eſtates had been deviſed by Mr. Bacon, ſold them to Lord Montfort, of whom they were purchaſed, three years afterwards, by Dr. Keene, biſhop of Ely, father of Benjamin Keene, Eſq. the preſent proprietor. On this eſtate was formerly a park called Catley park, with a large manſion, which was the ſeat of Sir Thomas Sclater [g]: the houſe was pulled down ſoon after Biſhop Keene's purchaſe, and the offices converted into a farm-houſe. The lord of the manor of Linton-Magna, had in ancient times very extenſive privileges, ſuch as right of free-warren, the power of life and death [h], &c. &c.

In the pariſh church are ſeveral monuments, and other memorials, of the families of Paris, Loan, Flack, and Millicent, and a handſome monument by Wilton, for Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sclater Bacon, Eſq. of Catley park, who died in 1726,

[u] Tanner. [x] Ibid. [y] Layer's MSS. [z] Hundred Roll for Cambridgeſhire, 8 Edward I. [a] Eſch. 44 Edward III. [b] Layer. [c] In the reign of Edward I. it belonged to Sir Roger de Leiceſter, one of the king's juſtices itinerant. Hundred Roll. [d] Eſch. Edward II. and Edward III. [e] Chilford, which is ſituated in the centre of the pariſh, gives name to the hundred. [f] Michaelots or Mekellots, was in the family of Paris, as early as the reign of Henry VI. Eſcheat Roll. [g] Sir Thomas Sclater, of Catley park, was ſheriff of the county in the year 1680. [h] Hundred Roll.

and

and of her brother, Peter Standley, Eſq. of Paxton-place, Hants, who died in 1780. The moſt ancient monument of the Paris family is that of Sir Philip Paris, who died in 1502: Philip Paris, who died in 1680, was the laſt heir male of the family.

The maſter and fellows of Pembroke-hall have the impropriate rectory, which belonged formerly to the priory: the biſhop of Ely is patron of the vicarage.

At Barham, in this pariſh, was a priory of Crutched friars as early as the year 1292; it was a cell to the monaſtery of Welnetham, in Suffolk. The ſite of this priory was granted by King Henry VIII. to Philip Paris, Eſq. and afterwards to John Millicent, Eſq. who was before poſſeſſed of the manor of Barham, purchaſed of the Loktons [k]: this manor had been in the family of Furneaux, from nearly the time of the conqueſt, till about the year 1396 [l]: the Millicents poſſeſſed this eſtate for ſeveral generations; Robert Millicent, Eſq., the laſt of the family, died in 1740: the manor and priory were purchaſed of his repreſentatives, by the Reverend Chriſtopher Lonſdale, who became the ſecond huſband of his widow: Mrs. Lonſdale died in 1807, at the advanced age of 93; having bequeathed her eſtates at Barham to the maſter and fellows of Pembroke-hall. Barham-hall, late the ſeat of Mrs. Lonſdale, appears to have been formed out of the conventual buildings, ſoon after the reformation; the hall, chapel and cloiſters remain, but have undergone conſiderable alterations; under Mrs. Lonſdale's will, it was appropriated, with a few acres of land annexed to it, as a country-ſeat for the maſter of Pembroke-hall for the time being [m]. At Barham-hall are ſeveral portraits of the Millicents, one of whom appears to have been uſher of the black rod.

Barham and *Little-Linton*, are hamlets of Great-Linton: the tithes of Barham were given by Alan, Earl of Britanny, to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bacchus, in Normandy [n].

LITLINGTON, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about three miles weſt of Royſton, and about five north-eaſt of Baldock, in Hertfordſhire. Litlington was one of the manors of Algar, Earl of Mercia: in the

[k] Layer's MSS. [l] Ibid. [m] Under Mrs. Lonſdale's will, one third of the profits of the eſtate is appropriated to the ſole benefit of the maſter; one third to be divided among the fellows, and the remainder to augment the building fund. [n] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 572.

Conqueror's

Conqueror's reign, it was divided between William the Chamberlain, and Otho the Goldſmith, who held immediately of the King: from this time it appears that there were two manors [o], afterwards diſtinguiſhed by the names of Huntingfields and Ovedales, or D'ovedales. Huntingfields belonged to a family of that name in the reign of King Edward III. [p]; of late years it has been in the family of Radcliffe, and is now the property of Delmé Radcliffe, Eſq., who aſſumed that name on his marriage with Miſs Clarke, niece and heireſs of the late John Radcliffe, Eſq. D'ovedales, which had been before in the family of Valence, was in the reign of Edward II. the property of John D'ovedale [q]. In the year 1352, William de Nolton, or Notton, had a grant of ten houſes, and ſome lands in Litlington, to be held by the ſervice of holding the King's ſtirrup, whenever he ſhould mount his palfrey at Cambridge Caſtle [r]; it appears, by other records, that this was the manor of D'ovedales [s]: this manor now belongs to the Reverend William Foſter Pigott, in right of his wife, as ſole heireſs of the ancient family of Pigott, by which it was poſſeſſed before the year 1465 [t].

In the pariſh church is an ancient graveſtone, with an inſcription in the old French character, in memory of Robert de St. Alban; and that of Robert Stoughton, alderman of London, who died in 1690.

The rectory was impropriated, in the year 1338, to the maſter and fellows of Clare-hall, who are patrons of the vicarage.

LITTLEPORT, in the hundred and deanery of Ely, lies about five miles north of Ely, on the road to Lynne. The manor, which had been one of the ancient eſtates of the church of Ely, was alienated by Biſhop Heton, in the year 1600: it now belongs to the Earl of Hardwicke, whoſe grandfather, the lord chancellor, purchaſed it in 1734, of Edward Partheriche, Eſq.; the Partheriches had been in poſſeſſion nearly a century. The church of Littleport was appropriated to the hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalen, in Ely, by Biſhop Geoffry de Burgh, who died in 1228 [u]: it is now a rectory in the patronage of the biſhop.

LOLWORTH, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about ſeven miles north-weſt of Cambridge. The manor, which had belonged to a pre-

[o] In the *Nomina Villarum*, temp. Edward II., the lord of only one manor is mentioned, Henry de Sarſtene; but in the Eſcheat Roll of the ſame year, two manors are deſcribed, held under the honour of Clare, by the heirs of Hobridge, and the heirs of Valoynes, or Valence; to the latter the advowſon of the church was annexed. [p] Eſch. 11 Edward III. [q] Layer's MSS.
[r] Pat. 26 Edward III. p'. 2. [s] Eſcheat Roll, Edward IV. [t] Eſch. 5 Edward IV.
[u] Bentham's Hiſtory of Ely, p. 146.

bendary in the reign of King Edward the Confeſſor, was held, when the Survey of Domeſday was taken, under Picot, the ſheriff, by one Robert. In the reign of King Henry IV., this manor was the property of Sir William Caſtleacre, Knight, who, on condition of certain payments, bequeathed it to the prior and convent of Ely; but the executors not performing their truſt, according to the teſtator's intention, ſold it to John Herrys for the ſum of 600 marks; which money was afterwards paid to the prior and convent [z]: not long afterwards, this manor was in the Langleys, of whom it was purchaſed by Sir John Cutts about the year 1500; and continued in his family for ſeveral generations. In the year 1690, being then in the family of Edwards, it was put up to ſale [a]: it is now the joint property of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart., and Paul Orchard, Eſq., of Hartland Abbey, in Devonſhire, who has three-fourths [b]. They are alſo joint patrons of the rectory.

In the pariſh church, is the monument of Margaret, daughter and co-heireſs of Sir John Brocket, and wife of Sir John Cutts: it was put up in 1610, by her ſon.

Walſingham, the hiſtorian, ſpeaks of a terrible deſtruction of houſes and corn, cauſed by lightening, at Lolworth, in the year 1393.

MADINGLEY, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about three miles weſt of Cambridge. The whole lordſhip of this pariſh belonged for ſeveral generations to the family of Burdeley, or Burlewas [c], which became extinct in the reign of King Edward III.: the co-heireſſes married into the families of Marſhall and Chambre [d]: the manor of Burdeleys, or Burlewas, was afterwards in the Swaynes, who continued to poſſeſs it in the year 1530 [e]: it was probable that they were leſſees under the county of Cambridge: we have not been able to diſcover when or how this manor became the property of the county, but there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that it was long before the year 1530 [f].

[z] See Cl. 8 Henry V. m. 14 dors. [a] Cole's MSS. [b] About the year 1740, the manor of Lolworth belonged to four co-heireſſes of the name of Smith, one of whom married Sir Henry Hawley's uncle, and another Mr. Orchard's father; the other ſiſters having died unmarried, their ſhares paſſed by bequeſt to Mr. Orchard. [c] The name is written both ways in ancient records. [d] Layer's MSS. [e] Ibid. [f] It is ſaid in the act of 1543, that by means of the yearly rent of this manor, the inhabitants of Cambridgeſhire had been *heretofore* diſcharged of the payment of the knight's wages. In the reign of King Henry V., the inhabitants of the iſle of Ely came to an agreement with the reſt of the county of Cambridge, whereby, for the ſum of 200l. paid to the county, the inhabitants of the iſle were for ever diſcharged from paying their *qucta* towards the wages of the knights of the ſhire. The county, on petition to Parliament, procured the royal aſſent for purchaſing lands of the yearly value of twenty marks, with this ſum of money; and Mr. Browne Willis, with much probability, ſuppoſes that the manor of Burlewas was then purchaſed. Notit. Parl. I. p. 139.

The

The feoffees of the manor, who held it in truſt for the county, let it to farm at the annual rent of 10l., for the purpoſe of paying the fees, wages, and other charges, of the knights of the ſhire. In 1543, an act of Parliament paſſed, by which, "for the more ſure and perfect continuance of the ſaid rent, it was enacted, that John Hinde, Eſq. Serjeant at Law, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, ſhould have, hold, and enjoy the manor of Burlewas, otherwiſe called the ſhire-manor, and the lands thereto belonging, on condition of paying the ſaid ſum of 10 l. *per annum* to the ſheriff, and two knights of the ſhire, then incorporated by the name of the wardens of the fees and wages of the knights of the ſhire of Cambridge, choſen in Parliament, for the uſe of the ſaid knights, towards the maintenance of their charges. In conſideration of the premiſes, the county of Cambridge, and the inhabitants of the ſame, were for ever diſcharged of all ſums of money, formerly levied and paid for the fees of the knights of the Parliament of the ſaid county."

Serjeant Hinde, afterwards one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, being leſſee of the ſhire-manor, became alſo poſſeſſed of the manors of Marham and Harleſton [g], which, in the 14th century, had belonged to families of thoſe names; a manor which had been parcel of the poſſeſſions of Barnwell Abbey, and an eſtate which had belonged to the Knights Templars: all theſe, by the marriage of Sir John Cotton of Landwade, the firſt Baronet of that family, with the daughter and heir of Edward Hinde, Eſq. paſſed to the Cottons; and are now the property of Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the White.

Madingley Hall, the ſeat of Sir Charles Cotton, was built by Mr. Juſtice Hinde in the reign of King Henry VIII., and although it has been modernized, retains ſome traces of the original ſtructure [h]. Among numerous portraits at Madingley, are ſeveral of the Cotton family, by Lely and Kneller; a good picture of Secretary Craggs; and one of William Stewkley, Eſq. by Walker. The park and pleaſure-grounds are extenſive, and well wooded.

The pariſh church, a neat ſtructure, with a ſtone ſpire, ſtands in Sir Charles Cotton's grounds. The leaſe of the great tithes, held under the Biſhop of Ely, has long been veſted in the families of Cotton and Hinde. The Biſhop is patron of the vicarage.

MELBOURN, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about three miles north of Royſton. A manor in this pariſh was given to the monaſtery

[g] The manor of Marham was held under the prior of St. John of Jeruſalem, Harleſton under the manor of ſhire-hall. Eſcheat Roll. [h] There is a bird's-eye view of Madingley, by Kip, in the *Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretagne*, plate 57.

of Ely by King Edgar [x], and was one of thoſe aſſigned by Biſhop Hervey to the monks: it now belongs to the Dean and Chapter, and is called the Bury manor. The Ayloffes were for many years leſſees of this manor, and reſided at Melbourn-Bury: Sir William Ayloffe, Bart. married the heireſs of John Sterne, Eſq. of Melbourn; the leaſe was afterwards in Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart., and was by him ſold to the late Mr. John Trigg, in whoſe executors it is now veſted.

The prior and convent of Ely had another manor in this pariſh, called Caxtons, from a family of that name, to whom it had formerly belonged [y]; it was given to the convent by Sir William Caſtleacre: it ſeems probable that this merged in the Bury-Manor, for the name is not now known.

In the year 1703, Richard Hitch, Eſq. purchaſed of the repreſentatives of Lord Alington, who died in 1692, the manors of Melbourn *cum* Meldreth, Argentines, and Trayles, now the property of his deſcendant, Wortham Hitch, Eſq. who reſides in the manor-houſe: it is probable that this manor of Melbourn *cum* Meldreth, comprehends a manor, extending into both pariſhes, which was given by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewſbury, to the monks of Utica, in Normandy [z]; and that which, at the time of the Norman ſurvey, belonged to Hardwinus de Scalariis, or D'Echalers, and ſtill continued in the repreſentatives of that family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth [a]. The manor of Argentines was in the family of Argentine, as early as the latter end of the 13th century; and paſſed by marriage to the Alingtons, in the reign of King Henry VI. [b] The manor of Trayles belonged to the baronial family of Trally, or Trailli, which became extinct at an early period [c]. Another manor, called Melbourn-Browne, was held under Wincheſter College by the family of Browne, in the year 1469 [d].

In the pariſh church, which is a handſome ſtructure of the fourteenth century, are ſeveral memorials of the family of Hitch, or, as they are called in ſome of the earlieſt date, Hicks. The rectory of Melbourn was appropriated to the monks of Ely, for the increaſe of hoſpitality, by Biſhop Kilkenny, who died in 1256 [e]: it is now veſted in the Dean and Chapter, who are patrons of the vicarage.

[x] Bentham's Ely. p. 73. [y] They held it under the family of D'Echalers. [z] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 270, and vol. II. p. 966. [a] It then belonged to the Moores, as repreſentatives in the female line of the family of D'Echalers. [b] Giles Argentine died ſeiſed of a manor in Melbourn, 11 Edward I.; William Argentine, 6 Henry VI.; William Alington, 39 Henry VI. Eſch. [c] Layer's MSS. [d] Eſcheat Roll. Edward IV. [e] Bentham's Ely, p. 149.

William

William Ayloffe, Eſq. who died in 1691, founded a ſchool for the education of forty poor children of this pariſh and Meldreth, and endowed it with 15 l. *per annum*, iſſuing out of the great tithes of Gargrave, in the county of York.

MELDRETH, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about four miles north of Royſton, and nearly nine ſouth of Cambridge. When the Survey of Domeſday was taken, Hardwinus de Scalariis had a ſmall manor in this pariſh, and the patronage of a monaſtery of which we find no other mention: the manor, which extended into Melbourn, belonged, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the family of Moore, by deſcent from that of De Scalariis, or D'Echalers [f]. The prior of Ely had a manor in Meldreth, which had been aſſigned to the monks by Biſhop Hervey: it is probable that this has been united to the manor of Bury, in Melbourn and Meldreth, now belonging to the Dean and Chapter [g]. The Veyſies had formerly a manor in this pariſh [h], ſtill called after their name; it was afterwards ſucceſſively in the families of Cavell, Caldecote, and Haſelden [i]; from the latter it paſſed by female heirs to the families of Bury and Clerk [k]: it is now the property of Mr. William Holder, who purchaſed of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. The manors of Flambards and St. Lowe, both ſo called from their ancient owners, were united in the Tyrrels, were afterwards in the noble family of Petre [l], and are now the property of Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart. The manor of Topcliffe, was at an early period held by the Brampton family, under the priory of Ware; Sir Edmund De la Pole was ſeiſed of it in the reign of King Henry IV. [m]: it now belongs to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, having been granted by King Edward VI., and deſcribed as late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the hoſpital of the Savoy: both this manor and Flambards extend into Melbourn. The manor of Sheene, which had belonged to the Carthuſian priory of that name [n], and afterwards to Jeſus College, in Rotherham, was granted, by King Edward VI., to Robert Chelter, and Catherine, his wife; at a ſubſequent period, it paſſed by ſale to John Sterne, Eſq. of Malton [o], whoſe daughter and heir brought it in marriage to Sir William Ayloffe: it now belongs to the family of Pyke of Baythorne, in Eſſex.

[f] See the preceding page. [g] Ibid. [h] Walter Veyſie, Biſhop of Carliſle, held a manor in Meldreth, temp. Edward II. Eſcheat Roll. [i] Layer's MSS. [k] Cambridgeſhire Pedigrees in the Britiſh Muſeum. [l] Layer's MSS. [m] Ibid. [n] Eſcheat Roll, Henry VIII. [o] Layer's MSS.

The rectory of Meldreth was appropriated to the monks of Ely by Biſhop Euſtachius, who died in 1215[o]: it is now veſted in the Biſhop, who is patron of the vicarage.

MEPAL, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about four miles weſt of Ely. The manor was given to the monks of Ely by Alan Walſingham, their prior, in 1345[p], and is now veſted in the Dean and Chapter.

In the pariſh church is the monument of James Fortrey, Eſq. of Byall-fen [q], with the following inſcription: "Near this place lie the remains of James Fortrey, Eſq., deſcended from an ancient ſtock in Brabant, which took aſylum in England from the perſecution of the Spaniards, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was third ſon of Samuel Fortrey, Eſq., who, upon undertaking the drainage of the Bedford Level, erected a commodious habitation in Byall-fen, which, coming into his ſon's poſſeſſion, was by him enlarged with ſeveral convenient apartments, and with gardens, and other improvements, ſo as to make it (in ſuch a ſituation) the admiration of the time[r]. He was bred in courts and in camps; was page of honour to Mary of Modena, then Ducheſs of York; afterwards groom of the bedchamber to her huſband, King James II.; major in the horſeguards, and at the ſame time commanded a troop in Lanier's regiment of horſe. He would have followed his unhappy maſter's fortune in exile, but was forbidden by his commands, on account of his ill ſtate of health: fidelity and gratitude forbad him to engage in the ſervice of his ſucceſſor. Having lived a favourite of Princes, he rather choſe obſcurity; and after reſiding ſome time as fellow-commoner at Queen's College, in Cambridge, paſſed the remainder of his days in retirement, between Portugal and Byall-fen; at the laſt-mentioned place he died the 18th of Auguſt 1719, in the 63d year of his age, loved, lamented, and honoured by all who knew him. He married the Right Honourable Suſanna Lady Bellaſis, Baroneſs of Oſgodby, in her own right, but left no iſſue." There is another monument for his elder brother, Samuel Fortrey, Eſq., who died in 1688.

MILTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about four miles north of Cambridge. The manor was for ſeveral generations in the Le Stranges, who ſeem to have inherited it from the families of Deyville and

[o] Bentham's Ely, p. 145. [p] Stevens's Continuation of Dugdale, vol. I. p. 398. [q] An extra-parochial ſpot near Mepal. [r] It is now a farm-houſe.

De

De Montibus [t]. The Earl of Derby, who inherited from the Lords Strange, of Knockin, ſold it, in the reign of King Henry VIII., to William Coke, Eſq. one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench. In the reign of King James I., it was in the family of Harris: the preſent proprietor is Samuel Knight, Eſq., whoſe father purchaſed it of the Pembertons in 1767.

The patronage of the ſinecure rectory belongs to the provoſt and fellows of King's College: the rector preſents to the vicarage. The Reverend William Cole, whoſe collections for this county have been already ſpoken of, reſided at Milton.

GUILDEN-MORDEN, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about ſix miles weſt of Royſton, and about thirteen nearly ſouth-weſt of Cambridge, near the borders of Bedfordſhire and Hertfordſhire. In the reign of King Edward II., there were two principal manors in this pariſh, then belonging to the families of Kyriell and Avenell [u]: it is probable that the former was the ſame which Sir Robert Belknap, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, was ſeiſed of at the time of his attainder in 1388 [w]; and which was given two years afterwards by William Bateman to the priory of Barnwell [x]: ſoon after the reformation, this manor, by the name of Barnwell, ſeems to have been united to the manors of Boneſbury, or Bondſbury, Bancis, Foxleys, and Pychards, which were called altogether by the name of the Manor of Guilden-Morden [y]. Of Boneſbury, we find no other notice, than that it was in the family of Haſelden, in the reign of Edward IV. The Haſeldens were poſſeſſed alſo of the manors of Bancis, Foxleys, and Pychards, all of which had belonged to families from whom they derived their names: Foxleys was ſold by Sir John Foxley to the Haſeldens, and had been before in the families of Bigot and Boteler. Theſe eſtates paſſed, in the reign of King Henry VIII., to the Peytons, by the marriage of Sir Robert Peyton with the daughter and heir of Francis Haſelden, Eſq. Sir Robert Peyton, ſon of Sir Robert above-mentioned, ſold them to Thomas Mead, Serjeant at Law, by whoſe ſon, Sir Thomas, they were conveyed to William Haye or Hayes, who died in 1617 [z]. It appears by his epitaph, that this Mr. Hayes married the daughter of Thomas Hobſon, the celebrated carrier,

[t] Eubulo de Montibus had a grant of the manor of Milton, 37 Henry III., the heireſs of Roger Deyville married into the family of Le Strange, in which the names of Eubulo and Roger continued for ſeveral generations. [u] *Nomina Villarum.* [w] See a grant of John Burton, clerk, Pat. 15. Rich. II., p'. 2. [x] Layer's MSS. [y] The Eſcheat Roll of James I. deſcribes Thomas Hayes, Eſq., as ſeiſed of the manor of Guilden-Morden, and the manor of Barnweli, in 1621. [z] Layer's MSS.

who, after his death, became the wife of Sir Simon Clarke, Bart. In 1653, Thomas Story, Esq., became possessed of these estates by his marriage with the widow of Francis Hayes: Mr. Story died in 1706; and, some years afterwards, Sir George Downing purchased these manors of the trustees of his will; the purchase having been made after Sir George had bequeathed his estates for the purpose of founding a college at Cambridge, the Guilden-Morden estate went to the heir at law, and passed by bequest to the family of Jacob John Whittington, Esq. who, in the year 1806 sold it to the Earl of Hardwicke. Morden-hall is occupied by the tenant of the principal farm. The manor of Avenells, in which the family of that name were succeeded by the Hydes [u], and Hatfields [x], is now the property of Simeon Leete, Esq.: its claim to manerial rights was not allowed at the time of the late inclosure. Some ancient records speak of a manor in this parish, called Herewards, which belonged to a family of that name in the reigns of Edward I. and II. [y], and in the following reign to Sir William Lovell [z]. The manor or manor-farm of Odsey (a hamlet in this parish) belonged to a priory in Bedfordshire, and, after the reformation, was granted to the family of Sewster [a]: when the inclosure act passed in 1800, it was in the family of Fordham.

In the parish church, a handsome gothic structure, are memorials for the families of Haye or Hayes, and Story.

The church of Guilden-Morden, with the chapel of Redderia, was given by Picot, the sheriff, to the monks of Barnwell [b], to whom the tithes were afterwards appropriated. The rectory of Guilden-Morden was one of those given by Queen Elizabeth to the bishop of Ely, at the time when several manors belonging to that see were surrendered to the crown [c]. The above-mentioned chapel, which stood at an endship, or hamlet, of this parish, now called Roderith, or Redreth, has been long ago destroyed. The master and fellows of Jesus College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the vicarage, the advowson of which was procured for them by Bishop Thirlby [d]. This parish has been inclosed, pursuant to an act of Parliament passed in 1800, by which land was allotted to the impropriator, and to the vicar in lieu of tithes.

STEEPLE-MORDEN, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies on the borders of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, about six miles N.W. of Royston, and about thirteen from Cambridge. The manor of Steeple-Morden was

[u] Esch. Roll Edward IV. [x] Layer's MSS. [y] Ibid. [z] See Esch. Roll Edward III.: it was an estate consisting of a fourth part of a knight's fee. [a] Layer.
[b] Dugdale's Monasticon, II. p. 29. [c] Layer. [d] Bentham's Ely, p. 192.

anciently in the family of Fitzwalter[e]; at a later period in the Forteſcues[f]. In the year 1621 the Earl of Suffolk ſold the manors of Steeple-Morden and Brewys or Bruces, which from that time ſeems to have merged into the other, to Mrs. Joyes Norton, mother of Mr. Ducket, whoſe family poſſeſſed the eſtate about fifty years. After ſome intermediate alienations, it was ſold in 1698, by the Hon. Thomas Wentworth, *alias* Watſon, to Charles Shales, Eſq. who married the daughter of Sir Charles Barrington; his ſon, John Shales Barrington, Eſq., ſold Steeple-Morden, in 1737, to Peter Leheup, Eſq. of whoſe family it was purchaſed about the year 1746, by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke: it is now the property of his grandſon, the preſent Earl. Morden-houſe, an old manſion, formerly the ſeat of the Duckets, and afterwards of the Leheups, was pulled down and ſold for the materials in 1765.

The manor of Bruces was ſo called from John de Breſſy, or Brucy, who poſſeſſed it in the reigns of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III.[g]: it was afterwards ſucceſſively in the Pigotts and Sewſters; from the latter it paſſed by purchaſe to the Earl of Suffolk[h]. The manor of Cheynes, or Cheynes' Place, was in the family of Cheyne, before the reign of Edward I.[i]; it is now, by deſcent from a heireſs of the Cheynes, the property of Lord Willoughby de Broke. The manor of Oldfields was ſucceſſively in the families of Northbrooke[k], and Gery[l]: it is now the property of Nicholas Weſtcomb, Eſq.

The ſteeple of the pariſh church fell down more than half a century ago, by which accident the chancel was cruſhed in[m]; the ſteeple has never been rebuilt.

The impropriate rectory of Steeple-Morden, to which a manor is annexed, has long been veſted in the Warden and ſcholars of New College, in Oxford, who are patrons of the vicarage: the vicar has a leaſe of the great tithes: This pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed in 1807; the lands remain ſubject to tithes.

NEWMARKET, in the hundred of Cheveley, and deanery of Fordham, (in the dioceſe of Norwich) is a market town, thirteen miles from Cambridge, and ſixty-one

[e] Eſch. Roll, Edward I. and Edward II. [f] Ibid. Hen. VIII. [g] Eſcheat Rolls. [h] Layer. [i] See Eſcheat Roll, 1 Edward I. [k] Layer. [l] Eſch. Roll, Hen. VIII. [m] Cole's MSS.

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from London. It conſiſts of two pariſhes, and ſtands partly in Cambridgeſhire, and partly in Suffolk. The Market is on Tueſday; the fairs are Whitſun-Tueſday and November 8th. We have not found any enrolment of the charter, but it is probable, that the town which we firſt find mentioned in record, in the year 1227[k], took its name from a market then recently eſtabliſhed. In the pariſh of All-Saints, which is in Cambridgeſhire, ſtands the king's houſe, firſt built by king James I. for the purpoſe of enjoying the amuſement of hunting. His ſucceſſor, the unfortunate Charles, was brought thither a priſoner by the army in 1647; he was removed from the houſe of Lady Cutts, at Childerley, on the 9th of June, having requeſted it as a favour from Cromwell and Fairfax: the head-quarters of the army were then at the neighbouring village of Kennet. In conducting him from Childerley to Newmarket, they took him by way of Trumpington, to avoid paſſing through Cambridge, the town's people having teſtified a diſpoſition to ſhew him reſpect; Sanderſon ſays that flowers were ſtrown before him in the highway as he paſſed from Childerley[l]. The king remained about ten days at Newmarket[m].

King Charles II. rebuilt the houſe at Newmarket, which had fallen to decay during the civil wars, and frequently reſorted thither for the ſake of the races. On the 22d of March, 1683, it being then the time of the races, the town was nearly deſtroyed by an accidental fire. The King and Queen, and the Duke of York, were then at Newmarket, and their being in conſequence obliged to return haſtily to London, ſome days before the time appointed for their journey, is ſaid, by ſome writers, to have occaſioned the defeat of the Rye-houſe plot[n]. The races at Newmarket[*], have ever ſince been honoured by royal patronage, and both on that account, and the excellence of the courſe, have maintained a celebrity much ſurpaſſing that of any other in the kingdom. His preſent Majeſty has never viſited Newmarket, but the races have been frequently honoured with the preſence of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. The races are held ſeven times in the

[k] Cart. 11 Henry III. [l] Life of King Charles I. p. 986. [m] See Whitelocke's Memoirs, p. 257. [n] See Biſhop Spratt's Hiſtory of the Ryehouſe Plot. [*] We have found no mention of theſe races before the reign of Charles II., but it is probable that there had been races at Newmarket at an earlier period. Sir Simon D'Ewes, in his Journal, makes incidental mention of a horſe-race in Cambridgeſhire, in the reign of King James I. near Linton, at which town moſt of the company lay on the night of the race. Top. Brit No. XV. p. 11.

year

year, being diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Craven Meeting; the firſt and ſecond Spring Meetings; the July Meeting; the firſt and ſecond October Meetings; and the third October or Houghton Meeting [p]: the whole of the race-courſe is in Cambridgeſhire.

The ſite of the houſe built by King James at Newmarket, and a houſe called the Hare-park Lodge, are on leaſe to the Duke of Rutland: the preſent King's-houſe is a moderate ſized brick manſion; a room is ſhewn in it called King William's apartment, and another called Queen Anne's. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor of Newmarket, by inheritance from Charles, Duke of Somerſet; who gave it, with Cheveley, and ſome other manors in the neighbourhood, in marriage with his eldeſt daughter, to the Marquis of Granby. It had been before for many generations in the Alingtons, and their predeceſſors the Argentines [q], who had alſo the patronage of a chapel in Newmarket, dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude.

Ancient records ſpeak of a manor in Newmarket, which belonged to the priory of Fordham [r]; the manor of Botelers, which belonged to the ancient family of that name [s]; the manor of Wyke's-place, belonging to the Slades [t]; and a manor which belonged to the priory of Thetford [u].

In the pariſh church of All-Saints, is the monument of Tregonwell Frampton, Eſq., a celebrated ſportſman, who was keeper of the running-horſes to King William, Queen Anne, King George I., and King George II. He died in 1728, at the age of eighty-ſix: there are two portraits of him in mezzotinto, one of which is inſcribed "the Father of the Turf." The benefice of All-Saints is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Biſhop of Norwich: it is a ſeparate and diſtinct pariſh, in no way connected with Wood-Ditton, as hath been erroneouſly ſuppoſed.

There are two charity-ſchools in Newmarket, one for twenty boys, the other for twenty girls, endowed by Queen Anne with 50 l. *per annum.*

NEWTON, in the fens, lies about three miles north of Wiſbech, in the hundred and deanery of Wiſbech. The Biſhop of Ely, in right of his manor of Wiſbech-Barton, is lord paramount of the whole hundred. The manor of Newton, held under the Biſhop, continued in the Colville family from nearly the time of the conqueſt till

[p] The Craven meeting begins on the Monday in Eaſter week; the firſt ſpring meeting on the Monday fortnight following; the ſecond ſpring meeting a fortnight afterwards; the July meeting early in that month; the firſt October meeting on the Monday of that week in which the firſt Thurſday in October falls; the remainder within the month of October. [q] See Eſcheat Rolls from Edward II. to Henry VIII. [r] Eſcheat Roll, Edward II. [s] Eſch. Henry IV. [t] Eſch. Henry VIII. [u] Layer's MSS.

the year 1792, when it was ſold by Richard Colville, Eſq. to Mr. James Redin, the preſent proprietor. Newton-hall, the ancient ſeat of the Colvilles, has been pulled down: in the pariſh church are ſome memorials of the family.

In the reign of Henry IV., Sir John Colville founded a college in this pariſh for four chaplains, four clerks, and ten poor men, called the college of St. Mary by the Sea-coaſt. One of the chaplains, who ſerved the pariſh church, had 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*; the others 100 ſhillings; the clerks 40 s. 4 d.; and the poor men, who lived in a houſe called the Bede-houſe, 6 d. a-week each, and clothes. There are no remains of this college, which was latterly called the Chapel of St. Mary, or the Chapel of the Sea: it ſtood on the Roman bank adjoining Marſhland: after the reformation, the lands belonging to it were annexed to the rectory; the parſonage-houſe ſtands on the ſite of the college. The Biſhop of Ely is patron.

NEWTON, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about ſix miles ſouth of Cambridge, and ſeven nearly north of Royſton. The manor was procured for the monks of Ely by Brithnoth, the firſt abbot, in the reign of King Edgar [b]; and was one of thoſe aſſigned by Biſhop Hervey to the convent: it now belongs to the Dean and Chapter; they are alſo impropriators of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage, which is united to Hawkſtone. This pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1798, by which lands were allotted in lieu of tithes.

In the pariſh church are memorials of the family of Swann, which was ſettled at Newton for ſeveral generations; the heireſs of Robert Swann, (the laſt of the family) who died in 1727, married John Stevenſon, Eſq. The old manſion, which was the ſeat of the Swanns, and afterwards of the Stevenſons, has been pulled down.

OCKINGTON. See HOGINGTON.

ORWELL, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about eight miles ſouth-weſt of Cambridge, and about ſeven north-weſt of Royſton. The manor of Orwell was at an early period in the baronial family of Camois, under which it was held by John de Kirkby, Biſhop of Ely, who died in 1290 [c]: from the Biſhop's collateral relations, it paſſed by a female heir to the family of

[b] Bentham's Ely, p. 75. King Edgar granted the tenants of this manor an exemption from toll. Hundred Roll for Cambridgeſhire. [c] Eſch. 5. Edward I.

Prilly [d]. It was afterwards in the Pembridges, from whom it paſſed by marriage to Sir Simon Burley: being forfeited to the crown by his attainder in the reign of Richard II., it was granted to the Beauforts, and having paſſed by inheritance to Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond, became again veſted in the crown [e]. About the middle of the ſeventeenth century, this manor was in the family of Aglionby [f], and paſſed by marriage to the Butlers, who exchanged it with Sir Thomas Chicheley, of Wimpole, for Barnwell priory, near Cambridge. After this, it paſſed in the ſame manner as Wimpole to Edward Earl of Oxford, of whom it was purchaſed by the grandfather of Richard Bendyſhe, Eſq., the preſent proprietor.

The manor of Wratfworth belonged to a family of that name, in the reign of Edward I.: the Walters poſſeſſed it in the reign of Henry VIII., and were ſucceeded by the Cages [g], of whom it was purchaſed, in the year 1686, by Sir Thomas Chicheley: it has ſince paſſed with Orwell.

In the chancel of the pariſh church, are memorials for ſome of the rectors; among whom were Wolfran Stubbs, D.D., ſome time Profeſſor of Hebrew in the Univerſity of Cambridge; and Charles Maſon, D.D. Woodwardian Profeſſor of Mineralogy, who left behind him large collections relating to the Roman roads and ſtations in Britain, and copious materials for a map of Cambridgeſhire; he died in 1770.

On the roof of the chancel are the arms of Burley, Mortimer, Scrope, Tiptoft, D'Echalers, and other families which were contemporaries, about the latter end of the fourteenth century, at which time it appears that the two laſt mentioned, as well as Sir Simon Burley, had manors in Orwell.

John Colbatch, D.D., ſome time rector of the pariſh, founded a ſchool for inſtructing the poor children of Orwell; the boys in reading, writing, and the five firſt rules in arithmetic; the girls in reading, knitting, and plain work; the maſter and miſtreſs to be choſen by the truſtees, who are ſix in number.

The maſter and fellows of Trinity College are patrons of the vicarage and ſinecure rectory, which, in the reign of Edward III., had been given by Margaret, relict of John Kendall, to the warden or chaplain of a chantry at Hitchin.

Adjoining to this pariſh, and now eſteemed a part of it, is *Malton*, formerly a diſtinct pariſh. The manor was for many years in the Tyrrells, and was by them ſold to Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond, who gave it to the maſter and fellows of Chriſt's College, in Cambridge [h]. This college had formerly

[d] Originalia, 30 Edward I. Rot. 18. [e] Layer's MSS. [f] Ibid. [g] Ibid.
[h] Ibid.

a houſe at Malton, which was reſerved as a place of retirement for its members, during ſeaſons of epidemical ſickneſs; it has been pulled down many years [h].

Malton church having been before that time dilapidated, and applied to profane uſes, was fitted up as a chapel by Robert Sterne, leſſee of the manor under the college, in the early part of the ſeventeenth century, and divine ſervice was for ſome years performed in it [i]; but it has been again defecrated, and is now uſed as a barn.

OUTWELL, in the hundred of Wiſbech, and deanery of Fincham, in the dioceſe of Norwich, lies partly in Norfolk, and partly in Cambridgeſhire; as the church, and five-ſixths of the pariſh, are in Norfolk, it will be more particularly treated of in that county. Richard Greaves Townley, Eſq. is lord of the manor by inheritance from the Beauprés: the Biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

OVER, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Cheſterton, lies on the borders of Huntingdonſhire, three miles from St. Ives, about ſeven north-eaſt of Huntingdon, and about eleven from Cambridge. The manor was given to the abbot and convent of Ramſey, by Ednothus, Biſhop of Dorcheſter, the ſecond of that name [k]. King James I., in the year 1619, granted it to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; Sackville Wade, Eſq., was lord of the manor in 1676, as appears by his epitaph in the church; ſince that time it has been ſucceſſively in the families of Kirkby, Phillips, and Edwards, and is now the property of J. N. Taylor, Eſq.

The Biſhop of Ely had a manor in Over, in the reign of Edward II., which was held under the ſee in 1506, by the family of Hutton [l]. A ſmall manor in this pariſh was purchaſed for Bene't College, in Cambridge, by Dr. Botwright, the maſter, in 1473 [m].

Over the weſt door of the pariſh church, is a rude carving in *bas relief* of the Virgin, deſcribed in the Revelations, as clothed with the ſun, and ſtanding on the moon. The maſter and fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the rectory.

Mrs. Kirkby, lady of the manor, in the early part of the laſt century [n], gave the ſum of 300l., ſince laid out in the purchaſe of lands, for the endowment of a cha-

[h] Layer's MSS. [i] Ibid. [k] He was promoted to the ſee in 1004. See Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 580. [l] Eſcheat Roll. Henry VIII. [m] Maſters's Hiſtory of the College, p. 46. [n] Before the year 1727.

rity-ſchool

rity-ſchool in this pariſh, and the relief of poor widows; Mrs. Alice Walpole in 1709, left 2 l. 10 s. *per annum*, for teaching ſix poor children.

PAMPISFORD, or PAMPSWORTH, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies about ſeven miles nearly ſouth of Cambridge, five weſt of Linton, and eight nearly north of Royſton. When the Survey of Domeſday was taken, there were two manors in Pampſworth, one of which belonged to the abbot and convent of Ely, having been given to that monaſtery by Duke Brithnoth, in the year 991 [o]; the other was held by two knights, whoſe names are not mentioned, under Alan, Earl of Britanny and Richmond: the former manor was alienated from the church of Ely by Hervey, the firſt Biſhop, and given to his nephew, William de Laventon, chaplain to King Henry I., to be held by him under the abbey by knight's-ſervice [p]: in the reign of Edward I., it was in the family of Fitz-ancher, or Fitz-anger, afterwards in the Shardelowes [q]. The other manor being held of the honour of Richmond, was ſucceſſively in the families of Brock, Creek, Colville, and Marſh [r]. The family of Marſh was in poſſeſſion as early as the reign of King James I.; and it is probable that the two manors had been before that time united, as we have found no later mention of more than one, which was afterwards in the Parkers [s]; and is now, by inheritance, the property of William Parker Hamond, Eſq.

The impropriate rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, which belonged formerly to the nuns of Blackeburgh [t], were, after the reformation, ſucceſſively in the families of Wood and Tyrrell, and are now the property of John Mortlock, Eſq., of Cambridge: the pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1799, by which allotments of land were given in lieu of tithes.

PAPWORTH-AGNES, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies on the borders of Huntingdonſhire, about five miles nearly ſouth of Huntingdon, and about twelve nearly weſt of Cambridge.

The manor of Ruſſells, in this pariſh, belonged, in the reign of King John, to a family of that name, from which it paſſed ſucceſſively to the families of Papworth and Mallory. The Mallorys, who became poſſeſſed in the reign of Henry V., re-

[o] Bentham's Ely, p. 84. [p] Ibid. p. 272. [q] Temp. Edward III., as appears by the Eſcheat Roll. [r] Sir Henry Brock held it, temp. Edward I.; Sir John de Creek, temp. Edward II.; Henry Colville, temp. Henry VII.; Thomas Marſh, 15 Jac. I. Eſcheat Rolls. [s] The Parkers ſucceeded the family of Marſh about the year 1706. [t] It was appropriated to them in the year 1377.

tained it till the early part of the ſeventeenth century, when they ſold it to the Caters [u]: it has been ſince in the families of Cotton and Pigott; and is now the property of Mrs. Grace, who has the patronage of the rectory. The manor-houſe ſtands partly in the county of Huntingdon. The manor of Francis's, after having been in the families of Beaumys and Francis, paſſed to the Mallorys, and became united to the other manor.

In the *Nomina Villarum*, bearing date 1316, John Knevett is mentioned as lord of a manor in Papworth; and it appears that his deſcendants continued to poſſeſs an eſtate there in 1517 [x]. Ten virgates of land in this pariſh were held in the reign of Edward I., (being then the property of John Ruſſell,) by the ſervice of maintaining two paupers, to pray for the ſouls of King Henry III. and King John [y]. A ſmall eſtate, afterwards annexed to the manor of Ruſſells by the Mallorys, was held formerly under the Biſhop of Ely, by the annual render of twenty-five wooden trenchers [z].

PAPWORTH-EVERARD, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies about ſix miles ſouth of Huntingdon, and about ten miles nearly weſt of Cambridge. The manor having been ſucceſſively in the families of De Beche and De la Haye, paſſed, in moieties, by female heirs, to the St. Georges and Blitons. Blitons moiety paſſed, by inheritance, to the Wimbiſhes and Nortons, and afterwards, by ſucceſſive ſales, to the families of Mallory and Thoroughgood [a]. About the middle of the ſeventeenth century, the whole was veſted in the Mordens; and having ſince paſſed, by ſucceſſive ſales, through the families of Phillips, Pedley, Holworthy, and Moreland; is now the property of Charles Madryll, Eſq.

The maſter and fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the rectory.

RAMPTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about ſix miles north of Cambridge. The manor was for ſeveral generations in the ancient family of Liſle, of Ridgmont [b], who, in the reign of Edward I., had a weekly market at Rampton, and an annual fair [c]: we have not found any record of the grant. The manor was afterwards in the Scropes [d]: about the year 1623,

[u] Layer's MSS. [x] Eſcheat Roll, Henry VIII. [y] Hundred Roll. [z] Eſcheat Roll, Edward II. [a] Layer's MSS. [b] From the reign of Henry III. to 30 Edward III. Layer's MSS., and Eſch. [c] Hundred Roll. The feſtival is not mentioned. [d] In the reign of Richard II., there was a law-ſuit between John Windſor and Sir Richard le Scrope, for the manor of Rampton, and other eſtates, which was determined in favour of the latter. See Pat. 17 Richard II. p. 2.

having

having been in the family of Alcock, it was purchaſed by Sir John Lemon[c], alderman of London, whoſe deſcendant ſold it to Mr. Strode, the preſent proprietor.

In the pariſh church is an ancient monument of one of the Liſle family, whoſe reſidence is ſuppoſed to have been a little to the eaſt of the church, where is a moated ſite, with conſiderable veſtiges of buildings.

Soon after the conqueſt, Picot, the ſheriff, gave the advowſon of Rampton to the monks of Barnwell: the Reverend John Perkins is the preſent patron and incumbent.

Royston, a market town on the road from London to Cambridge, lies partly within this county, but moſtly in Hertfordſhire. The Cambridgeſhire part contains nothing worthy of notice, except the ſites of the King's houſe, and the hoſpital of St. Nicholas; the town, therefore, will be treated of more at large in the county of Herts, in which are the church, the ſites of the priory, and of the hoſpital of St. John and St. James, the market-place, and the ſubterraneous chapel.

The King's houſe was built by King James I., as an occaſional reſidence for enjoying the amuſements of hawking and hunting. That monarch was at Royſton with his favourite, the Earl of Somerſet, when he received intelligence of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury: the Earl was arreſted as a principal in this infamous tranſaction in the King's preſence; and it is ſaid, that his Majeſty, who, at the moment of the arreſt, had been leaning on his favourite's ſhoulder, ſaid very coolly, as ſoon as he had quitted the apartment, "Now the De'el go with thee, for I will never ſee thy face any more[f]." At the commencement of the civil war, King Charles removed from Hampton Court to his houſe at Royſton, previouſly to his ſetting up his ſtandard at Nottingham[g]. On the 24th of June 1647, being a priſoner to the army, whoſe head-quarters were then at Royſton, he was lodged in his own houſe there two nights[h]. The ſurvey of Royſton-houſe[i], taken during the *interregnum*, deſcribes the King's lodgings as in good repair, conſiſting of a preſence-chamber, privy-chamber, and other rooms. It has ſince gone to decay, and there are now very ſmall remains of the building. In 1753, the ſite was leaſed to John Minchin for fifty years; this leaſe, at the time of its expiration in 1803, was veſted in Mrs. Anne Wortham, to whom it has not as yet been renewed.

[c] Eſcheat Roll, Jac. I.
[f] Coke's Detection, vol. I. p. 82, 83.
[g] Sanderſon's Life of King Charles I., p. 482.
[h] Whitlocke's Memorials, p. 258.
[i] In the Augmentation Office.

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The hoſpital of St. Nicholas exiſted as early as the reign of King John, who granted the brethren a fair at the feſtival of St. Nicholas[k]. There are no remains of this hoſpital, the ſite of which is covered with modern buildings.

SAWSTON, in the hundred of Whittlesford, and deanery of Camps, lies about ſix miles ſouth of Cambridge, and about ſeven nearly north of Royſton. There are four manors in this pariſh, Pyrotts, Dernford, Dale, and Huntingtons; all now the property of Ferdinand Huddleſton, Eſq. The manor of Pyrotts continued, until the year 1329, in the immediate deſcendants of Pirotus, who held it under Eudo Fitzhubert, Steward of the Houſehold to William the Conqueror. Sir Edmund De la Pole died ſeiſed of this manor and Dernford in 1419[l]. Mr. Huddleſton's anceſtor married one of the co-heireſſes of John Neville, Marquis Montagu, and in her right acquired theſe manors, which had deſcended from the De la Poles, through the Ingoldeſthorps, to the noble family of Neville. The manors of Dale and Huntingtons were purchaſed by Sir Edmund Huddleſton before the year 1580[m]: the manor of Dale, or Le Dale, had been in the Sawſtons, who held it under the manor of Pyrotts, by the ſervice of finding an armed ſoldier, whenever the owner of that manor ſhould attend the King to the wars[n]. The manor of Huntingtons was purchaſed of the Moores, repreſentatives of the Huntingtons from whom it acquired its name. A paramount manor in Sawſton, was confirmed, in the reign of Richard III., to the Duke of Buckingham, as repreſentative of the Bohuns and Mandevilles: one Roger held an eſtate under Geoffrey de Mandeville, when the Survey of Domeſday was taken.

William Huddleſton, who ſettled at Sawſton, in conſequence of his marriage with one of the co-heireſſes of the Marquis Montagu, was of an ancient family in Cumberland; his ſon, Sir John Huddleſton, entertained the Princeſs Mary at his houſe, immediately after the death of her brother, King Edward VI., and contrived her eſcape to Framlingham Caſtle, for which his houſe was plundered by the mob, who took part with Lady Jane Gray. The Princeſs is ſaid to have been conveyed to Framlingham on a double horſe, behind Mr. Huddleſton's ſervant; on her acceſſion to the throne, ſhe rewarded her protector by beſtowing on him the honour of Knighthood, and making him Vice-chamberlain; it has been ſaid alſo, that ſhe gave him a great part of the materials of Cambridge Caſtle to re-

[k] Tanners. [l] Eſch. 7 Henry V. It appears by the Eſcheat Roll, that the De la Poles had Dernford as early as 37 Edward III. [m] From the information of Mr. Huddleſton. [n] See the Hundred Roll for Cambridgeſhire, and Eſcheat Rolls.

build

build his houſe at Sawſton: it may be obſerved, however, that this ancient manſion, now the ſeat of Ferdinand Huddleſton, Eſq., is chiefly of brick: the date correſponds with the tradition, for it appears that it was built in 1557. In the gallery are ſeveral portraits of the Huddleſton family; among which is that of Sir John Huddleſton above-mentioned. In the pariſh church, are monuments for Sir John, and others of the family; there is an ancient tomb alſo for Hera De la Pole, who died in 1423: ſhe was wife of Sir Walter De la Pole, and daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Bradſton; this tomb is almoſt concealed by a monument of one of the Huddleſtons.

The rectory of Sawſton, which had belonged to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, or rather to the preceptory of Shengay, which was ſubordinate to that priory, was granted, by King Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Long: it is now in moieties between Mr. Huddleſton and Mr. Goſling [o], who are joint patrons of the vicarage. The pariſh of Sawſton having been incloſed purſuant to an act of Parliament, paſſed in 1802, the impropriators and the vicar have allotments of land in lieu of tithes.

GREAT-SHELFORD, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about four miles nearly north of Cambridge. The Bury manor, in Shelford, was given to the monaſtery of Ely by the parents of Leofsin, when he was profeſſed a monk [p]: having been aſſigned to the Biſhop in the reign of Henry I., it continued to be annexed to the ſee, until alienated to the crown by Biſhop Heton, in the year 1600. After having been, in the intermediate time, in the family of Goldwell [q], it was purchaſed, in 1614, of the executors of Chriſtopher Rogers, for the ſum of 2000 l., by the maſter and fellows of Gonville and Caius College.

The manor of Valence, Moynes, or Grendons, now corruptly called Granhams, was anciently in the Le Moynes, of whom it was purchaſed, in the reign of Edward II., by Agnes Valence [r]: it was held, by what was called Goldſmith's ſervice, that is, the making or repairing the King's crown whenever either ſhould be wanted, being allowed 2 s. a-day for wages [s]. From the Valences this manor deſcended to the family of Haſtings, under which it was held by the Grendons: in the reign

[o] The impropriation and advowſon had been divided into ſix parts, one of which had been in the Huddleſton family more than a century; the other five parts were, in 1724, the property of Stephen Corby, of whoſe co-heirs they were purchaſed by Mr. Goſling. Mr. Huddleſton has ſince purchaſed two of theſe parts, in conſequence of which he is become poſſeſſed of a moiety of the rectory, and has the alternate preſentation. [p] Bentham's Ely. [q] Layer's MSS. [r] Ibid.
[s] Hundred Roll, 8 Edward I.

of Henry VIII., it was purchaſed by Sir John Hinde, one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas, whoſe ſon, Sir Francis, ſold it to the Goldwells [t]. In 1632, it was the property of Valentine Cary, Biſhop of Exeter, whoſe nephew, Erneſtus Cary, in the year 1646, ſold it to the family of Ventris: it paſſed afterwards to the Duncombes, of whom it was purchaſed, in 1714, by the maſter and fellows of St. John's College in Cambridge.

The pariſh church is ſaid to have been built by Biſhop Fordham, who died in 1425: the ſteeple was blown down by the great ſtorm in 1703, and again in 1798; it has ſince been rebuilt by ſubſcription. In this church are monuments, and other memorials, for the families of Goldwell, Torrell, and Redman: of the latter family was Dr. William Redman, Biſhop of Norwich, who died in 1602: his widow was buried at Shelford: Mary Redman, a young lady of this family, who died in 1612, is deſcribed, in her epitaph, as "a fair flower whom too haſty death pluck'd from the face of the earth, to ſtick in the boſom of heaven."

The Biſhop of Ely is impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

LITTLE-SHELFORD, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about five miles ſouth of Cambridge, near the road to Cheſterford. The manor was for more than three centuries in the family of Freville [u], of which it was purchaſed, ſoon after the year 1600, by J. Bankes, Eſq. [x] Mr. Bankes ſold the manor-houſe to Sir Toby Palavicini; and his ſon the manor to Daniel Wigmore, Archdeacon of Ely. On the ſite of the manor, Sir Toby Palavicini built a houſe in the Italian ſtyle of architecture, which, when ſcarcely finiſhed, he ſold to John Gill, Eſq. [y] It was afterwards again united to the manor, and the eſtate was ſold, in the year 1707, to Roger Gillingham, Eſq., of whoſe family it was purchaſed, in 1745, by William Finch, Eſq. Mr. Finch pulled down the houſe which had been erected by Sir Toby Palavicini, and built another on the ſite. The manor, and advowſon of the rectory, are now the property of William Finch Finch, Eſq., formerly William Finch Ingle. The manor-houſe is occupied by Mr. Charles Finch.

In the pariſh church is the monument of Sir John Freville, a Cruſader, who died 6 Edward II., [ſee p. 63.] and ſome memorials for the families of Wale and Ingle.

There was formerly a hermitage at the bridge, between Great and Little-Shelford, of which John Lucas was hermit, in 1398 [z].

[t] Layer's MSS. [u] Ibid. [x] Ibid. [y] Ibid. [z] Blomefield's Collectanea, p. 8.

SHENGAY,

SHENGAY, which gives name to a deanery, lies in the hundred of Armingford, about ſeven miles north-weſt of Royſton. The manor of Shengay, written in the record of Domeſday *Scelgei*, was, at the time of taking that ſurvey, the property of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewſbury. In the year 1140, his daughter, Sibylla de Reynes [a], founded at this place a preceptory of Knights Hoſpitallers, to whom ſhe gave the manor [b]; a ſiſter of this order is ſpoken of as reſident at Shengay in 1180 [c]. After the reformation, the preceptory of Shengay was given, with the manor, to Sir Richard Long, from whom this eſtate paſſed, by a female heir, to the noble family of Ruſſell. When the brave Admiral Ruſſell, who poſſeſſed this manor, was created an Earl, his ſecond title was Viſcount Shengay. The manor is now, by inheritance, the property of the Marchioneſs of Downſhire [d]. The remains of Shengay-houſe, formerly the preceptory, were taken down about the year 1794; the hall, and ſome other parts of the conventual buildings, were ſtanding not many years before. There was formerly a monument at Shengay for Sir Robert Dalyſon, preceptor of the Knights Hoſpitallers, who died in 1404 [e]. The preſent chapel at Shengay, which was built by Lord Sandys [f], the Marchioneſs of Downſhire's father, has been of late years diſuſed. The benefice is a curacy, now conſolidated with Wendy, and in the patronage of the Honourable Thomas Windſor, who is impropriator of the tithes; Shengay is nevertheleſs eſteemed a ſeparate pariſh.

SHEPRETH, in the hundred of Wetherley, and deanery of Barton, lies about eight miles nearly ſouth of Cambridge, and about ſix north of Royſton. The manor of Chatteris, in Shepreth, to which the advowſon is annexed, belonged to the nunnery of Chatteris; and was granted, after the reformation, firſt to Elrington and Metcalf [g], and afterwards to Sir William Laxton, alderman of London: Sir William's niece brought it in marriage to the Wautons, from whom it paſſed, by bequeſt, to William Layer, Eſq., father of John Layer [h], the antiquary. The laſt heir-male of the Layer family died in 1706; the manor of Shepreth was purchaſed of his repreſentatives, by the anceſtor of the preſent proprietor, Hale Wortham, Eſq. of

[a] Camden ſpeaks of this lady as the wife of John de Reynes. She was either before or afterwards the wife of Robert Fitzhamon. See Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 29. [b] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 546. [c] Ibid. vol. II. p. 550. [d] See p. 167. [e] Cole's MSS. [f] Ibid. [g] Record in the Augmentation Office. [h] See in p. 77, ſome account of Mr. Layer's Collections for Cambridgeſhire, which we have frequently quoted, and from which the particulars relating to this manor are taken.

Royſton: the manor-houſe, which was built by Mr. Layer, has been long occupied by the tenant of the farm. The lord of this manor poſſeſſes a right of free-warren, and has a royal charter for keeping ſwans on the ſtream which runs from Aſhwell, in Hertfordſhire, to Cambridge. The manor of Tyrrells, or Flambards, was ſucceſſively in the families of Fitz-Ralph and Tyrrell; from the latter it paſſed, by a female heir, to the noble family of Petre [h], in which it continued until the early part of the laſt century, when it paſſed to the Coxalls, of whom it was purchaſed, in 1760, by the father of William Woodham, Eſq., the preſent proprietor, who reſides in the manor-houſe.

The manors of Dockwra's and Wimbiſh were formerly one, which was ſucceſſively in the families of De la Haye [i] and Engayne; having been divided into moieties, between the Blitons and St. Georges, they became two manors, called, from ſubſequent proprietors, Dockwra's and Wimbiſh: they were again united by purchaſe in the family of Ingrey; and, by ſucceſſive conveyances, paſſed to the Hancocks and Richardſons, and, by bequeſt, to the Hales [k]: having been a ſecond time ſeparated, Dockwras now belongs to Mr. Woodham, and Wimbiſh to Mr. Ingle, by inheritance from his uncle, Mr. John Gifford, who purchaſed it of John Stevenſon, Eſq. of Newton. Dockwra's has been in Mr. Woodham's family ſince the year 1759, and, during the preceding century, had paſſed through the families of Ladkin, Plover, Hunt, Comber, and Fairchild.

In the pariſh church are ſome monuments of the Layer family. Mr. Wortham is impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged to the nuns of Chatteris; and is also patron of the vicarage.

SNAILWELL, in the hundred of Staplehoe, and deanery of Fordham, in the dioceſe of Norwich, lies about three miles north of Newmarket. The manor was given to Ely Abbey by the parents of Leofsin, when he was profeſſed a monk, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor; the abbot leaſed it to Archbiſhop Stigand: when the Survey of Domeſday was taken, it was poſſeſſed by Hugh de Porth, anceſtor of the St. Johns; this record ſtates, that it was claimed by Simeon, abbot of Ely; and Wharton mentions that it was recovered by his ſucceſſor Nigellus [l]; but we find no other traces of the Abbot, Prior, or Biſhop of Ely, having a manor in Snailwell. The Lords St. John of Baſing, deſcended from Hugh de Porth, had a ſuperior manor, which was held under them, as of the manor of Baſing, by the families of Manners,

[h] Layer's MSS. [i] A fair at Shepreth was granted to John De la Haye by King Edward II., in 1324. Eſcheat Roll. [k] Layer. [l] Anglia Sacra.

Hengrave and Thornton[m]. The Paſtons held a manor, in Snailwell, immediately of the King, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.[n] In the year 1523, Thomas Cheſewright held the manor of Hale in Snailwell, which had been Robert Burley's, under the prior of St. John of Jeruſalem[o]: in 1564, John Gatward held the manor-farm of Spinney under William Paſton[p]. Samuel Clarke, Eſq. being poſſeſſed of the manor of Snailwell, and having a ſeat there, was created a Baronet in 1698; Sir Arthur Clarke, by whoſe death the title became extinct, was buried at Snailwell, in the month of June 1806. The manor was ſold by Sir Samuel Clarke to the grandfather of the Honourable Thomas Brand, of whom it was purchaſed by the late John Tharp, Eſq. of Chippenham: it is now the property of his grandſon, a minor. The manor-houſe has been long uninhabited, and is in a very ruinous ſtate.

In the pariſh church are ſome memorials of the family of Lucke. The Biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

SOHAM, in the hundred of Staplehoe, and deanery of Fordham, in the dioceſe of Norwich, is a conſiderable town, on the borders of Suffolk, about five miles ſouth-eaſt of Ely, and about ſeven nearly north of Newmarket. It had formerly a market on Thurſdays, which has been diſuſed ſomewhat more than a century[q]. There are ſtill two fairs, May 9th, for cattle, horſes, and pedlary, and the Monday before Midſummer, now a mere holiday fair: another fair, held ſome years ago three days before Michaelmas, has been diſcontinued. We have not been able to find the charters, either for the market or fairs; it is probable that the former was held by preſcription, as Soham appears to have been a place of note from a very remote period, having been the ſee of the Biſhops of the Eaſt-Angles; Felix, the firſt Biſhop, was buried there, but afterwards removed to Ramſey[r]: the Biſhop's palace, and a church, were deſtroyed by the Danes in 870[s]. On the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet, oppoſite the church, are many veſtiges of buildings, and ſeveral human bones were dug up on this ſpot a few years ago[t]: there is no doubt that this was the ſite of the Biſhop's palace and the cathedral church, which, it is probable, were adjoining buildings.

[m] Eſcheat Rolls, Edward III., Henry VI., &c. [n] Eſcheat Rolls. [o] Ibid. Henry VIII. [p] Ibid. Eliz. [q] Some aged inhabitants, now living, affirm that their fathers remembered the market in their younger days. [r] Leland's Collectanea, vol. II. p. 247. [s] Ibid. 247, 248. [t] From the information of Mr. Fiſher, the preſent vicar.

Before

Before the draining of the fens there was a large lake or mere at Soham, through which was in ancient times a dangerous paſſage by water to Ely [u]: Hervey, Biſhop of Ely, made a cauſey from Ely to Soham through the fens [x].

The manor of Soham, having been parcel of the ancient demeſne of the crown, (as appears by the Survey of Domeſday) was given by King John to Hubert de Burgh [y]; John de Burgh conveyed it to King Edward I. in 1273 [z]: in 1372, it was granted to John Duke of Lancaſter [a]; and, in 1459, was made parcel of that Duchy: in 1604, it was granted to Sir Roger Aſton and Richard Grymeſditch; and, in 1624, to Edward and Robert Ramſey, in truſt for the Earl of Holderneſs [b], of whom it ſeems to have been purchaſed by the Chicheleys, for it appears that they poſſeſſed it in 1632 [c]. Sir Charles Wager was lord of this manor in the early part of the laſt century; it was ſold by him to Edward Harriſon, Eſq., Governor of Fort St.-George, whoſe daughter brought it in marriage to Charles Viſcount Townſhend. It is now the property of Thomas Martin Dennes, Eſq., by whom it was purchaſed, in 1806, of the late Marquis Townſhend. This manor extends into the pariſh of Fordham.

The abbot and convent of Ely had a ſmall manor in Soham, given them by Duke Brithnoth in 991 [d]; this eſtate continued in the church of Ely when the Survey of Domeſday was taken; and it appears that it was held under the Biſhops of that fee, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. by the St. Georges [e]. The family of Baſſet had a manor in Soham, in the reign of Henry III. [f], which paſſed by marriage to the Deſpencers [g]. The families of Seyney [h], Crevequer [i], Mortimer [k], and Huntingfield [l], had manors in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. One of theſe eſtates was afterwards in the family of Tiptoft, Earl of Worceſter [m]; and, having deſcended by female heirs to the families of Ingoldeſthorp and Neville, has of late years paſſed, with the manor of Soham, by the name of Netherhall-Wygorne: this manor alſo extends into Fordham. Another manor, called Netherhall-Tindalls [n], has, during the laſt two centuries, been ſucceſſively in the families of Barnes [o],

[u] Leland's Collectanea, vol. II. p. 248. Soham Mere, containing 1369½ acres, has been drained and converted into tillage. [x] Dugdale on Draining. [y] Cart. 13 Henry III. [z] Pat. 2 Edward I. [a] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 115. [b] From the information of Robert Harper, Eſq., of the Duchy Office. [c] Layer's MSS. [d] Bentham's Ely, p. 84. [e] Eſcheat Rolls. [f] Eſch. 56 Henry III. [g] Eſch. 9 Edward I. [h] Eſcheat Rolls. [i] Eſch. 10 Edward I. [k] Eſch. 32 Edward I. [l] Eſch. 3 Edward II. [m] Eſch. 10 Edward IV. [n] John Tindall had a manor in Soham in 1500. Eſcheat Roll. Henry VII. [o] Edward Barnes was poſſeſſed of it in 1561. Eſcheat Roll, Eliz.

Foulkes,

Foulkes, Hanmer, and Hervey: in 1805, it was purchaſed of the Herveys by the preſent proprietor, Mr. Robert Pigott.

In the pariſh church, which has a large and lofty tower, ſeen at a great diſtance, are memorials of the families of Barnes, Hamond, and Cockayne.

The rectory of Soham was given by King Richard I. to the abbot and convent of Pyne, who, in the year 1285, conveyed it to the abbot and convent of Rewley, near Oxford. About the year 1450, it was purchaſed of the monks of Rewley by the maſter and fellows of Pembroke-hall[p], who are proprietors of the rectorial manor, and patrons of the vicarage.

The manor of *Barway*, a hamlet of this pariſh, was parcel of the eſtate of John Neville, Marquis Montagu, moſt probably inherited from the Tiptofts; and paſſed in marriage with his daughter Lucy to Sir Anthony Browne. About the year 1572, it was purchaſed by the maſter and fellows of Pembroke-hall, of the family of Pechey, or Petchie. At this hamlet is a chapel of eaſe, ſupported wholly by the inhabitants: there is another hamlet, about two miles from Soham, called the *Cotes*.

On the diviſion of the commons in 1685, Sir Thomas Chicheley, then lord of the manor, and the other land-holders, allotted one hundred and ſixteen acres of moor-land for the benefit of the poor, the profits of which were to be appropriated to the purpoſes of ſetting them to work, providing a ſalary for a ſchoolmaſter, and apprenticing children[q]: the maſter of the ſchool, to which children of the poor are admitted without any limit as to number, receives at preſent a ſalary of about 50l. *per annum*.

Mr. Richard Bond founded three alms-houſes at Soham in 1502, and Mr. Thomas Pechey nine others in 1581, all for poor widows; they are none of them endowed, except with a ſmall allowance for fuel.

STANTON, or LONG-STANTON, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about ſix miles north-weſt of Cambridge: it contains two pariſhes and two churches, one dedicated to St. Michael, the other to All-Saints; but the boundaries of the two pariſhes are not now diſtinguiſhable.

The manor of Tony's, in Stanton, paſſed from the family of Tony, by female heirs, to the Beauchamps and Nevilles[r]; of this manor no later mention has been found, nor of that of Camps, which, in the reign of King Henry VII., was in the family of Ade, by inheritance from the Locrams[s]. The Colvilles had a manor in

[p] Obligingly communicated by the maſter from the College Archives. [q] From the information of the vicar. [r] Layer's MSS. [s] Eſcheat Roll.

Stanton, called after their name, which paſſed to the Burgoynes; and from them, by purchaſe, to the Hattons. The Cheynes had, from an early period [t], a manor in Stanton, called Walwyns, or Cheyne's Place, and another, called French Ladyes manor. The heireſs of this branch of the Cheynes, married Thomas Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, whoſe deſcendant, Lord Vaux, poſſeſſed this eſtate in 1632 [u].

A decree in chancery, bearing date 1757, ſtates, that the anceſtors of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart., had been then poſſeſſed, for more than a hundred years, of the manors of Long-Stanton, Cheynes, Walwyns, and Colvilles. The family of Hatton, deſcended from the Hattons of Cheſhire, ſettled at Stanton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Hatton, Eſq., the firſt of the family who reſided there, was firſt couſin of the celebrated Sir Chriſtopher Hatton; his third ſon, Thomas, ſucceeded to the eſtate, and was created a Baronet in 1641. Long-Stanton is now the property of Thomas Hatton, Eſq., younger brother of Sir John Hatton, the preſent Baronet: the manor-houſe, a ſpacious ancient manſion, was ſome years ago modernized.

The church of St. Michael is thatched, and contains nothing worthy of notice: in the church of All-Saints are ſeveral monuments, and a *Columbarium* of the Hatton family. The church of All-Saints was given by John Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to the collegiate church of Aſtley, in Lincolnſhire, to which the great tithes were appropriated. Since the reformation, the rectory has been attached to the ſee of Ely: the Biſhop is patron of the vicarage. The Biſhops of Ely had formerly a palace at Long-Stanton, whither they occaſionally retired. Queen Elizabeth was entertained at dinner there by Biſhop Cox, on the day that ſhe quitted Cambridge, after her viſit to the univerſity, in the month of Auguſt 1564 [x]. The preſident and fellows of Magdalen College, in Cambridge, are impropriators of Stanton-St. Michael's, and patrons of the vicarage.

STAPLEFORD, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about four miles from Cambridge. The principal manor, called the Bury, was part of the ancient poſſeſſions of the church of Ely: it was one of the manors aſſigned to the monks, by Hervey, the firſt Biſhop; and now belongs to the Dean and Chapter. The manor, or nominal manor of Sternes, in this pariſh, was ſo called from an ancient family of that name, who poſſeſſed it for ſeveral generations, and built a chapel at Stapleford: they were ſucceeded by the Woods. Sir John Wood

[t] Nicholas Cheyne had lands in Stanton, temp. Edward I. [u] Layer's MSS. [x] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 233. [y] Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes, vol. I.

ſold

ſold it to Sir Henry North, of whoſe ſon it was purchaſed by Sir William Haughton[y]; it was afterwards, for many years, in the family of Joſcelyne: Arthur Joſcelyne, the laſt heir-male, died in 1740[z]; he was ſucceeded in the poſſeſſion of this manor by the Earl of Godolphin, who probably purchaſed of his co-heirs. It is now, by bequeſt of the laſt Lord Godolphin, the property of Lord Francis Godolphin Oſborne, younger brother of the Duke of Leeds, who has a ſeat at Gogmagog-hill, in this pariſh, which was rebuilt in the year 1759.

The dean and chapter of Ely are impropriators of the rectory of Stapleford: the Biſhop is patron of the vicarage.

STECHWORTH, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about four miles ſouth of Newmarket, and about ten eaſt of Cambridge. The manor was given by Oſwy, a noble Saxon, to the abbot and convent of Ely, when his ſon Elfwin was profeſſed a monk, for the purpoſe of providing him clothes during his life, and afterwards to remain to the convent[a]. After the reformation, it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Edward North[b]: from the Norths, it paſſed, by purchaſe, to the noble family of Ruſſell; and, about the year 1669, from the Earl of Bedford to Richard Lord Gorges, who died in the year 1712, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, having bequeathed this eſtate to his nephew, Henry Fleming. Richard Fleming, Eſq., who died in the year 1740, gave it, by will, to the ſons of Browne Willis, the antiquary[c]. In the year 1786, the manor of Stechworth was purchaſed of John Willis Fleming, Eſq., by Richard Eaton, Eſq., who pulled down a large brick manſion, erected by Lord Gorges, and built another on the ſite, which he has given to his ſon, who reſides in it; and has much improved the place by extenſive plantations.

Lord Gorges, who ſat in the Long Parliament, was ſurveyor-general of draining the fens, for twenty years; having been appointed to that ſituation in 1656[d]: In the church is a handſome monument, to the memory of his ſon Henry, who died at the age of nineteen in 1674: it is ornamented with a figure, in white marble, of the deceaſed; and with thoſe of his father and mother, in mourning attitudes. In the year 1700, Lord and Lady Gorges founded an alms-houſe at Stechworth, for two poor men and two poor women, and endowed it with 30 l. *per annum;*

[y] Sir William Haughton was poſſeſſed of it in 1632. Layer's MSS.
[z] Bentham's Ely, p. 86.
[a] Cole's MSS.
[b] Record in the Augmentation Office.
[c] Cole's MSS.
[d] Ibid.

the allowance to each of the paupers is 2 s. a-week, beſides clothes and fuel; they are appointed by the lord of the manor.

Mr. Eaton is impropriator of Stechworth, and patron of the vicarage.

Long-Stow, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about a mile from Caxton, and about ten miles nearly ſouth-weſt of Cambridge. The manors of Stow and Brune were given to the abbot and convent of Ramſey by Ethelgiva, ſecond wife of Earl Ailwin, who died in 985 [d]. Stow was held under the Abbey, by a family which took its name from the village, as early as the reign of King Henry I., this family continued to poſſeſs it for more than a century, and was ſucceeded by the Wautons and Denſtons [e]. In the reign of King Edward IV. it was in the Broughtons [f], from whom it paſſed by marriage to the family of Cheney: in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was purchaſed of the Cheneys by Anthony Cage, Eſq. [g], who built the manor-houſe. The Cages were ſucceeded by the Boveys: Sir Ralph Bovey, Bart., who reſided at Long-Stow, and died in 1679, bequeathed this eſtate to the Reverend Mr. Davies, who took the name of Bovey; his daughter and heir married Sir Thomas Alſton, Bart., and, dying in 1778, gave this manor by will to her ſon John, of whom it was purchaſed by the Reverend Robert Thomſon, L.L.D., the preſent proprietor. Stow-hall is now occupied by a farmer.

The manor of Borne-court, or Brune-court, which, in the reign of King Edward III., was in the family of Brune [h], was at a later period in the Gerys [i]: it has been long united to the other manor. An eſtate in this pariſh, conſiſting of two virgates of land, was held until the reign of King Edward I., when the ſerjeanty was commuted, by the ſingular ſervice of finding a truſs of hay for the King's *Cloaca* [k], or, as ſome records [l] expreſs it, *Cameræ forinſeca*, whenever he ſhould viſit Cambridge: the Eſcheat Roll ſays ſimply, by the ſervice of providing the King with a truſs of hay whenever he ſhould come to Barnwell.

Adjoining the pariſh church was a chapel built by Sir John Cage, who died in 1610; this chapel, which was blown down by a high wind in 1719, contained ſeveral monuments of the Cage family, one of which, with the effigies of a knight and his lady, is now in the chancel. The monument of Sir Ralph Bovey, Bart., who died in 1679, has a half-length ſtatue of the deceaſed, in white marble, riſing from

[d] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 231. [e] Layer's MSS. [f] Eſch. 20 Edward IV.
[g] Layer. [h] Eſch. 11 Edward III. [i] Temp. Henry VIII., Eſcheat Roll.
[k] See Blount's Tenures, [l] Liber feodorum.

the tomb, and laying hold of an anchor let down to him by a hand from above, alluding to his epitaph [m], which was written by himſelf.

Dr. Thomſon is patron of the rectory: the parſonage-houſe is moated.

There was formerly a hoſpital at Stow for poor ſiſters, founded in the reign of King Henry III., by a chaplain of the name of Walter, who was ſome time vicar of the pariſh [n].

STOW-QUI, or STOW *cum* QUI, in the hundred of Stane, and deanery of Camps, lies about five miles eaſt of Cambridge, and about eight nearly weſt of Newmarket. The family of Traylly had the manor of Qui more than a century [o]. Reginald Traylly, the laſt heir-male, died ſeiſed of it in 1401 [p]; his eſtates paſſed, by inheritance, to the families of Hugford and Lucy [q]. This manor ſeems to be the ſame as Stow-Qui *alias* Holme-hall, which, at a later period, was ſucceſſively in the families of Anſty [r], Cholmeley [s], Lawrence, Child [t], and Whichcote. Sir Paul Whichcote, Bart. of Qui-hall, died in 1721 [u]; ſoon after which this eſtate was purchaſed by the anceſtor of Thomas Martyn, Eſq., the preſent proprietor.

Another manor, to which the advowſon of the church of Stow was annexed, as early as the year 1273, belonged to the family of Engayne [x]: it was afterwards in the crown, and having been given by King Henry VI. to the provoſt and fellows of King's College in Cambridge, was reconveyed to the ſame monarch, and was by him granted to the prior and convent of Barnwell, to whom the tithes were appropriated [y]: we have not been able to diſcover what became of this manor after the reformation. The tithes are veſted in the Biſhop of Ely, who preſents to the perpetual curacy. Brian Stapleton, ſon of Sir William, had a manor in Stow-Qui, called Brians, in the year 1419 [z].

[m] "Vixi diu, mea vita fugax et inutilis ipſe,
"Quæ mihi deficiunt perfecit ipſe Deus:
"Immergor fundo, relevat tamen anchora Chriſtus;
"En mihi mira ſalus, mors tua, vita mea."

[n] See the Hundred Roll for Cambridgeſhire in the tower. The words of the record are: "D'. Walter, Capellanus, quondam Vicarius de Stow fundavit ſuper duas acras de terrâ extendent. juxta altam viam voc. Arming-ſtreet, dor..um elemoſ. ad hoſpitand. pauperes in honorem beatæ Mariæ Virginis et inſtituit ibidem ordinem puellarum quam veſtiunt de Ruſſet." [o] Hundred Roll, 8 Edward I.—Eſch. Henry IV. [p] Eſch. 3 Henry IV. The niece and heireſs of Reginald Traylly married Sir William Hugford. [q] Eſcheat Rolls, Henry IV. and VI. [r] Ibid. Henry VIII. [s] Ibid. [t] Blomefield. John Child, Eſq. had a ſeat at Qui in 1673. [u] Kimber's Baronetage. [x] Hundred Roll. [y] Blomefield. [z] Eſcheat Roll, Henry V.

In Stow church, which ſtands in the fields, at a diſtance from the village, on a ſpot called Stow-end, are memorials of the families of Sterne, Lawrence, Child, and Martyn.

Jeremy Collier, the celebrated Nonjuror, was born at Qui-Stow [a].

STRETHAM, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about ſeven miles ſouth of Ely, and about ten north of Cambridge. The manor, which was purchaſed for the abbot and convent of Ely by Ethelwold, Biſhop of Wincheſter, was afterwards annexed to the ſee of Ely, from which it was alienated to the crown, in the year 1600, by Biſhop Heton: the next year it was granted to the family of Sandys. About the year 1658, this manor was in moieties between Sir William Walker and the family of Hanſon: the latter moiety paſſed ſoon afterwards to the Harbords, and became ſub-divided. The late Sir Charles Morgan, who had inherited one half of this moiety, purchaſed the other of Lord Byron: and having alſo purchaſed the other moiety of the Walker family, became poſſeſſed of the whole, which is now the property of his ſon. Sir Charles Morgan many years ago reſided occaſionally at a houſe in this pariſh, called the Plantation, formerly a ſeat of the Harbords.

In the pariſh church is an ancient graveſtone in memory of Nicholas de Kingeſton, who was rector of Stretham in the reign of King Edward I.: the Biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

At *Little-Thetford*, a hamlet of this pariſh, is a chapel of eaſe. The manor of Little-Thetford, which was alienated from the ſee of Ely by Biſhop Heton in 1600, is ſuppoſed to have been granted to Sir Roger Thornton, in whom it appears to have been ſoon afterwards veſted: from the Thorntons it paſſed to the families of Sandys and Child. About the year 1770, John Drage, Eſq., ſucceſsfully proſecuted his claim to this manor in a ſuit at law, and it is now veſted in his repreſentatives, the Reverend Dr. Naſmith, and James Mereſt, Eſq.

SUTTON, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about five miles weſt of Ely: it had anciently a market on Thurſdays, granted in 1312 to the prior of Ely, together with a fair for fifteen days at the feſtival of St. Lambert [b]; they have been long both diſcontinued. The manor of Sutton was obtained by the convent of Ely, in the time of Brithnoth, the firſt abbot [c]: it was one of thoſe

[a] Biograph. Brit. [b] Cart. 5 Edward II. [c] Bentham's Ely, p. 75.

aſſigned to the monks by Biſhop Hervey, and is now veſted in the dean and chapter. The pariſh church, a beautiful gothic ſtructure, was built about the year 1370, in the time of Biſhop Barnet. The vicarage is conſolidated with the rectory of Mepal, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Ely, in whom the great tithes of Sutton are veſted. The dean and chapter ſupport a charity ſchool in this pariſh, and allow a ſalary of 20 l. *per annum* to the maſter.

SWAFFHAM-BULBECK, in the hundred of Stane, and deanery of Camps, lies about five miles weſt of Newmarket, and about ten north-eaſt of Cambridge. A Benedictine nunnery was founded at this place, before the reign of King John, by the Bulbeck family; at the time of its diſſolution it was occupied by a prioreſs and eight nuns, its revenues were then eſtimated at 40 l. *per annum*. In 1538 King Henry VIII. gave the priory eſtate to the biſhop of Ely and his ſucceſſors, in exchange for other lands [d]: the impropriate rectory and advowſon of the vicarage are annexed to this eſtate. The conventual church was built about the year 1352, there are no remains of it, nor of any other buildings of the nunnery, except ſome groined arches under a farm-houſe, which now occupies its ſite.

The manor of Swaffham-Bulbeck, which belonged at an early period to the family of Bulbeck, paſſed by a female heir to the Veres, Earls of Oxford, who poſſeſſed it for many generations. This manor, by the name of Michell-hall in Swaffham, is now the property of William Parker Hamond, Eſq. by inheritance from the Parkers. The manor of Burgh-hall, now corruptly called Budge-hall, took its name from the family of Burgh, to which it belonged in the reign of King Edward III [e]. From the Burghs it paſſed by a female heir to the Ingoldeſthorps, and was afterwards ſucceſſively in the Mordaunts and Alingtons [f]. This manor now belongs to the Earl of Aylesford, whoſe father acquired it in marriage with one of the daughters of Charles, Duke of Somerſet. A manor called Momplers was held under the manor of Burgh-hall, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the coheireſſes of Rudſton [g].

A charity-ſchool was founded at Swaffham-Bulbeck, in the year 1721, by Mrs. Frances Towers, and endowed with 50 l. *per annum*.

[d] Tanner. [e] Eſch. 8 Edward III. [f] Eſcheat Rolls, Henry VIII. and Eliz.
[g] Eſcheat Roll.

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This pariſh has been incloſed purſuant to an act of parliament paſſed in 1799, by which allotments of land were ſet out in lieu of the rectorial and vicarial tithes.

SWAFFHAM-PRIOR, in the hundred of Stane, and deanery of Camps, lies about four miles weſt of Newmarket: it contains two pariſhes, St. Mary and St. Cyric. There was formerly a market at Swaffham on Fridays, granted in 1309, together with a fair for five days, at the feſtival of St. John the Baptiſt, to the prior of Ely [y]. The manor of Swaffham-Prior was obtained for the convent of Ely, by Brithnoth the firſt abbot [z]; was one of thoſe aſſigned to the monks, by Biſhop Hervey; and now belongs to the dean and chapter.

There are ſeveral manors in the two pariſhes of Swaffham-Prior, beſides that which belongs to the church of Ely. The manors of Baldwins [a], *alias* Lees [b], and Knights, were purchaſed by their late owner, John Peter Allix, Eſq. of the repreſentatives of William Finch, Eſq. who died in 1779: the manor-houſe is occupied by a farmer. Swaffham-houſe, the ſeat of Mr. Allix, lately deceaſed, was purchaſed and rebuilt by his grandfather, Dr. Peter Allix, Dean of Ely: it had been for more than a century the property and reſidence of the family of Rant.

The manor of Totehill, or Totehall, ſo called from an ancient family of that name [c], was at a later period for ſome time in the family of Ellys, and is now the property of John Stevenſon, Eſq. whoſe mother was a daughter of Sir John Ellys. The manor of Shadworth [d] belongs to the maſter and fellows of Queen's College, in Cambridge, having been purchaſed in the year 1478, with money bequeathed for that purpoſe, by John Collinſon, Archdeacon of Northampton. One of the abovementioned manors, but it is uncertain which, was in the reign of Edward II. in the family of Gosfield [e]: a manor which might have been either Tothill or Shadworth, thoſe names being of later date, was held in farm by William Pulteney, in 1349 [f], granted to Robert de Corby, in 1361 [g], and aliened to Eveſham, in 1376 [h]. Another manor, which had been in the family of Brigham, belonged to Peter-houſe, in 1378 [i]. St. Clere's manor, held by the family of that name un-

[y] Cart. 3 Edward II. [z] Bentham's Ely, p. 149. [a] This manor took its name from the family of Baldwin, to which it belonged in the 13th century. Hundred Roll. [b] William Att-Lee had a manor in Swaffham-Prior, in 1408. Eſcheat Roll. [c] Joan Totehall had a manor in Swaffham-Prior in 1408. Eſcheat Roll, Hen. V. [d] John Shadworth had a manor at the ſame date. Ibid. [e] Nomina Villarum. [f] Eſcheat Roll Edward III. [g] Pat. 35 Edward III. p. 2. [h] Eſcheat Roll. [i] Ibid, Edward III.

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der the prior of Ely, the Earl of Oxford, William Att-Lee, John Shadworth, and Joan Tothill, in 1408[k], paſſed to coheireſſes in 1439[l], and appears to have been in the Chamberleyne family in 1497[m]: we have not ſeen any mention of it in records of later date, nor does its name appear to be now known.

The church of St. Cyric, having been for ſome years dilapidated, is now rebuilding: the old tower, which is ſquare below, and octagonal at top, remains: the church of St. Mary has been pulled down, but the tower remains; in this church was the monument of Sir John Ellys, maſter of Caius College, who died in 1716, in the eighty-ſixth year of his age.

The benefices of Swaffham-Prior-St. Cyric and Swaffham-Prior-St. Mary, were united by act of Parliament in 1667; the patronage of the one having been in the biſhop of Ely, and of the other in the dean and chapter, the preſentation is now alternate: the two pariſhes together are called the townſhip of Swaffham-Prior. The impropriation is veſted in the dean and chapter, the vicarage-houſe is at preſent occupied by Sir Charles Watſon, Bart.

Some fen-lands having been allotted, under the draining-act, in 1663, for the benefit of the poor, the ſum of 5 l. *per annum* was appropriated as a ſalary for a ſchoolmaſter, who teaches ten poor children[n]: there is a good houſe for the maſter, near the church-yard gate. Some cottages are allotted for the poor, but they have no endowment.

The hamlet of *Reach* is principally in this pariſh[o]: it lies about a mile to the north of Swaffham-Prior.

SWAVESEY, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Bourne, lies on the borders of Huntingdonſhire, about four miles eaſt of St. Ives, and about ten north-weſt of Cambridge. There was formerly a market at this place on Tueſdays, and a fair for three days at Michaelmas, granted to the Zouches, in the year 1243[p]. The manor of Swaveſey, which had belonged to Editha, the conſort of King Edward the Confeſſor, was given by the conqueror to Alan le Zouch, Earl of Britanny, his ſon-in-law. This Alan gave the church of Swaveſey to the abbot of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus, in Normandy; in conſequence of which a priory of Black Monks was eſtabliſhed at Swaveſey, as a cell to that abbey. In the year 1393, the priory of Swaveſey was conveyed by the abbot and convent of

[k] Ibid. Henry V. [l] Ibid. Henry VI. [m] Ibid. Henry VII. [n] From the information of the Reverend George Jenyns. [o] See p. 99. [p] Cart. 28 Henry III.

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St. Sergius and St. Bacchus, with the king's permiſſion, to the Carthuſian monks of St. Anne, near Coventry [s]. The principal manor of Swaveſey continued for many generations in the Zouches, collateral deſcendants of the Earls of Britanny, and paſſed by female heirs to the families of Burnell, Boteler Earl of Ormond, and Cary: Henry Cary, Lord Hunſdon, ſold it to Sir John Cutts, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth [t]. Sir John purchaſed alſo the manors of Bennetts, or Burgoynes, which had been in the families of Burgoyne and Heningham; and the manor of Hobbledods, which had been in the families of Hobbledod and Higham [u]. Swaveſey was for ſeveral generations the property and reſidence of the Cutts family, and paſſed afterwards by marriage to the Pickerings and Actons; of the latter it was purchaſed about the year 1718 by Thomas Sclater Bacon, Eſq. who bequeathed it to John Standley, Eſq [w]. After an intermediate ſale to the Marklands, it was purchaſed, about the year 1773, by the family of the preſent proprietor, Thomas Cockayne, Eſq, of Ickleford. This manor had very extenſive privileges granted by King Henry III. a view of frankplege, twice in the year, free warren, the power of life and death, the regulation of weights and meaſures, &c. &c.[x] About half a mile ſouth-weſt of the church is the ſite of a caſtle, probably an ancient ſeat of the Zouches, who are known to have reſided at Swaveſey, in the fourteenth century.

The ſite of the priory, of which there are ſome ſmall remains on the north ſide of the church, was granted with the priory manor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the biſhop of Ely and his ſucceſſors. Mr. Cockayne, a few years ago, purchaſed of the late Duke of Bedford the leaſe of this manor [y], which is held on lives under the biſhop. Mr. Cockayne is alſo leſſee of the great tithes, which were appropriated to the priory in 1411, and granted to the ſee of Ely, together with the priory eſtate. Before their purchaſe of the manor, the Cockaynes had an eſtate in this pariſh, which they inherited from the family of Eſte.

In the pariſh church are ſeveral monuments of the Cutts family, of which there were five knights in ſucceſſion, of the name of John. The monument of Anne, Lady Cutts, who died in 1631, is in the form of a cabinet of black marble, with folding doors ſet open. The young and beautiful Lady Cutts (wife of John Lord Cutts, of Gowran) whoſe amiable and intereſting character has been delineated by the elegant pen of Biſhop Atterbury, was buried at Swaveſey; but there is no memorial of her in the church: ſhe died Nov. 23, 1697, aged eighteen years and as many days.

[s] Tanner. [t] Layer's MSS. [u] Ibid. [w] Cole's MSS. [x] Hundred Roll, 8 Edward I. [y] It came to the duke by inheritance from the Howlands.

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The maſter and fellows of Jeſus College are patrons of the vicarage, the advowſon of which was procured for them by Biſhop Thirlby.

TADLOW, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies on the borders of Bedfordſhire, ſeven miles north-weſt of Royſton, and about thirteen ſouth-weſt of Cambridge. The manor was anciently in the family of Fitzwarren[y]; at a later period in the St. Georges[z], and afterwards in the Downings. It is now veſted in the maſter and fellows of Downing College, in Cambridge, purſuant to the will of Sir George Downing, Bart. who died in 1749. This college has alſo the manor of Hobbledods, in Tadlow, which had in former times been ſucceſſively in the families of Hobbledod, Brograve[a], and Hinde[b]; and the impropriate rectory and advowſon, which at an early period had been given to the monks of Barnwell, by Picot the ſheriff.

TEVERSHAM, in the hundred of Flendiſh, and deanery of Cambridge, lies about four miles eaſt of Cambridge. A manor in Teverſham was given to the monks of Ely, by Brithnoth, the firſt abbot[c]: as we find no further traces of this manor, it is probable that it was alienated and diſmembered at an early period. The manor of Baſſingbourn and Warburton, ſo called, we may preſume, from families, by which it had been ſucceſſively poſſeſſed, became the property of Dr. Watſon, ſome time Biſhop of St. David's, and was purchaſed of one of his repreſentatives, Thomas Watſon Ward, Eſq. in 1786, by Mr. Loggan, of the Bull Inn, at Shooter's Hill: it is now, under a decree of chancery, paſſed in 1807, the joint property of Mr. Loggan's widow, and his heir at law. The manor of D'Engaynes, which had paſſed by a female heir from the family of De la Haye to that of D'Engayne[d], was given by Roger Townſhend, Eſq. in the year 1538 to the maſter and fellows of Caius College, in exchange for Pattiſley, in Norfolk. The manor of Allens belongs to St. Thomas's Hoſpital in London, having been granted to the governors by King Edward VI., as late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the Savoy Hoſpital. The maſter and fellows of Pembroke-hall have an eſtate in this pariſh given them by Sir William Huſſey, Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in the reign of King Henry VII. In the pariſh church are, the monuments of Edward Steward[e], Eſq. 1596, and John Rant, Eſq. 1696. The Biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

[y] Layer's MSS. and Eſch. 22 Edward III. [z] Eſch. Edward IV. and Henry VIII.
[a] In the pariſh church is a memorial for John Brograve, who died in 1493; his ſon died ſeiſed of the manor of Hobbledods, in 1518. [b] Francis Hinde, Eſq. was ſeiſed of this manor in 1550. Eſcheat Roll, Edward VI. [c] Bentham's Ely, p. 84. [d] Layer's MSS.
[e] His only ſurviving daughter married Sir Thomas Jermy, K. B.

THORNEY, in the hundred and deanery of Witchford, lies in the north-weſt corner of the fens, about twenty miles from Ely; it has a ſmall market on Thurſdays, granted to the Earl of Bedford by the charter of the Bedford Level, bearing date 1638, together with two fairs, now held on July 1, and September 21: much frequented for the ſale of horſes and cattle; there is a holiday fair on Whitmonday. This pariſh, according to the returns made to parliament under the population-act in 1801, contained at that time 246 houſes, and 1598 inhabitants.

At this place, which was originally called *Ankerig*, was founded about the year 662, a monaſtery, or rather an aſſemblage of hermitages, or as ſome writers call them eremitical cells [f], in which ſeveral hermits or anchorites lived under the government of a prior: it is ſaid that Saxulph, the firſt abbot of Peterborough, was the founder; and that the cells were occupied by monks from that monaſtery [g]. Some of the hermits had the honour of canonization, as St. Tancred, St. Torthred, and St. Tona. The Danes deſtroyed theſe hermitages in the year 870, and the place lay waſte, until the year 972, when Ethelwold, Biſhop of Wincheſter founded, on the ſite, an abbey for Benedictine Monks, which became an opulent eſtabliſhment, and ranked among the mitred abbies; its revenues were eſtimated in the reign of King Henry VIII. at 411 l. 12 s. 11 d. clear yearly value [h]. A great part of its poſſeſſions, with the ſite of the priory, was given in 1549 to John, Lord Ruſſell [i], anceſtor of the Duke of Bedford, who is lord of the manor, and ſole proprietor of the pariſh.

William of Malmeſbury, who lived in the reign of King Henry II., ſpeaks with great enthuſiaſm of the beautiful ſituation of Thorney, and the extreme fertility of the ſoil, and he deſcribes it as abounding with orchards and vineyards [k].

[f] See Stevens's continuation of Dugdale, I. 493. [g] Tanner. [h] Ibid.
[i] Ibid. [k] "Thorneiâ ulterior ſcripto & contractior ſpacio, ſed prior laudum titulo, paradiſi ſimulachrum, quòd amœninate jam cœlos ipſos imaginetur, in ipſis paludibus arborum ferax, quæ enodi proceritate luctantur ad ſydera, æquorea planities herbarum viridantibus comis oculos advocat, currentibus per campum nullus offenſioni datur locus. Nulla ibi vel exigua terræ portio vacat, hîc in pomiferas arbores terra ſe ſubigit; hîc prætexitur ager vineis, quæ vel per terram repunt, vel per baiulos palos in celſum ſurgunt. Mutuum certamen naturæ et cultus, ut quod obliviſcitur illa, producat iſte. Quid dicetur de ædificiorum decore, quæ ſolum mirabile quantum inter illas paludes ſolidum inconcuſſis fundamentis ſuſtinet? Solitudo ingens ad quietem data monachis, ut eo tenaciùs hæreant ſuperis, quo caſtigatiùs mortales conſpicantur. Fœmina ibi ſi viſitur, monſtro habetur, maribus advenientibus quaſi Angelis plauditur. Cæterum ibi nullus niſi momentaneè converſatur, famuli monachorum et ipſi feriatis diebus abſunt. Verè dixerim inſulam illam eſſe caſtitatis diverſorium, honeſtatis contubernium, divinorum philoſophorum gymnaſium. Thorneie propter condenſitatem dumorum vocata." Scrip. poſt Bedam. p. 167, 168.

After

After the reformation, the greater part of the conventual church, which had been rebuilt between the years 1085 and 1125, was taken down; the preſent pariſh church appears to be a remnant of the Norman ſtructure, and to have been formed out of the central part of the nave. In the church-yard are ſeveral tombs of the Refugee French, or Walloons; a colony of whom ſettled at Thorney, about the middle of the ſeventeenth century; having been employed by the Earl of Bedford in draining the fens. The epitaph of the Reverend Ezekiel Danois, who died in 1674, ſpeaks of him as the firſt miniſter of the French colony, which began to aſſemble at Thorney, in 1652; but it appears that Biſhop Wren granted a licence to Stephen de Curſol, a Frenchman, to preach at Thorney, either in French or Latin, in the year 1640: many of the inhabitants are deſcended from theſe refugees.

The Duke of Bedford is impropriator of the whole tithes of the pariſh, and patron of the donative, which is exempt from the biſhop's juriſdiction.

An anceſtor of the Duke of Bedford built a ſchool-houſe at this place; the Duke allows a ſalary of 20 l. *per annum*, to a maſter, and ſupports ten or twelve poor families in ſome alms-houſes which have no permanent endowment.

TOFT, in the hundred of Stow, and deanery of Bourne, lies about ſix miles nearly weſt of Cambridge, and about ten north-weſt of Royſton. The manor of Barnwell, in this pariſh, ſo called from having belonged to the priory of that name, was granted after the reformation to Sir Richard Greſham, and by him ſold to Sir John Hinde [l]. The manor of Leventhorp [m] was anciently in the family of Beche, from which it paſſed in ſucceſſion to the Avenells and Kymbells: it was purchaſed of the heirs of Joan Kymbell, by Francis Hinde, Eſq. The two manors having been united in the family of Hinde, in the courſe of time loſt their ancient appellations [n]: they have of late years paſſed, by the name of the manor of Toft, through various hands; and were the property of the Reverend Dr. Smith, prebendary of Weſtminſter, lately deceaſed, who purchaſed of John Mortlock, Eſq. of Cambridge.

In the pariſh church are ſome memorials of the family of Everſden of Everſden [o]. The church of Toft was given by Alan, Earl of Britanny, to the abbey

[l] Layer's MSS. [m] It ſeems to have acquired this name from John Leventhorp, who inherited a part of the manor from the Stamfords, who were coheirs of the Kymbells. [n] In records of the reign of James I. and Charles I. they were ſtill called the manors of Barnwell and Leventhorps, and the ſite of the former was deſcribed as the priory cloſe. [o] William Everſden, Eſq. of Great Everſden, was ſheriff of the county in 1698.

of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus, in Normandy. The maſter and fellows of Chriſt's College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the rectory.

TRIPLOW, in the hundred of that name, and in the deanery of Barton, lies about eight miles ſouth of Cambridge, about ſix nearly north of Royſton, and about eight weſt of Linton. The manor of Triplow was given to the monks of Ely, by Duke Brithnoth, in 991; it ſeems to have been afterwards divided into two manors, one of which was attached to the ſee of Ely, the other remained with the monks; and having been appropriated to the *Pitantiarius*, acquired the name of Triplow *Pittenſaries*: this manor is now veſted in the dean and chapter, under whom it is held on leaſe by Benjamin Wedd, Eſq. The Biſhop's, which was eſteemed the principal manor, was alienated from the ſee by Biſhop Heton, in the year 1600; and immediately after this it paſſed by grant and purchaſe to the families of Harvey and Lucas[q]: it is now the property of Ambroſe Benning, Eſq. by whoſe anceſtor it was purchaſed in 1681: this manor is called Triplow-Bury, or Triplow-Place.

The manor of Barringtons, which was anciently held of the Earls of Hereford, by the ſervice of meeting them at the boundary of the pariſh whenever they ſhould paſs through Triplow[r], continued in the family of Barenton or Barrington, from the reign of King Edward I. until about the year 1560, when it paſſed by ſale to Richard Pryme, Eſq. whoſe ſon continued to poſſeſs it in 1632[s]: it was afterwards in the Hatton family. Dr. Humphrey Gower, maſter of St. John's College, in Cambridge, who died in 1711, being poſſeſſed of this eſtate bequeathed it to his ſucceſſors in the maſterſhip, intending the houſe for their country reſidence; but it was only for a ſhort time ſo occupied: about the year 1775 a great part of the houſe being out of repair, was taken down; the remainder was fitted up as a farm-houſe

The manor of Bacons, or Bakyns, held under the Biſhop of Ely, was ſucceſſively in the Colvilles and Tyrrells; the latter continued to poſſeſs it in 1632[t]: this eſtate is now the property of Hale Wortham, Eſq. of Royſton. The manor of Crouchmans, which was alſo held under the ſee of Ely, paſſed by female heirs from the family of Crouchman to the Huntingtons and Mordaunts[u]; it was purchaſed of the latter in the reign of Henry VIII., by the maſter and fellows of Trinity College, in Cambridge.

[q] Layer's MSS. [r] Hundred Roll. [s] Layer's MSS. [t] Ibid. [u] Ibid.

The rectory of Triplow was appropriated to the maſter and fellows of Peterhouſe by Biſhop Bateman: the Biſhop of Ely is patron of the vicarage.

Triplow-heath was the ſcene of a grand rendezvous of the Parliamentary army, under the command of Fairfax and Cromwell, in the month of July 1647 [x].

TRUMPINGTON, in the hundred of Triplow, and deanery of Barton, lies about two miles ſouth of Cambridge, on the road to Royſton. The manor of Cayleys, or Trumpington De la Pole, to which the advowſon of the church belonged, was anciently eſteemed the chief manor in this pariſh; it was held under the Earls of Wincheſter, as early as the year 1237, by the family of Cayley, in which it continued more than a century; it afterwards paſſed in ſucceſſion, partly by inheritance, and partly by purchaſe, through the families of Barrington, De la Pole, Ingoldeſthorp, Neville, Scrope, Browne, Cutts, Chaplin, Bacchus, and Baron [y]. The latter became poſſeſſed of it by purchaſe in the year 1616: in or about the year 1775, Mr. Crabtree, who married the niece and heireſs of the laſt of the Baron family, ſold it to the father of F. C. J. Pemberton, Eſq. the preſent proprietor, who has a ſeat at Trumpington.

A manor, which belonged for nearly two centuries to the family of Trumpington [z], paſſed by female heirs to the Enderbys and Pigotts: it was ſold by the latter, in 1547, to Edward Pychard, Gent. [a] This manor was purchaſed of the Pychards, in 1675, by Sir Francis Pemberton, afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, from whom it deſcended to Mr. Pemberton, the preſent proprietor. In the year 1314, Giles de Trumpington had a grant of a fair, to be held within this manor for three days, at the feſtival of St. Peter *ad vincula*; the pariſh feaſt is ſtill held on this feſtival: the manor of Trumpingtons was held formerly under the Lords Ferrars of Groby.

The manor of Arnolds took its name from the family of Arnold, who held it under the Valences [b]; it afterwards paſſed by female heirs through the families of Porter, Francis, and Charlton: it was forfeited by the Charltons, and granted to John

[x] Whitlocke's Memorials, p. 255. [y] See Layer's MSS. and Blomefield. [z] Eſch. 17 Edward I., and 19 Edward IV. About the year laſt-mentioned, Sir Walter Trumpington, died ſeiſed of this manor, leaving an only daughter married to Richard Enderby, Eſq. [a] Blomefield, —the name is ſometimes ſpelt Pycher or Pychar. [b] In the reign of Edward IV., it was held under Lord Haſtings, as of his manor of Great Shelford. Alicia de Hawkſtone held a manor in Trumpington, which was poſſeſſed of conſiderable privileges, under the Valences, in the reign of Edward I., —Hundred Roll. It is not improbable that this may have been the ſame manor.

Forteſcue,

Forteſcue, who died ſeiſed of it in the year 1518. This manor having been in the intermediate time in the Locker family, became, by purchaſe, the property of Dr. Eden, maſter of Trinity-hall, who died in 1645: it now belongs to Mr. Pemberton, having been purchaſed by his anceſtor, the Chief Juſtice, of the repreſentatives of Dr. Eden.

The manor of Beaufoes, or Crochemans, was ſold by the family of Beaufoe to that of Crocheman, or Crouchman, in the year 1331; from the Crouchmans, it paſſed by female heirs, or family-conveyances, to the families of Winceſlowe, or Wynſtlowe, Huntingdon, Paris, and Bowyer: having acquired the name of Bowyer's manor, it eſcheated to the crown for a debt, being then in the family of Barne[x]: it was afterwards granted to Hanſard and others, who ſold to Edward Bacchus, Eſq. Mr. Bacchus rebuilt the manor-houſe; his grandſon ſold the manor to James Thompſon, Eſq. This was the eſtate of the late Chriſtopher Anſtey, Eſq., author of the popular poem, entitled "the Bath Guide," and other poetical works: Mr. Anſtey inherited it from the Thompſons; it is now the property of his eldeſt ſon, the Reverend Chriſtopher Anſtey: the manor-houſe is in the occupation of Nathaniel Wedd, Eſq.

The manor of Tincotts, or Tickencotts, was formerly in a family of that name, afterwards in the Francis's: Sir Edmund Denny, who was made Baron of the Exchequer in 1514, was ſeiſed of this manor, and was ſucceeded by the Dacres, from whom it paſſed, by ſucceſſive purchaſes, to the Pychards[y], and Thompſons: it was inherited, with Crochemans, by Mr. Anſtey, and is now the property of his ſon.

Some records ſpeak of a manor in Trumpington, as belonging to the nuns of St. Radegund, and afterwards to the maſter and fellows of Jeſus College[z]: The college has an eſtate of about thirty acres of land in Trumpington, but does not now claim any manerial privileges. The abbot and convent of Ely had a manor in Trumpington, given them by Duke Brithnoth in the year 991[a]; it does not appear when this manor was alienated from the monaſtery, but no mention is made of it in records of a later date.

In the pariſh church is the monument of a Cruſader, one of the Trumpington family[b]; and ſome memorials of the Pychers or Pychards.

[x] Layer. [y] From the Bowyers it appears to have paſſed immediately, by inheritance, to the Searles. Eſcheat Roll, Henry VIII. [z] The Eſcheat Roll of James I., ſpeaks of a houſe at Dagling-end, held of the manor and fellows of Jeſus College, as of their manor of Radegund, in Trumpington. [a] Hiſt. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 493. [b] See p. 65.

William Auſtin, in the year 1679, gave fourteen acres of land in Bottiſham, now producing 10 l. *per annum*, for the education of four poor children of this pariſh.

Tydd-St. Giles, in the hundred and deanery of Wiſbech, lies in the moſt northern part of the county, on the borders of Lincolnſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the ſhire-drain. The Biſhop of Ely is lord of the franchiſe: the manor of Tydd-St. Giles, held under the Biſhop, was in the family of Colville in the fourteenth century [c]; at a later period in that of Wood [d]: it is now the property of Lady Trafford, having been for a conſiderable time in the family of her late huſband. The Biſhop of Ely is patron of the rectory.

Upwell, in the hundred of Wiſbech, and deanery of Fincham, in the dioceſe of Norwich, lies partly in Cambridgeſhire, and partly in Norfolk: as the church, the hamlet of Welney, and the greater part of the pariſh, are in Norfolk, it will be more particularly treated of under that county. In the Cambridgeſhire part of the pariſh are the ſites of two ancient monaſteries: one of theſe having been known by the names of Welle, Mirmaud or Marmaud, was a ſmall priory of Gilbertines founded in the reign of Richard I., or in that of King John, by Ralph de Hauville, as a cell to the priory of Sempringham, in Lincolnſhire; it was valued in 1534 at 10 l. 7 s. 7 d. clear yearly income [e]. The eſtate belonging to this priory, now known by the name of Orman's farm, was granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to Perceval Bowes, and John Moſyer: it is now the property of Mr. Bacon, by purchaſe from the Audleys of Lynne, in whoſe poſſeſſion it had been for many years [f]: there are no remains of the conventual buildings.

Little more is known of the priory of Thirling, than that ſuch a religious houſe exiſted in the year 1528 [g]. Lands, called Thirlings, and an old manſion in the village of Upwell, which bears the appearance of having been a religious houſe, are now the property of Sir ——— L'Eſtrange.

Richard Greaves Townley, Eſq., is lord of the manor of Upwell, by inheritance from the families of Bell and Beaupré, and is patron of the vicarage.

Waterbeach, in the hundred of North-Stow, and deanery of Cheſterton, lies five miles north of Cambridge, and eleven miles ſouth of Ely.

[c] Eſch. 35 Edward III. [d] In the manor-houſe, an ancient ſtructure, now occupied by a farmer, are the arms of Wood impaling Montague. Robert Wood, Eſq., married a daughter of Sir Edward Montague in 1539. [e] Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica. [f] From the information of the Reverend John Townley, rector. [g] Tanner.

Robert,

Robert, chamberlain to Conan, Duke of Britanny and Earl of Richmond, having profeſſed himſelf a monk at Ely about the year 1160, gave a ſmall iſland, called Elmeneye, in the pariſh of Waterbeach, to that convent, in conſequence of which a ſmall cell was eſtabliſhed there; but the monks being much incommoded by floods, it was ſoon afterwards removed to a ſpot of ground, given them by Aubrey Picot, at Denny, in the ſame pariſh. This little monaſtery appears not to have been long inhabited by the monks of Ely; for we find, that, in the following century, it was occupied by Templars, who were poſſeſſed of the manor of Waterbeach [i]. In the year 1293, the Lady Dionyſia de Mountchenſi founded an abbey at Waterbeach [k], for minoreſſes of the order of St. Clare: in the year 1336, Mary de St. Paul, Counteſs of Pembroke, gave them the manor of Denny [l]: two years afterwards, the ſame lady, being poſſeſſed of the monaſtery of Denny, which had belonged, as before-mentioned, to the Templars, whoſe order was then aboliſhed, converted it into an abbey of minoreſſes, and transferred thither the nuns of Waterbeach, having previouſly obtained the King's licence [m]. At the time of its diſſolution, there were twenty-five nuns in this abbey, which was endowed with lands of the clear yearly value of 172 l. 8 s. 3½ d., moſt of which were granted, with the ſite of the monaſtery, to Edward Elrington [n]. The manors of Waterbeach and Denny, with the ſite of the abbey, which had reverted to the crown, were leaſed to Thomas Hobſon, the carrier, and afterwards granted in fee to Sir George Whitmore, whoſe deſcendants continued to be poſſeſſed of this eſtate until the year 1700, or thereabouts. They were ſucceeded by Thomas Sclater Bacon, Eſq.; from whom it paſſed by bequeſt to the Standleys: it is now the property of Henry Pointer Standley, Eſq., who aſſumed the latter name on inheriting, by deviſe, the eſtates of the late Mr. Standley. The abbey-houſe, and demeſnes, have been many years rented as a farm, (being one of the moſt extenſive in the county,) by the family of Herrington. The preſent houſe is built within the body of the conventual church, and ſeveral ſemicircular arches and pillars are remaining, which evidently are part of the original ſtructure: the refectory of the convent is now uſed as a barn [o]. The manor

[i] Tanner. [k] The ſite of this abbey was in the Hall-cloſe, ſouth of the church. [l] Pat. 10 Edward III. p[t]. 1. [m] Pat. 12 Edward III. p[t]. 3. [n] Tanner. [o] A plan of the remains of Denny Abbey was made out many years ago by the late Mr. James Eſſex, the architect, a copy of which is here inſerted: the following account of theſe remains, which accompanied the Plan, is extracted from Mr. Eſſex's MSS. in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. T. Kerrich.

"It appears that the church of the original priory, founded in A. D. 1160, though ſmall, was built in the form of a croſs, with a tower over the interſection of the tranſept with the nave, raiſed upon four handſome ſemicircular arches, ſupported by four large pillars: the entrance was at the weſt end, by a door about four feet wide, with a round arch ornamented with a fret; and over the door was

manor of Botelers in Waterbeach, was ſucceſſively in the families of Boteler, Bohun, and Walwyn [b]: the name is not now known. The Biſhop of Ely has the impropriation of this pariſh, which belonged to the monks of Barnwell; and is patron of the vicarage. Robert Jenkins, an eminent divine, maſter of St. John's College, in Cambridge,

[b] Layer's MSS.

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was a window. The whole length of the nave, from the weſt door to the arch of the tranſept, was about twenty-ſeven feet; the breadth eighteen feet: on each ſide were two arches opening into the ſide aiſles; and above the arches there were two windows, with ſmall pillars and round arches. The whole length of the tranſept, from north to ſouth, was about ſixty feet within the walls, and the breadth about eighteen. The original roof was very near an equilateral triangle in the pitch. There are no remains of this church beyond the great eaſtern arch of the tower; but from the length of the nave, which is now ſtanding, we may ſuppoſe it never extended more than three arches beyond the tower eaſtward; with two plain walls beyond, and a ſemicircular *Tribuna* at the end; this being the mode of building at that time.

This church is repreſented in the plan at (a); the parts now ſtanding are diſtinguiſhed by black lines: thoſe parts which may be traced, though not ſtanding, are hatched; and the parts not traceable, are filled with dots. There is part of a building adjoining to the ſouth-weſt corner, at (h), which was part of the monks' priory.

If the eaſtern part of the old church was ſtanding in the twentieth year of King Edward III., when the convent was enlarged by the Counteſs of Pembroke, it was then taken down and enlarged; the breadth being extended to the length of the old tranſept, and the length to about ninety-five feet: the width may be determined by two ſemi-pillars remaining at the weſt end, adjoining to the old tower; and the foundations of the ſouth and weſt walls, on which the garden walls now ſtand, ſhew the extreme length and width of the whole.

It appears from the ſtyle of the buildings now remaining, and from the regular diſpoſition of them in the plan, that the Counteſs of Pembroke not only enlarged the church, but rebuilt the other parts of the abbey to correſpond with it. Adjoining to the north end of the tranſept of the old church was added a building, (b) which had a door, opening into a cloiſter, [c]: this probably was the abbeſs's apartment, and was ſeparated from the other cloiſter, [ddd] by a door, with a large arch at [e]. There are two buildings, one on the eaſt, the other on the weſt ſide of this cloiſter, [f & g] as appears by part of the old walls now ſtanding, the remains of which are traceable. The width between the walls was about fifteen feet and a half; the length of the building on the eaſt was about ſeventy feet; that on the weſt about ninety feet.

On the north ſide of the cloiſters was the Refectory, a large handſome room, ninety-three feet ſix inches long, and twenty-two feet ſix inches wide: the walls were wainſcotted part of their height, and the reſt was plaiſtered and painted in imitation of tracery, a ſort of ornament much uſed in the time of Edward III: on the eaſt ſide of the abbey was a ſpacious garden or pleaſure-ground, incloſed with high walls, containing about four acres; in the angles of which there ſeem to have been ſummer-houſes. There were many other buildings and offices belonging to the abbey, which were deſtroyed,

Cambridge, who died in 1727, was vicar of Waterbeach [q], as was the late Mr. Maſters, who wrote the hiſtory of Bene't College, and drew up a conciſe account of this pariſh, which was printed, but not publiſhed.

Mr. John Yaxley, alderman of Cambridge, by his will, proved, in 1628, gave directions for building an alms-houſe, at Waterbeach, for ſix poor widows, and endowed them with 12 l. *per annum*. The foundation of this alms-houſe has been uſually aſcribed to John Robſon, who was Mr. Yaxley's executor: Mrs. Jane Brigham

[q] Maſters's Hiſtory of Waterbeach. [r] Ibid. [s] Ibid.

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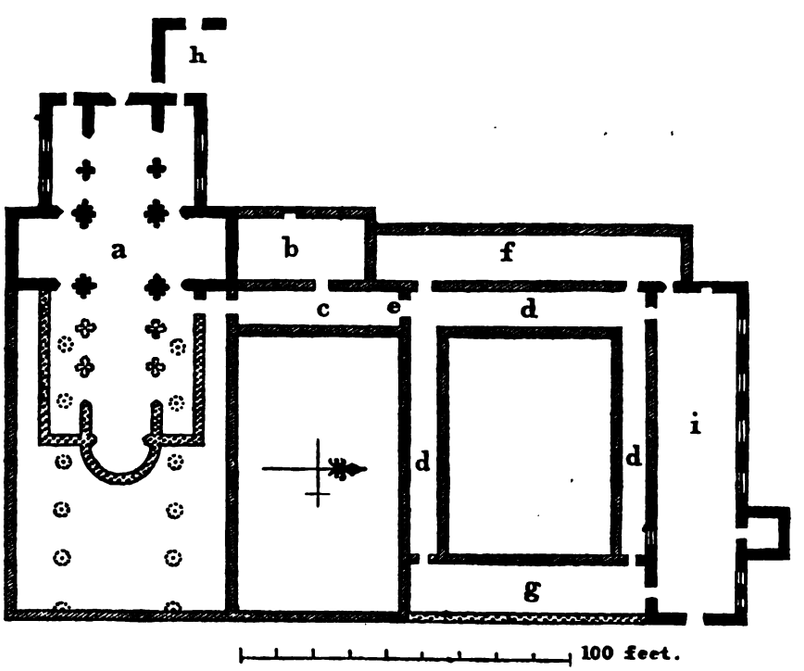
or converted to other uſes after the diſſolution; the new part of the church being then taken down, and the remains of the old part converted into a farm-houſe. The whole abbey was encloſed within a double entrenchment, which may be ſeen in ſeveral places."



Brigham, in 1705, gave, by will, a rent-charge of 15 l. *per annum*, to the widows in this alms-houſe.

Mrs. Grace Clark, gave, by will, in 1687, the intereſt of 100 l. for teaching ſix poor children, the remainder to be given to the poor: this money was laid out in the purchaſe of ten acres of land: Mrs. Dorothy Stone, who died in 1688, gave ſome land for the augmentation of the ſchool [r]. The maſter's ſalary is now worth more than 40 l. *per annum*, beſides a good houſe and garden: the number of children is limited to eighteen.

WENDY, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about five miles nearly north of Royſton, and about eleven ſouth-weſt of Cambridge. In the reign of King Edward II., there were three manors in this pariſh, then held by the prior of St. John of Jeruſalem [s]; Walter Langton, Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry; and William Bradfield [t]. The manor, which belonged to the priory, had been given to the Knights Templars by Sir Robert D'Engayne; and, on the ſuppreſſion of that order, was granted, with moſt of their other eſtates, to the Hoſpitallers: the other manors became divided into three, called after the names of their proprietors, Gambons, Bramptons or Bromptons, and Fitz-Ralphs [u]: it is probable that theſe have been united to the principal manor, which, from time immemorial, has paſſed with Shengay, and is now the property of the Marchioneſs of Downſhire. Wendy great houſe is now occupied by a farmer.

The pariſh church is a modern ſtructure. The rectory of Wendy was given to the monks of Ely, by Robert, chamberlain to the Duke of Britanny, and paſſed afterwards ſucceſſively to the Templars and the Hoſpitallers: the Honourable Thomas Windſor is the preſent impropriator, and patron of the donative.

WENTWORTH, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about four miles weſt of Ely. It was one of the ancient manors belonging to Ely abbey; was aſſigned, among others, to the monks, by Biſhop Hervey, and now belongs to the dean and chapter of Ely, who are patrons of the rectory: it was formerly annexed to the office of ſacriſt in the monaſtery.

[r] Maſters's Hiſtory of Waterbeach. [s] There was a preceptory of this order at Wendy, inhabited by two of its ſiſters in 1180. Dugdale's Monaſticon. [t] Nomina Villarum. [u] Richard Gambon was poſſeſſed of a manor in Wendy, temp. Rich. II.; and held another manor under the Fitz-Ralphs. Eſcheat Roll. The Bromptons was poſſeſſed of a manor from the reign of Edward I. to 36 Edward III. Layer.

WESTLEY, commonly called WESTLEY-WATERLESS, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about five miles ſouth of Newmarket, about eight north of Linton, and about ten eaſt of Cambridge. A manor in Weſtley belonged, from a very remote period, to the monks of Ely[t]. It appears, by record, that a manor, in this pariſh, paſſed by conveyance, in the early part of the fourteenth century, from the family of Creke[u] to that of Vauncy, between which families there appears to have been an alliance[x]: Mary, daughter of Richard Gardiner, was ſeiſed of this manor in 1490[y]; in the reign of James I., it was in the Alingtons[z]; it is now the Earl of Aylesford's, by inheritance from Charles Duke of Somerſet, who, it is probable, purchaſed of the repreſentatives of the laſt Lord Alington: the manor-houſe is occupied by a farmer.

In the pariſh church, which has a circular tower, is a graveſtone, with figures engraved on braſs, of a knight, (ſuppoſed to have been Sir John Creke, who died in the reign of King Edward II.) and his Lady[a].

The Reverend George Varenne is patron and incumbent of the rectory.

WESTON-COLVILLE, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about nine miles ſouth of Newmarket, ſix north of Linton, and eleven eaſt of Cambridge. The principal manor was for ſeveral generations in the family of Colville, to which it appears to have paſſed by marriage with an heireſs of the Uffords, in the reign of King Edward I. In the year 1466, this manor being in the crown, in conſequence of the attainder of Sir Thomas Fynderne, was granted, together with the manor of Weſton-Moynes[c], to Sir Thomas St. Leger[d]: they were afterwards reſtored to the Fyndernes[e], from whom they paſſed ſucceſſively to the families of Elliott[f], Puttenham, Dacre[g], and Carter[h]: they are now the property of John Carter Pollard, Eſq., who is patron of the rectory: the manor-houſe is uninhabited.

The pariſh has been incloſed, purſuant to an act of Parliament paſſed in 1777, by which allotments of land were made to the rector, and ſome other perſons claiming portions, in lieu of tithes.

WHADDON, in the hundred of Armingford, and deanery of Shengay, lies about four miles north of Royſton. The manor belonged, in the time of William the Con-

[t] Domeſday. [u] John de Creke was lord of the manor in 1316. Nomina Villarum. [x] Eſch. 49 Edward III. [y] Eſch. Roll. [z] Ibid. [a] See p. 64, 65. [b] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 626. [c] So called from the family of Le Moyne, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of Edward II. Nomina Villarum. [d] Pat. 6 Edward IV. p'. 1. [e] Cole's Eſcheats. [f] Ibid. [g] Ibid. [h] Magna Britannia, 1720.

queror,

queror, to Hardwinus de Scalariis, and continued in his deſcendants in the male line, until the death of Sir John D'Echalers, or De Scalers[i], in 1467[k], when it paſſed by co-heireſſes to the families of Moyne, Moore, and Harcourt[l]: the whole was inherited by the Tempeſts[m], of whoſe repreſentatives it was purchaſed, in 1648, by Henry Pickering, Eſq., created a Baronet in 1661: the title became extinct by the death of Sir Henry, the ſecond Baronet, in 1705; his widow ſold the manor of Whaddon, in 1716, to Edward Lord Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford; of whom it was purchaſed by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke; it is now the property of his grandſon, Philip Earl of Hardwicke. In the above purchaſe were included the manors of Lady-Bury, and Whaddon *alias* Turpins. The manor of Lady-Bury, which was in the family of D'Echalers as early as the year 1355, was held of the honour of Richmond[n]: the manor of Whaddon *alias* Turpins, was for about four centuries in the family of Turpin[o]. In the year 1720, Edward Lord Harley conveyed to Edward Nightingale, Eſq., a manor in Kneeſworth, with a houſe and lands, which had then lately belonged to the Turpins, in exchange for a capital manſion and lands, called Lillies, in Whaddon, which have paſſed with the manor to Lord Hardwicke. The manor-houſe of Whaddon, which had been the ſeat of the Pickerings, was pulled down a few years ago.

In the pariſh church are ſome monuments of the Pickerings and Tempeſts: the braſs-plates have been all taken away from the graveſtones of the family of D'Echalers.

The rectory of Whaddon is veſted in the dean and chapter of Windſor, who are patrons of the vicarage: it was appropriated to that collegiate church in 1351, having before that time belonged to the priory of Lewes[p].

WHITTLESEA, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies on the borders of Northamptonſhire and Lincolnſhire, about five miles eaſt of Peterborough. It contains two pariſhes, St. Mary and St. Andrew, but their reſpective boundaries cannot be aſcertained[q], and they are ſo far conſolidated, that, although

[i] It appears by Dugdale, that the Lords Scales, who were of Middleton, in Norfolk, and poſſeſſed Haſlingfield in this county by purchaſe, were of the family of De Scalariis, or De Scalers.
[k] Eſch. 7 Edward IV. [l] Alice, one of the three co-heireſſes of Sir John D'Echalers, married John Moore; Anne married John Harcourt; and Margaret, Henry Moyne. Eſcheat Roll, Edward IV.
[m] Thomas Tempeſt, Eſq., of Whaddon, died in 1644, as appears by his epitaph in the church.
[n] Eſcheat Roll, Edward III. [o] They were in poſſeſſion at leaſt as early as the reign of Edward I. Hundred Roll. [p] Eſcheat Roll, Edward III. [q] It is worthy of remark that the vicar of St. Andrew, being entitled to the ſmall tithes of that pariſh, can only obtain them by uniting with the lords of the manor, who have all the tithes of the other pariſh in a joint claim; the vicar is then allowed a third part of the ſmall tithes of the whole, as it has always been ſuppoſed that St. Andrew's pariſh is not more than half ſo extenſive as the other; both together contain about 2700 acres.

in diſtinct patronage, they are generally held by the ſame perſon; and only one regiſter of births, &c. is kept for both.

Whittleſea had formerly a market, which had not been wholly diſuſed, until within the laſt twenty years; the market day was Friday; we have not been able to find any grant of it on record: there is a fair for horſes on the 13th of June.

The manor of Whittleſea-St. Mary, with the advowſon of that church, belonged to the abbot and convent of Thorney; this eſtate has been for a conſiderable time in the Waldegrave family, and is now veſted in the Counteſs Dowager of Waldegrave, and the repreſentatives of her ſiſters, the late Counteſs of Euſton, and Lady Hugh Seymour [q].

The manor of Whittleſea-St. Andrew, which had belonged to the prior and convent of Ely; and the impropriation [r] of the pariſh of St. Mary, together with the patronage of that benefice, have long been held with the manor of Whittleſea-St. Mary. The King preſents to the vicarage of Whittleſea-St. Andrew.

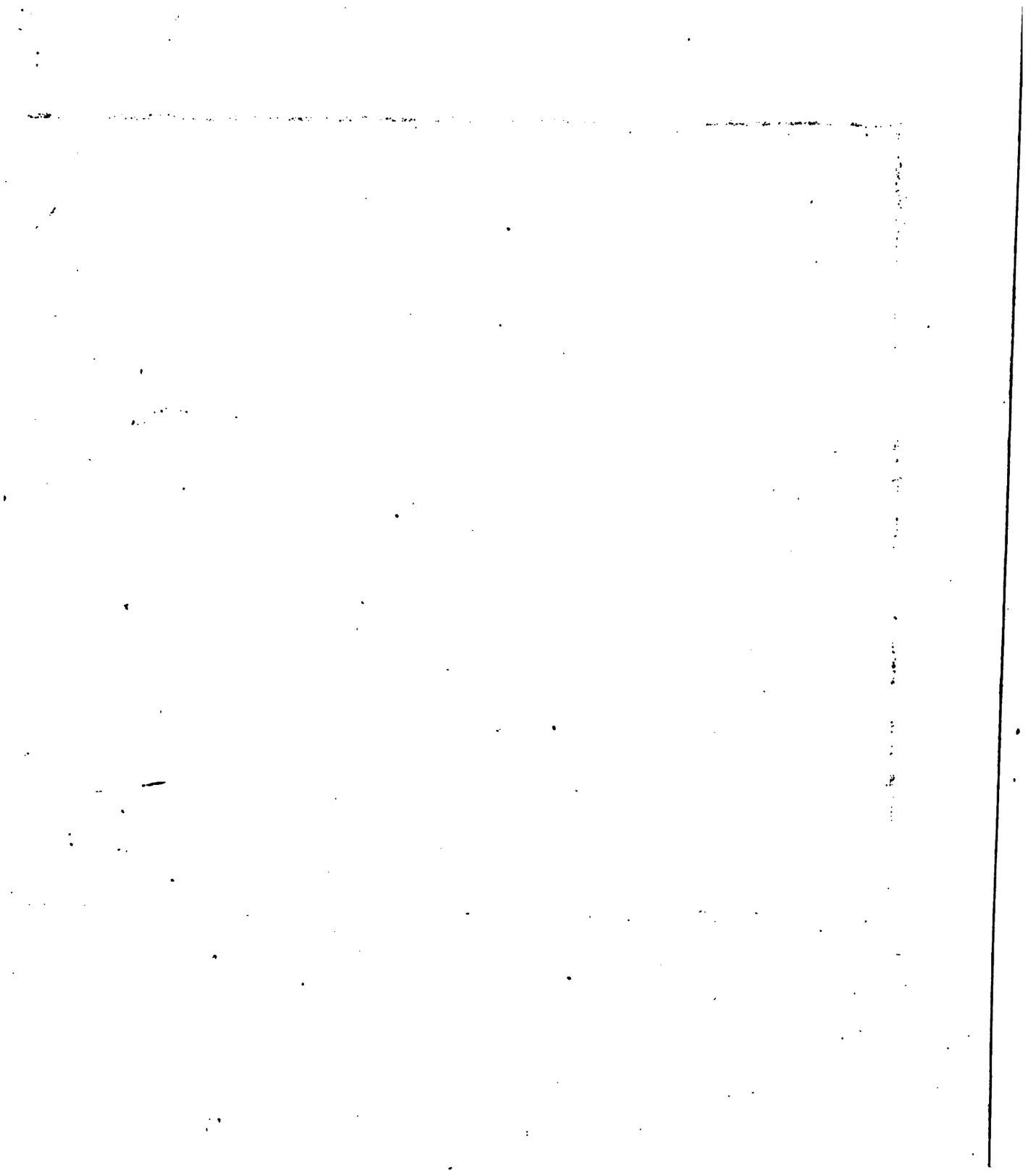
In the church of Whittleſea-St. Mary, are memorials of the families of Hake, Whitſtone, and Underwood; in that of St. Andrew, memorials of the families of Stona, Moore, Read [s], and Underwood. The latter family had reſided at Whittleſea many years before the civil war, at which time Hugh Underwood, Eſq. was Deputy-Lieutenant of the iſle of Ely, and Governor of Whittleſea [t].

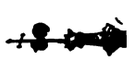
The church of Whittleſea-St. Andrew was given to the monks of Ely by Nigellus, Biſhop of that ſee, for the purpoſe of augmenting their library, or, as it is elſewhere expreſſed, making books for the library [u].

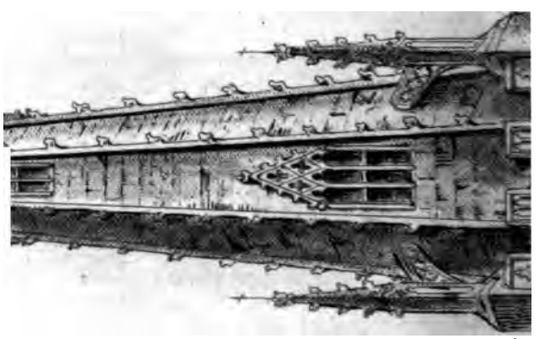
There is a charity-ſchool at Whittleſea for the inſtruction of twenty-ſeven children; the maſter's ſalary is 25 l. *per annum*, of which 15 l. *per annum* was given, about the year 1730, by Mr. Kelſall. There are ſome alms-houſes, ſupported by the pariſh.

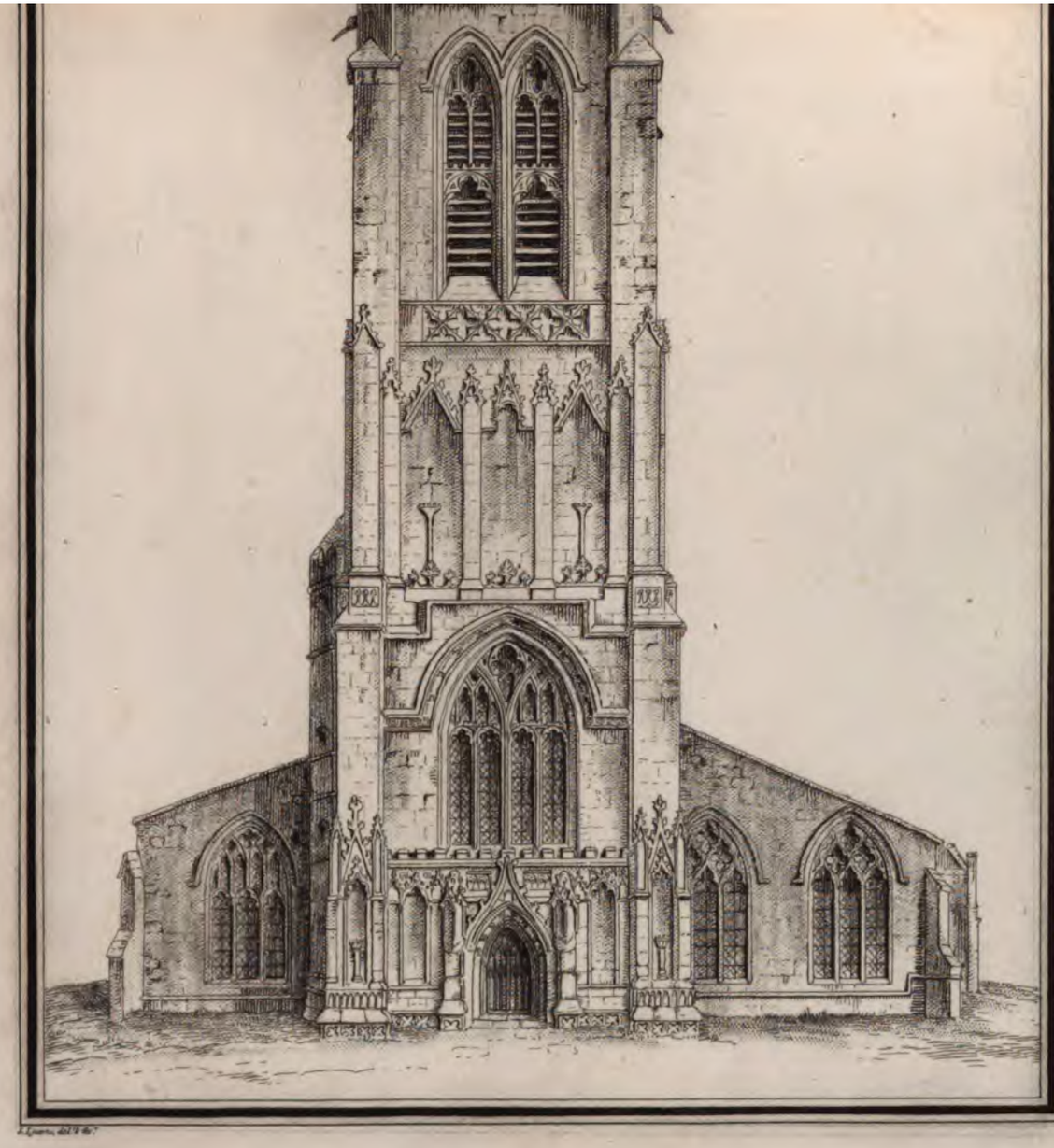
Whittleſea, excluſively of the town, is divided into five diſtricts, called *Eſtry*, *Cotes*, *Eldernal*, *Willow-hall*, and *Glaſſmoor*. At Eldernal was a chapel, conſecrated in 1525, and long ſince dilapidated [x]; at Glaſſmoor were found, about the year 1742, ſeveral Roman lamps, made of the red ware [y]. Whittleſea-Mere is in the county of Huntingdon.

[q] Under the will of their father James, Earl of Waldegrave. [r] The great and ſmall tithes of Whittleſea-St. Mary are attached to the manor. [s] Richard Read, Eſq. of Whittleſea, was ſheriff of the county in 1672. [t] Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells. [u] Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 619 and 634. [x] Cole's MSS. [y] Ibid.









WEST VIEW OF ST MARY'S CHURCH AT WHITTLESEA.

Published by T. Cadell & W. Davies, May 1. 1808.

WHITTLESFORD, in the hundred of that name, and in the deanery of Camps, lies about five miles weſt of Linton, about ſeven ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge, and about eight north-eaſt of Royſton. This place had in ancient times a market on Mondays, granted, in 1266, to Baldwin de Akeney, together with a fair for three days at the feſtival of St. Bartholomew [a]: the market has been diſcontinued beyond the memory of man, but a tradition ſtill prevails in the village, that it was once a market town.

The manor of Whittlesford was ſucceſſively in the families of Alkin or Akeney [a]; Hanward [b], Scales [c], Bourchier [d], and Tylney [e]: the Huddleſtons, who purchaſed of the laſt-mentioned family, were poſſeſſed of it in 1632 [f], and perhaps much later. About the year 1745, being then the property of Henry Earl of Carliſle, it was ſold to John Stevenſon, Eſq., of whoſe ſon it was purchaſed by the father of Ebenezer Hollick, Eſq. the preſent proprietor, who has a ſeat at Whittlesford, built not long ago, at no great diſtance from the moated ſite, within which ſtood an old manſion, that had been the ſeat of the Tylneys and Huddleſtons.

The rectory of Whittlesford was given by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, to the collegiate church of Warwick, to which it became appropriated: the preſent impropriator is Mr. Thomas Thurnall. The maſter and fellows of Jeſus College, in Cambridge, are patrons of the vicarage, the advowſon of which was procured for them by Biſhop Thirlby.

Mr. William Weſtley, who died about the year 1723, gave two ſmall farms at Hempſted, in Eſſex, now let at 50 l. *per annum*, for the purpoſe of founding ſchools at Whittlesford, for the inſtruction of thirty boys and fifteen girls; the maſter's ſalary is 25l., the miſtreſs's 10 l.; the remainder of the income is laid out in the purchaſe of clothes, books, &c. The Weſtleys inhabited an old manſion at Whittlesford, which bore the appearance of having been in former times the reſidence of a family of ſome conſequence, having a great hall, with a raiſed floor at the upper end, for the maſter's table; it was become much dilapidated, and has been lately fitted up as a farm-houſe by its preſent proprietor, Mr. Hollick.

Selden, in his titles of honour, ſpeaks of an alderman's court [g] having been held at Whittlesford about the year 990.

The remains of the ancient hoſpital, at Whittlesford-bridge, are in the pariſh of Duxford-St. John.

[a] Cart. 51 Henry III. [b] Temp. Henry III. and Edward I. Eſcheat Rolls. [c] Eſcheat Roll, Edward II. [d] Ibid. Henry VI. [e] Ibid. [f] Layer's MSS.

[g] An alderman's court, in Saxon times, was ſomewhat ſimilar to our aſſizes.

WICKEN

WICKEN, or, as it was anciently called, Wykes, in the hundred of Staplehoe, and deanery of Fordham, in the dioceſe of Norwich, lies about ſix miles nearly ſouth of Ely, and about thirteen nearly north of Cambridge; it had in ancient times a market on Mondays, granted in 1331 to Humphrey de Baſſingbourn; together with a fair for three days at the feſtival of St. Laurence [h]. The manor was anciently in the Thorntons [i]; from whom it paſſed by female heirs to the families of Baſſingbourn [k], Colville [l], Gernon [m], and Peyton: Sir John Peyton, who died in 1393, married one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of Sir John Gernon [n]. Wicken was for many generations a ſeat of the Peytons of Iſleham, of whom there are memorials in the pariſh church. Sir Henry Peyton, who lived in the time of the civil war, was an active parliamentarian; he publiſhed a pamphlet on the impriſonment of the five members, and another after the King's death, called "the Divine Cataſtrophe of the houſe of Stuart." The manor of Wicken was ſold, about the year 1800, by the Earl of Beſtborough, in whoſe family it had been many years, to Mr. John Rayner, who farms the eſtate, and reſides in the manor-houſe. Spinney Priory, in this pariſh, was founded, in the reign of King Henry III., for three Auſtin canons, by Sir Hugh de Malebiſſe, who had married Beatrice, lady of the manor of Wykes: Lady Baſſingbourn, about the year 1302, augmented it with four more canons. About the middle of the following century, this priory having fallen to decay, both in its buildings and revenues, was united to the priory of Ely, by Walter, Biſhop of Norwich, as ordinary of the place [o]. After the reformation, the ſite of the priory, and a manor in Wicken, which had belonged to the canons as early as the reign of Henry VI. [p], were granted in truſt for Sir Edward North [q]. Sir George Somerſet died ſeiſed of the priory eſtate in the year 1559 [r]: about the middle of the following century, it became the property of Henry Cromwell, ſome time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who, after the reſtoration of King Charles II., led a retired life at Spinney, until the time of his deceaſe, which happened in 1673. He lies buried in Wicken church, where there are memorials for him, and ſome others of the Cromwell family [s]. King Charles II. is ſaid to have viſited Henry Cromwell in his retirement, when the ſports of the field led him on ſome occaſion into the neighbourhood of Spinney abbey, and various traditionary

[h] Cart. 5 Edward III. [i] See Biſhop Tanner's account of Spinney Abbey. [k] Ibid. [l] Dugdale. [m] Ibid. [n] Kimber. [o] See Tanner's Not. Mon. [p] Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 321, 322. [q] Tanner. [r] Cole's Eſcheats. [s] Elizabeth Cromwell, buried at Wicken in 1674, has been erroneouſly taken for the Protector's widow, who died in 1665, and was buried at Norborough, in Northamptonſhire, as appears by the regiſter of that pariſh. See Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells.

anecdotes

anecdotes are current, as to the circumſtances of the viſit [z]. Henry Cromwell's ſon mortgaged the Spinney Abbey eſtate, in the year 1687, to Philip Welbore; it was afterwards purchaſed by Edward Ruſſell, Earl of Orford, and is now by inheritance from Charles Duke of Somerſet, the property of the Earl of Aylesford, who is impropriator of the great tithes [a] of Wicken, and patron of the curacy.

In the year 1321, Mary, Lady Baſſingbourn, founded a hoſpital at Wicken for ſeven poor old men; it was attached to the priory of Spinney, the monks of which were bound to provide for each of the penſioners, a farthing loaf, a herring, and a pennyworth of ale daily; beſides fuel, and clothing [b]. There are no remains of this hoſpital.

WEST-WICKHAM, in the hundred of Chilford, and deanery of Camps, lies about three miles nearly North of Linton, and about ten ſouth-eaſt of Cambridge. There were anciently two manors in this pariſh, called De la Hayes and Burnhams [c], from families to which they belonged in the thirteenth and the early part of the fourteenth centuries: both theſe manors, in or before the reign of Henry VIII., were united in the Alington family [d], and paſſed with Horſeheath, until the ſale of that eſtate by Lord Montfort: they were purchaſed about the year 1783 by the late Earl of Hardwicke, and deſcended with the title to his nephew, the preſent earl, who has the impropriation, and is patron of the curacy.

The manor of Wickham-Wolves, of which we find no other notice, was held under the Alingtons, by Edward Earl of Worceſter, in the reign of Edward IV [e]. The manor of Enhale, or Enhall, now called Eynell, in this pariſh, was held under the Bardolfs, by the family of Manners, in the reign of Edward I., and afterwards paſſed ſucceſſively to the families of Duttertone and Harleſton: it continued in the latter more than a century, until the attainder of Richard Harleſton, in 1476 [f], after this it was ſucceſſively in the Alingtons and Bromleys, and is now the property of the Earl of Hardwicke. In the year 1326, Dionyſia de la Riviere, heireſs of the Peverells, who from an early period had poſſeſſed the manor of Stretly in this pariſh [g], conveyed it to Robert Pelican [h]. Sir Guy de Bryen, in 1370, gave a manor in Stretly to the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield [i]. There was another manor in Stretly, called Stretly Hall, held un-

[z] See Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells. [a] The rectory had been given to the priory of Spinney by Sir Hugh Malebiſſe, and appropriated to the canons of that houſe. [b] Tanner. [c] Eſcheat Rolls. [d] Ibid. Edward IV. and Henry VIII. [e] Eſcheat Roll, Edward IV. [f] Ibid. Edward I. Edward II. Edward III. and Edward IV. [g] Eſcheat Roll. [h] Cl. 19 Edward II. [i] Pat. 44 Edward III.

der the Biſhop of Ely, of which Jane, wife of Sir John Clinton, died ſeiſed in 1386[k]. The manor-farm of Stretly-hall, and another manor-farm called Yelling, having been ſucceſſively in the Alingtons and Bromleys, were purchaſed with the manor of Weſt-Wickham, as before mentioned, and are now the property of the Earl of Hardwicke.

WILBERTON, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, ſo called, it is probable, from Wilbertus, a Saxon, who was killed by the Danes in 870[l], lies about ſix miles Eaſt of Cambridge, about eight north of Linton, and about the ſame diſtance weſt of Newmarket. St. Ethelwold, Biſhop of Wincheſter, bought this manor of Bramdune, ſon of Athelforth, and gave it to the abbot and convent of Ely[k]; it was afterwards attached to the ſee of Ely, from which it was alienated by Biſhop Heton, in 1600. Having been granted to Sir John Jolles, alderman of London, he built a large brick manſion for his country-ſeat on the ancient ſite of the manor, called the Berryſted: it is now a farm-houſe. The manor paſſed in ſucceſſion to the families of Thompſon[l], Towers, and Barlee[m]: it is now the property of Miſs Catherine Buckle, deviſee of the late Mr. Barlee.

The rectory of Wilberton has been from ancient times appropriated to the archdeacons of Ely, who have been patrons of the curacy; and the parſonage-houſe was formerly their country-ſeat. King Henry VII., and his ſon, Prince Henry, were entertained here by Archdeacon Alcock for ſeveral days, when that monarch came to offer his devotions at the ſhrine of St. Etheldreda, at Ely[n]. In 1632, the parſonage was the ſeat of Sir Miles Sandys, as leſſee under the archdeacon[o], and afterwards of the Malabar family: it is occupied as a farm-houſe by Mr. Crow, the preſent leſſee.

In the pariſh church, a handſome light gothic ſtructure, lie buried Archdeacon Wetheringſete[p], who died in 1440, and Archdeacon Bole, who died in 1477.

GREAT-WILBRAHAM, in the hundred of Stane, and deanery of Camps, lies about ſix miles nearly eaſt of Cambridge; about eight north of Linton, and about the ſame diſtance nearly weſt of Newmarket. The manors of Great and Little Wilbraham, otherwiſe Temple, belonged formerly to the Knights Templars,

[k] Eſch. Ric. II. [l] See Ingulphus. [k] Hiſt. Ang. Scrip. III. 466. [l] Layer's MSS. [m] Cole's MSS. Haynes Barlee, Eſq. was ſheriff of the county in 1669. [n] Layer's MSS. [o] Ibid. [p] Archdeacon Wetheringſete is mentioned among the eminent divines of this county by Fuller, who ſays that he flouriſhed in the reign of Edward III.

who alſo poſſeſſed the church of Wilbraham. The eſtate of the Templars conſiſted chiefly of lands given them by William Loveday, which were held of the king, by the ſervice of finding every year a ſore ſparrow-hawk, to be brought to the king's court by the proprietor, who had a right to his maintenance for twelve days, with two horſes, two grooms, and two hounds [q]. In the year 1545, King Henry VIII. gave the manor of Great-Wilbraham, with the rectory and advowſon [r], which, after the ſuppreſſion of the Templars, had been granted to the Hoſpitallers, to the college of Fotheringay [s]: this college having been ſuppreſſed in the reign of King Edward VI., Queen Mary gave the manor and rectory of Great-Wilbraham to Sir John Huddleſton [t], as a recompence for his ſeaſonable aſſiſtance, when Lady Jane Gray was proclaimed Queen, immediately after her brother's death. Dr. Watſon, afterwards Biſhop of St. David's, purchaſed this eſtate of the Huddleſtons in 1683; it paſſed next to Mr. Ward [u], who married the Biſhop's niece, and was purchaſed of his family, in 1788, by the Reverend James Hicks [x], the preſent proprietor. The manor-houſe, the ſeat of Mr. Hicks, is called the Temple, and was probably the ſite of a preceptory of the Templars, which is known to have been eſtabliſhed at Wilbraham at an early period [y]. Mr. Hicks has alſo the manor of Luſtres and Lovetofts; which belonged, in 1316 [z], to Edward Lovetot [a] or Lovetoft, became afterwards veſted in the Hoſpitallers, and has ſince paſſed with the other manor. The Templars had a grant of freewarren, which has been recognized and confirmed by more modern grants.

The manor of Great-Wilbraham, otherwiſe Liſles, belonged, in the reign of King Edward III., to the Baronial family of Liſle of Ridgmont [b]; this family, though not ſummoned to Parliament at a later period, continued for ſeveral generations in the male line, and reſided at Wilbraham. "The male heir of the family of Edmund de Liſle, ſays Camden, writing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is ſtill living, lord of the place, remarkable for his age, and bleſſed with a numerous family." William Liſle, probably grandſon of Edmund, afterwards one of the

[q] Blount's Tenures. [r] They had been previouſly granted (in the year 1540) to Sir Edward North, and by him ſurrendered to the crown. [s] Record in the Augmentation Office.

[t] Sir John Huddleſton appears to have inherited another manor in Wilbraham from Edward Tiptoft, Earl of Worceſter, who was poſſeſſed of it in 1470. Eſcheat Roll, Edward IV. It was the ſame, probably, which, in 1316, belonged to Robert Fitz-Walter. Nomina Villarum. After the reformation, it appears to have paſſed with the Temple manor. [u] Thomas Watſon Ward, Eſq. was ſheriff of the county in 1743. [x] From the information of Mr. Hicks. [y] Tanner.

[z] Nomina Villarum. [a] The Lovetots were a family of Baronial rank; the ſite of their barony and moſt of its lands were in Huntingdonſhire. Teſta de Nevill. [b] Eſch. 16 and 30 Edward III.

Eſquires of the Body to King Charles I., quitted his fellowſhip of King's College on ſucceeding to this eſtate; he was a learned antiquary, particularly converſant in the Saxon language, on which ſubject he publiſhed ſome treatiſes [e]. We have not been able to gain any farther information concerning the family of Liſle, nor to diſcover whether it is extinct, or when this manor paſſed from them, or their repreſentatives, into other hands: it is now the property of the Earl of Aylesford, by deſcent from Charles Duke of Somerſet. The manor of Hinton-Uphall, in Cherry-Hinton, belonging to the repreſentatives of the late Mr. Serocold, extends into this pariſh.

The impropriate rectory, and advowſon of the vicarage [f], were purchaſed by Mr. Hicks, of the Ward family, in 1797. The pariſh has been incloſed, under an act of parliament paſſed in 1797, by which allotments of land were given to the impropriator and vicar in lieu of tithes.

LITTLE-WILBRAHAM, in the hundred of Stane, and deanery of Camps, lies about ſeven miles eaſt of Cambridge, about the ſame diſtance weſt of Newmarket, and about nine miles north of Linton. The manor of Little-Wilbraham was in the Veres, Earls of Oxford, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.; in the ſucceeding reign it was held under the Veres by the family of Chamberleyne [g]; it afterwards belonged to Sir William Phelip, and paſſed by a female heir with the title of Bardolf to William Lord Beaumont [h], who was attainted in 1461. King Edward IV. granted it, in 1468, to Richard Quatremaynes [i], who, having founded a chantry in the pariſh church of Rycot, in Oxfordſhire, endowed it with this manor [k]. After the reformation, the manor of Rycots, in Little-Wilbraham, was granted to Sir John Williams; and, having paſſed by ſale to the family of Hinde, was purchaſed, with the advowſon of the rectory, in 1570, by the maſter and fellows of Bene't College in Cambridge [l].

The manor of Angleſea, in this pariſh, probably ſo called from having belonged to the priory of that name, was given by Mr. Thomas Wale, citizen of London, in the year 1625, to the corporation of the city of Coventry, in truſt for charitable uſes [m].

This pariſh has been incloſed under an act of Parliament paſſed in 1797, by which an allotment of land was given to the rector in lieu of tithes.

[e] Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. [f] The endowment of the vicarage is recorded in a regiſter of the Templars in the Britiſh Muſeum. Cotton MSS. Nero, C. IX. [g] Eſcheat Rolls. [h] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 54. [i] Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 307. [k] Ibid. [l] Maſters's Hiſtory of that College, p. 108, 109. [m] Principally for the purpoſe of founding a ſchool at Monk's-Kirby, in Warwickſhire.

WILLINGHAM,

Chapel adjoining the Chancel of Willingham Church.

Plan of the Chapel.

J. Greene, del. & sc.

Published by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

WILLINGHAM, in the hundred of Papworth, and deanery of Cheſterton, lies about ten miles north-weſt of Cambridge, and about nine ſouth-weſt of Ely. Before the preſent turnpike-road was made, the only carriage road from Cambridge to Ely paſſed through this village. The manor of Willingham was given to the abbot and convent of Ely, by Uva, a Saxon[n]: it was one of thoſe manors which were afterwards attached to the ſee, and alienated by Biſhop Heton in 1600; ſoon afterwards this manor was granted to Thomas Parkes, whoſe only daughter and heir brought it in marriage to Sir Miles Sandys[o]: at a later period it was ſucceſſively in the families of Holman, Brownell, and Aſkham, and is now in the Hatton family; the late Sir Thomas Hatton having married the heireſs of Dingley Aſkham, Eſq. This manor is very extenſive; the manor-houſe, now in a ruinous ſtate, is inhabited by a cottager.

The manor of Brunes was at an early period in the ſucceſſive poſſeſſion of the families of Brune and Druell[p]: in 1632 it was the property of Mr. Marſh[q], whoſe deſcendants were ſucceeded, about the year 1706, by William Parker, anceſtor of William Parker Hamond, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

In the church there is a chapel on the north ſide of the chancel, with a ſtone roof of a ſingular conſtruction, repreſented in the annexed plate.

This pariſh was the birth place of Thomas Hall, who, having attained almoſt to the height and proportions of manhood, died at the age of five years and ten months, on the 3d of September 1747[r]. An account of this extraordinary boy was publiſhed in a pamphlet, called *Prodigium Willinghamenſe*, by Mr. Dawkes, a ſurgeon. Some particulars concerning him had been communicated, in 1744, to the Royal Society by Mr. Almond, of Willingham, and were publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; his age was then two years and ten months, he had attained the height of three feet eight inches and a half, and was large in proportion. Mr. Almond ſtates that he was ſo ſtrong, as to be able to throw from his hand a blackſmith's hammer of ſeventeen pounds weight: his voice was a deep baſs; he had the marks of puberty, and whiſkers on his upper lip; at this time he was carried about as a ſhow: it appears from Mr. Dawkes's pamphlet, that this boy grew at the rate of an inch a month, until the end of March 1745; in the next thirteen months he grew only five inches: in November 1746, his height was four feet five inches and five-tenths; the length of his foot was eight inches, and the calf of his leg ten inches ſix-tenths in circumference; he then weighed eighty-five pounds, or ſix ſtone and one pound. He was buried at the church-yard in Willingham, where it was intended that a tombſtone ſhould have been erected to his memory, but it does not ap-

[n] Hiſt. Ang. Scrip. vol. III. p. 496. [o] Layer's MSS. [p] Ibid. [q] Ibid.
[r] He was born Oct. 31, 1741.

pear

ſome of the windows are ſeveral arms of the family of Yorke, and its alliances, by Pecket.

There is a charity-ſchool at Wimpole ſupported by Lady Hardwicke, in which upwards of thirty children are educated.

WISBECH, which gives name to a hundred and deanery, is a large market-town in the extreme northern part of the county, about thirty miles from Ely, forty-two from Cambridge, and ninety from London. The market, which is on Saturday, is held by preſcription, the charter not appearing on record: it is abundantly ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions, and is a great mart for corn, of which about one hundred thouſand quarters are annually exported from this town, by the Ouſe and canals[b], which have opened a communication to Cambridge, Lynne, and other towns: other principal exports from this place, are rape-ſeed and long-wool, great quantities of which articles are ſent into Yorkſhire. Timber, from Northamptonſhire, is brought to Wiſbech, and forwarded thence for the uſe of the navy: the principal imports are wine, deals, and coals. King Edward III., in the firſt year of his reign, (1327) granted the Biſhop of Ely a fair, to begin on Trinity eve, and to laſt twenty-two days[c]; this fair has been diſcontinued; there are four other fairs at Wiſbech[d]; the Monday before Lady-day, the day after Palm-Sunday, Whit-Tueſday, and Lammas day.

The gild of the Holy Trinity at Wiſbech, conſiſting of an alderman, clerk, bailiffs, dean, and two chamberlains, which had been founded in 1379, having been ſuppreſſed, with all other eſtabliſhments of a ſimilar nature; the eſtates belonging to it, which had been given for pious and charitable uſes, were, through the intereſt of Biſhop Goodrich, granted to the principal inhabitants, who were incorporated by King Edward VI., in 1549, and inveſted with the management of the funds ariſing therefrom, which now amount to 1300l. *per annum*, for the benefit of the town[d]: the charter was renewed in 1611, and again in 1669. The corporation is known by the name of the burgeſſes of Wiſbech, being perſons poſſeſſed of freehold eſtates of 40 s. *per annum*; ten of theſe are annually elected capital burgeſſes, and one of them, who is called the town-bailiff, has for the year the management of the town-eſtates. The capital burgeſſes hold the market on leaſe, under the Biſhop of Ely;

[b] Biſhop Moreton, in the fifteenth century, made a navigable canal at his own expence, for the convenience of water-carriage to his town of Wiſbech, but it was not attended with the expected advantage, and was found to be injurious to the navigation of the Nene. [c] Cart. 1 Edward III. [d] From the information of the Rev. A. Jopſon, vicar.

they

they have no civil juriſdiction in the town. The ſummer aſſizes, and the Epiphany and Midſummer quarter-ſeſſions for the iſle of Ely, are held at Wiſbech. The Magiſtrates meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs twice every week.

A handſome cuſtom-houſe, with a room for the meeting of the Magiſtrates, and tranſacting other public buſineſs, was completed, in 1804, by the corporation, at the expence of 2500 l. The ſtone-bridge was erected about the year 1757, under the management of the corporation, at the expence nearly of 2300 l.

The inhabitants of Wiſbech having been numbered by the direction of Biſhop Gunning in 1676, were found to amount to one thouſand ſeven hundred and five[e]; according to the returns made to Parliament in 1801, they amounted to five thouſand and four.

Before the draining of the fens, Wiſbech was ſubject to very deſtructive inundations; the firſt mentioned in hiſtory was in the year 1236, when many lives were loſt; the whole country, for many miles round, having been laid under water, and the town almoſt deſtroyed[f]: ſimilar calamities, not quite ſo fatal in their conſequences, have occurred at various times[g]: the laſt inundation of the ſea, by which the town and neighbourhood of Wiſbech ſuffered material injury, was on the 13th of November 1613, when almoſt the whole hundred was laid under water; ſome lives were loſt by the ſudden breaking down of the banks, and the damage ſuſtained by the loſs of corn and cattle was incalculable. The next year, in the month of March, conſiderable damage was done by a freſh-water flood, occaſioned by a ſudden thaw after a deep ſnow. Theſe two deſtructive accidents were recorded by the vicar on a tablet in the church; it has been ſince removed, but the inſcription is preſerved.

During the time that the Iſle of Ely was held againſt William the Conqueror, by the Engliſh Barons, that monarch built a caſtle at Wiſbech, to keep them in check, and prevent their making incurſions into the neighbouring counties[h]. King John was at Wiſbech a few days before his death, on the 7th of October 1216[i]. King Edward IV. viſited this town on his return from Lynn to Crowland in 1469[k]. Wiſbech was garriſoned for the Parliament, during the civil war, under the command of Sir John Palgrave. In 1643, the burgeſſes lent the ſum of 150 l. to Captain Dodſon, who was beſieging Crowland, then one of the royal garriſons[l].

[e] Ibid. [f] See Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. p. 282, and Matthew of Weſtminſter, p. 296.
[g] In Dugdale, on draining, is an account of another great inundation in 1253. [h] Mat. Paris.
[i] Pat. 18 John. [k] Blomefield's Collectanea, p. 246. [l] Communicated by Mr. Jopſon from the records of the town.

The manor of Wiſbech was given to the abbot and convent of Ely by the parents of Ailwin, Biſhop of Elmham [m], when he was profeſſed a monk in that monaſtery [n]: a part of this large eſtate, after the creation of a Biſhop's ſee at Ely, was aſſigned to the monks, and formed the manor of Wiſbech-Murrow, now belonging to the dean and chapter; the remainder being called the manor of Wiſbech-Barton, was annexed to the ſee: this is of very large extent, and is the paramount manor of the hundred.

Wiſbech caſtle, which is ſaid to have occupied the ſite of that built by William the Conqueror [o], was, from an early period, a palace of the Biſhops of Ely; it was rebuilt by Biſhop Morton about the year 1480 [p]; his ſucceſſor, Biſhop Alcock, died there in 1500 [q]: in the reign of Queen Elizabeth this caſtle was made a priſon for the papiſts; abbot Frekenham died there during his confinement [r]: it was repaired by Biſhop Andrews, who was promoted to the ſee in 1609. When the church lands were expoſed to ſale in Cromwell's time, Wiſbech caſtle was purchaſed by Secretary Thurloe, who built a houſe on its ſite, after a deſign of Inigo Jones; and made it his reſidence: in the year 1658, he was elected to ſit in Parliament for the town and borough of Wiſbech [s], which, probably through his intereſt, was then deſigned to be a Parliamentary borough, but it does not appear that the deſign took effect; for Thurloe having been likewiſe returned for Huntingdon, made his election to ſerve for that town; and there is no record of any other perſon having been elected in his room at Wiſbech. Since the reſtoration, the caſtle eſtate has been leaſed out by the Biſhops: the leaſe was for many years in the family of the Southwells, who reſided at the caſtle. The preſent Biſhop ſold the ſite, under an act of Parliament, to Joſeph Medlicott, Eſq., who has built ſeveral houſes on the ground adjoining the caſtle.

Ancient records ſpeak of a manor called Todenham-hall, in Wiſbech, held by the family of Todenham, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries [t].

Whitehall, near Wiſbech, was a ſeat of the ancient family of Everard, who were ſettled there as early as the year 1300 [u]. The heireſs of this family married the an-

[m] He was the ſon of Oſwy by his wife Leofleda, daughter of Duke Brithnoth. [n] Bentham's Ely, p. 87. [o] It is the more probable from the exiſtence of the office of conſtable in the Biſhop's caſtle, which was retained until the beginning of the ſeventeenth century: The caſtle, which was erected by the Conqueror, is ſaid to have been deſtroyed by the flood of 1236. It is probable that it was ſoon repaired or rebuilt, as the names of ſome of the conſtables, during the following century, have been handed down. [p] Bentham's Ely. [q] Ibid. [r] Cole's MSS. [s] Communicated by Mr. Jopſon, from the records of the town. [t] From 10 Edward I. to 16 Richard II. See Blomefield's Collectanea, and Eſch. 16 Richard II. [u] Cambridgeſhire Pedigrees, in the Britiſh Muſeum.

ceſtor

ceſtor of the preſent Sir Everard Buckworth, Bart.; Theophilus Buckworth, Biſhop of Dromore, was of this family, and died at Whitehall in 1652. Whitehall is now the property of the Reverend J. T. Hand of Cheveley.

In the pariſh church, which is a large irregular ſtructure, with a handſome tower, is the graveſtone, with his effigies, in armour, on a braſs-plate, of Thomas de Braunſton, conſtable of Wiſbech caſtle, who died in 1401 [x], and there are monuments, and other memorials, for the families of Sandford, Southwell, Worrall, Haſlewood [y], &c.

The dean and chapter of Ely have the great tithes of about eleven thouſand acres of land in this pariſh, which had been appropriated to the prior and convent by Biſhop Balſham: the vicar, by endowment and preſcription, is entitled to the remainder. The rights of the vicar were chiefly ſettled by two inſtruments, bearing date 1252 and 1275, the particulars of which are printed in Blomefield's *Collectanea* for Cambridgeſhire. By the deed 1252, it appears that the vicar had, among other ſources of revenue, the manor of the vicarage and the lands annexed to Kilhuſhing chapel, which had belonged to the priory of Spinney. The Biſhop is patron of the vicarage.

Wiſbech-St. Mary is a chapel of eaſe to Wiſbech-St. Peter; it ſtands in the fields, about two miles from the town, and is ſaid to have been originally the mother church. In this chapelry are two hamlets, Wiſbech-Murrow, of which, as before-mentioned, the dean and chapter have the manor; and Guyhern, or Guyhirn, which lies about four miles ſouth of Wiſbech, and has a chapel of eaſe; there was formerly a chapel at Murrow, another at Piggeſdrove, built in 1347, and a third at a place called Kilhus, or Kilhuſhing. It appears alſo that there was in ancient times another church in the town, dedicated to St. George, which ſtood in the timber-market [z].

There are meeting-houſes at Wiſbech for the two deſcriptions of Baptiſts, the Methodiſts, the Independents, and the Quakers. At Guyhern is a meeting-houſe for a ſect called the Culymites, from their founder, David Culy, who lived at that place in the early part of the laſt century. Their tenets are nearly the ſame as thoſe of the diſciples of Mr. Whitfield.

There was an ancient hoſpital at Wiſbech, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, in the patronage of the Biſhops of Ely [a]; but no traces of it remain, nor is its ſite known.

[x] See p. 67. [y] Amy, relict of Dr. John Haſlewood, Judge-Advocate, in the reign of King Charles II., is ſaid in her epitaph to have been related to Queen Mary and Queen Anne. [z] Blomefield's Collectanea. [a] Tanner.

Dr. Hawkins gave the ſum of 300 l. to build ſix alm-houſes for the poor, and Mrs. Jacomin Sturmin 100 l. to build alm-houſes for poor widows; theſe were pulled down about the year 1756, in order to enlarge the church-yard, and other houſes built in lieu of them, by the pariſh. The poor people in theſe houſes are appointed by the capital-burgeſſes, who give them allowances out of money in in their hands, to be appropriated to charitable uſes.

There is an ancient grammar-ſchool in the town, in the patronage, and under the ſuperintendence of the capital-burgeſſes, by whom the maſter is elected: he holds his ſituation for life, unleſs diſplaced for miſ-conduct by the Biſhop of Ely, who is viſitor: the ſalary and perquiſites are eſtimated at about 160 l. *per annum*. There are alſo two charity-ſchools at Wiſbech, one for fifty boys, the other for thirty girls, ſupported by the intereſt of various benefactions and voluntary contributions. Mr. John Crane, an eminent apothecary at Cambridge, who died in 1652, enlarged the ſchool-houſe, and gave another houſe for the increaſe of the maſter's ſalary. Mr. Crane alſo left a ſum of money to be lent to poor tradeſmen[b]; and Mr. William Holmes gave the ſum of 300 l. for the ſame purpoſe, to be lent in ſums of 10 l., for three years.

Mr. Nicholas Sandford, who died in 1603, was a great benefactor to this town, by procuring, at his own expence, the reſtoration of an ancient exemption from toll, granted to the tenants of Wiſbech-Barton manor by King Richard I., and confirmed by King John, King Henry IV., and King Henry VI[c].

WITCHAM, in the hundred of Witchford, and deanery of Ely, lies about three miles nearly weſt of Ely. St. Ethelwold, Biſhop of Wincheſter, purchaſed the manor of Bramdune the ſon of Athelforth, and gave it to the abbot and convent of Ely: it was one of the manors aſſigned by Biſhop Hervey to the monks, and is now veſted in the dean and chapter. The church of Witcham was appropriated to the prior and convent of Ely: ſince the reformation, the great tithes have been in lay hands, and are now veſted in a minor, the heireſs of William Papworth, Eſq., who died in 1791. The dean and chapter are patrons of the vicarage.

[b] Among other benefactions of this kind, Mr. Crane left the ſum of 100 l. to be lent *gratis* to a honeſt man, the better to enable him to buy good fiſh and fowl for the univerſity of Cambridge, having himſelf obſerved much ſickneſs occaſioned by unwholeſome food of that ſort. [c] This is recorded, though rather obſcurely, in the following rude verſes on his graveſtone:

"A Patterne for townesmen whom we may enroll,
"For at his own charge the towne he freed from toll."

WITCHFORD,

WITCHFORD, in the hundred of that name, and in the deanery of Ely, lies about three miles ſouth-weſt of Ely. The manor was given to the abbey of Ely by Abbot Brithnoth; and having been one of thoſe aſſigned by Biſhop Hervey to the monks, was appropriated to the office of porter of the convent: it now belongs to the dean and chapter of Ely, together with the great tithes, and advowſon of the vicarage.

WEST-WRATTING, in the hundred of Radfield, and deanery of Camps, lies about five miles north of Linton, about nine nearly weſt of Cambridge, and about the ſame diſtance ſouth of Newmarket. A manor in this pariſh was given to the abbot and convent of Ely, by Elfhelm, a Saxon knight, about the year 990[d]; this manor now belongs to the dean and chapter. A lay manor, which belonged, when the Survey of Domeſday was taken, to Hardwinus de Scalariis, paſſed afterwards to the Frevilles, who poſſeſſed it for ſeveral generations[e]; it was called after their name, and, at a later period, was ſucceſſively in the families of Dalton and Jacob: was purchaſed of the heirs of Sir John Jacob, Bart., who died in 1740, by Sir Robert Smyth[f], who ſold it to Teniſon Shaftoe, Eſq. About the year 1790, it was purchaſed of the heirs of Robert Shaftoe, Eſq., by Richard Taylor, Eſq., who ſold this manor, and Wratting-park, to their preſent proprietor, General Hall.

Another manor, in Weſt-Wratting, belonged to the family of Brigham, who, in the reign of King Edward III., conveyed it to Thomas De Liſle, Biſhop of Ely; the Biſhop gave it to the maſter and fellows of Peter-houſe. The leaſe of an eſtate, which is called the Manor of Charls, being held under that college, was purchaſed of the Shaftoes by Mr. Taylor, who ſold it to the late Duke of Bedford; on a part of this eſtate, where Mr. Shaftoe had ſtables for his horſes, and a houſe for his training groom, the Duke built a more extenſive range of ſtables, and improved the houſe, ſo as to be fit for his own occaſional reſidence, during the Newmarket meetings. This houſe and eſtate he ſold, ſome time before his death, to Sir Hedworth Williamſon, Bart., the preſent proprietor[g]; the houſe is occupied at preſent by his brother, the Rev. Mr. Williamſon.

The manor of Parys, in Weſt-Wratting, took its name from the family of Parys, or Paris, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of Henry VI.[h]; it was afterwards for many years in the Daltons, of whom it was purchaſed, about the beginning of the laſt

[d] Wharton's Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 633. [e] Eſch. 6 Edward II.—20 Edward IV. [f] Cole's MSS. [g] From the information of the Rev. William Bywater. [h] Eſcheat Roll.

century, by the corporation of the ſons of the clergy. The manor of Scarletts, in this pariſh, now the property of the Rev. Andrew Perne, belonged to his anceſtor of the ſame name in 1568[1]. The manor of Oxcroft, in Balſham, the property of Lord F. G. Oſborne, extends into Weſt-Wratting.

The Daltons, who reſided many years at Weſt-Wratting, poſſeſſed the principal landed property of the pariſh; the whole, or the greater part of which, it is probable, was purchaſed by Michael Dalton, author of a book, formerly very popular, called the Complete Juſtice, and other works, who ſettled at this place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He died in the year 1644, and lies buried in the pariſh church, where there is a memorial for Frances, his firſt wife, who died in 1601; Mary, his ſecond wife, daughter of Sir Giles Alington, of Horſeheath, ſurvived him, and was buried at Weſt-Wratting in 1647. The inceſtuous marriage between his daughter Dorothy, and her uncle Sir Giles Alington, which, with the puniſhments inflicted on the parties, has been already ſpoken of[k], was ſolemnized at Weſt-Wratting, December 2, 1630.

In the pariſh church are ſome memorials of the Shaftoes: Sir John Jacob, who died in 1740, expended the ſum of 767l. 6s. in repairing and improving the church and vicarage-houſe.

The church of Weſt-Wratting was appropriated by Biſhop Longchamp to the monks of Ely, for the ſupport of their infirmary[l]: the great tithes are now veſted in the dean and chapter, who are patrons of the vicarage.

[1] Eſcheat Roll, Eliz. [k] See p. 217. [l] Wharton's Anglia Sacra.

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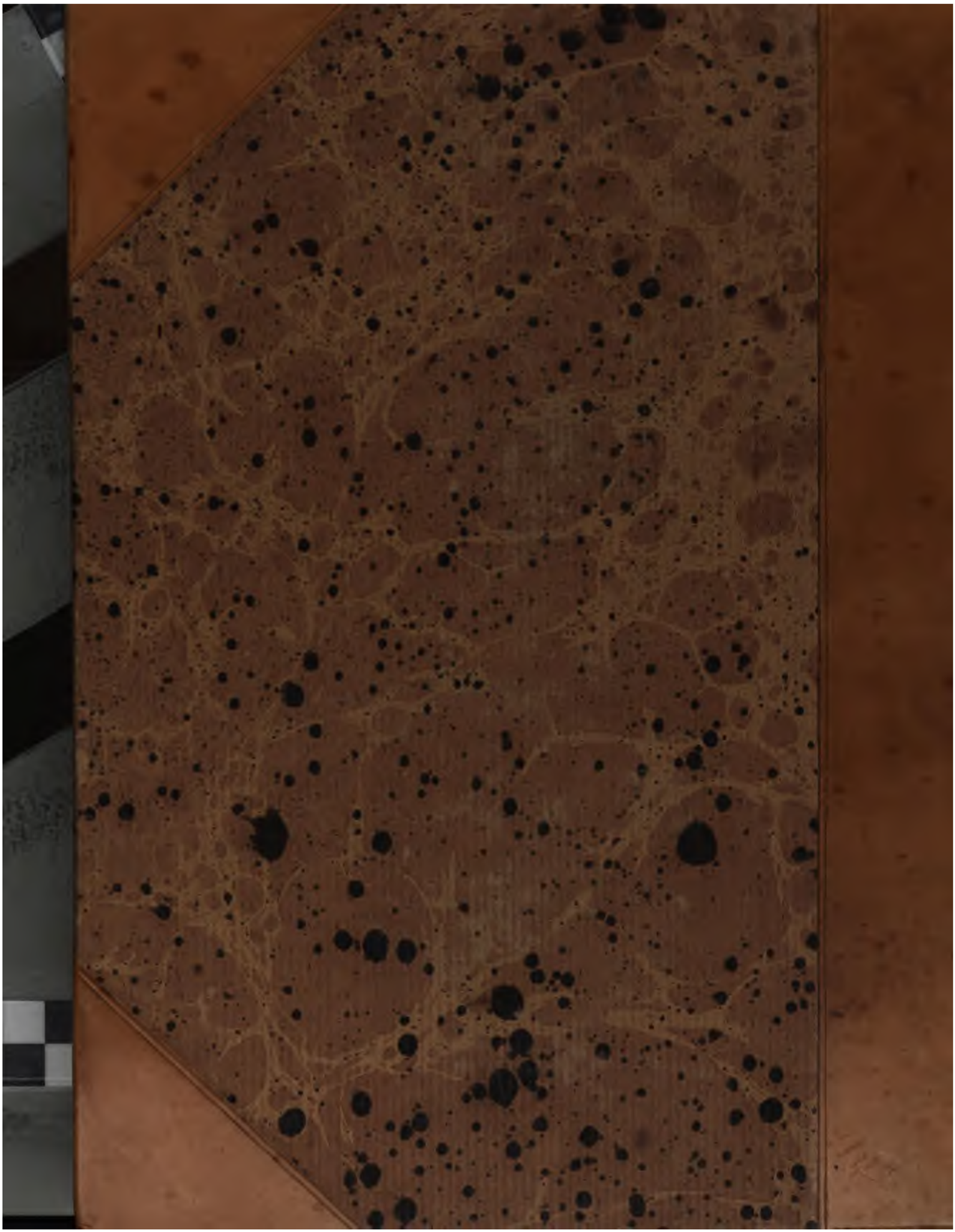
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